Reports of Stations (contd.)

Paotingfu	1 - 31
Peking (see note*)	32 - 68
Tientsin	69 - 88
Tungchow (see note*)	89 - 124

* Peking

Station

Bridgman Acad. & No. China

Union Woman's Coll.

Woman's work

Outstations

Day Schools

College of Liberal Arts

Medical (Union)

*Tungchow

Station

No. China Coll.

" " Union Theol. Sem.

" " Union Coll. Press,

Medical

Woman's work

Report concerning the station of Pao ting fu, presented at the annual meeting of the North China Mission April 30th. 1901

Mrs. A.A. Gould &
Mrs. M.S. Merrill

At the close of the last annual meeting the members of the Paotingfu station were Dr. and Mrs. V.C. Doble, Rev. and Mrs. G.B. Irving, Rev. and Mrs. H.T. Pitkin.# Mrs. Doble and Mrs. Pitkin were at that time in the U.S. Early in the season Mr. and Mrs. Irving went for reasons of health to the sea-side resort Pei ta ho, so were providentially there when the boxer outbreak devastated the province. from this place they made their escape to Chefoo, from there via Corea and Japan to the U.S.. Dr. Doble also left early for his furlough at home as oreviously arranged by the Mission, and with no forecast of the cataclysm that was impending.

There were thus left at the station, Mr. Pitkin, Miss Gould, and Miss Morrill. The month of June was passed in anxiously watching the gathering storm which had seemingly engulfed the foreign community of Peking and as the days passed lowered with more and more of threatening gloom over the few who were at Paotingfu.

The letters of our devoted friends show the courage and resolution with which they remained at the post of duty, until the fateful sunday in July when the long trial ended in the last supreme tribuit which love and devotion can pay.

On the evening of saturday June 30th. our friends learned that a mob had attacked and burned the premises of the American Presbyterian Mission outside the north gate of the city. we know that none of the foreign residents escaped, though to this day the precise manner of their death is unknown and their remains have up to this time not been recovered.

The night was dark and stormy, what plans of escape were considered, and what prayers were put up God only knows. certain it is that they were surrounded by watchful enemies, flight was considered impossible, and with the morning light of sunday July 1st, the south suburb swarmed with a mob in which boxers and soldiers of the Chinese army were a large element.

The first attack seems to have been on the premises of the China Inland missions few hundred yards from our hospital premises, the the foreigners there under the lead of Mr. Bagnall concluded to move out to the camp of Chinese soldiers near by and place themselves under the protection of the colonel who had been on friendly terms with them, with a few valuables therefore such as they could carry they went out by their back gate, they were almost immediate stopped and robbed, then allowed to pass on, while the mob devoted its energies to looting the premises The chinese military commander at first recieved them promusing protection, but after a few hours delivered them up to the boxers who took them to a temple inside the south gate which was one of the eleven temples in the city used as boxer headquarters.

It would seem that the American Board Hospital was next attacked and looted, after which the attention of the mob was con-

concentrated in the residence compound.here Mr.Pitkin with only a revolver kept them out for a long timeleing himself frequently shot at.at length.it is said.he exposed himself on the terrace rushing out to drive away a boy who had under the shelter of the wall crept near with a gunhere he was shot by a chinese soldier. but for some little time after he fell the mob did not dare to rush in.at length they ventured to doso.and cut his head from his body as it lay there. each boxer demonstrating his prowess by a sword cut on the prostrate form. The mob then rushed to the ladies'housekilled the faithful Bible Woman Mrs.Tu and her three children and several school girls.; All who were killed on the premises were buried in one shallow pit just in front of the compound by the roadside.from this common grave nine bodies were afterward exhumed.including that of Mr.Pitkin.

The boxers carrying the head of Mr.Pitkin then took the two single ladies as prisoners by a rather circuitous route into the city to the temple before mentioned where the China Inland missionaries had already been taken.here they were all kept on exhibition for several hours.then.toward nightfall they were conducted to a spot outside the city near the S.J. corner of the wall here they were made to kneel in a row one behind the other each with a rope tied tightly across the eyes and around the head so that strong traction could be made upon it without slipping this is but the usual method of the Chinese in killing by decapitation.but one cannot think of that tragic sceneexcept in amazement and horror.the earth of that desolate spot occupied only by nameless graves sodden with the heavy summer rains and trodden into mire by by hundreds if not thousands of feet swift to shed innocent blood. To those who in some decades of experience have seen only the milder qualities of the chinese people it seems almost incredible that fiendish cruelty could thus be wantonly exhibited toward delicate women whom every chivalrous instinct would rather protect. that the reverence for age taught in confucian ethics would not restrain them from mangling the venerabke men who had grown gray in a loving service of good deeds for their people. that.the love for children and birds and flowers.which we have so often seen and admired in them should not have held the hand which thrust the rude spear through the body of little Gladys Bagnall as she stood crying in terror in the presence of the ghastly sight when every boxer who could press to the front showed his courage by inflicting a cut with his sword upon the helpless bodies.

The gloaming of that sad day saw the mangled remains a promiscuous heap of heads and limbs and bodies thrown into a shallow depression and thinly coverrd with earth where for weeks after he half wild dogs dug and feasted.only the head of Mr.Pitkin was hung as a trophy at the boxer temple. It is not pleasant to write these things.it will be harrowing to read them.but if the lessons of this untoward experience are not to fail they must be impressed in the light of the facts.let us hope that in diplomacy as in religion.those upon whom Providence has placed

a responsibility for the future of this people may not refuse to recognize the trust, painful as these things are they are surely given us "Lest we forget".

The elder pastor Meng was captured and killed four days before the attack upon our missionaries, he was taken while removing the mission property from the street chapel in the city. it was a rented building and the owner feating the boxers had demanded that it be given up to him. taken to the same boxer temple where afterwards his beloved associates were condemned, he was there killed, his hands first being hewn off then his head. buried there in a ditch by the roadside, his body was recovered after the occupation of the city by the foreign troops.

When the storm had spent its fury many precious lives had been lost, and all the visible evidence of our mission station in buildings and equipment, was but a heap of rubbish.

The same catastrophy in differing degrees of violence having come to all the stations of our mission and its members being scattered, no missionary could be spared to take up the care of this station until the return of Dr. Peck from America. At a mission meeting held Jan. 25th. 1901 he was requested by the Mission to undertake this work, he arrived at Tientsin Feb. 1st. and after a short stop in Peking and Tientsin to become acquainte with the situation he proceeded to Paotingfu.

The history of the station from the time of the massacre had been divided into two stages, first, entire desolation, all the christians living being driven away in hiding, then in September a few ventured to return and began living in a small court of native houses belonging to the missionand which being separate had been overlooked in the work of destruction.

In October the younger pastor Meng came with the first body of foreign troops. Providence had placed him in Tientsin with his family during the siege of the foreign settlement there, his life was saved and his presence there was a great source of strength to the chinese christians and highly appreciated by the foreigners it was too a school in which the experience gained had prepared him for the untoward conditions he was to meet at Paotingfu.

Under his wise guidance the little community had been shepherded, and, while in this brief resume it we cannot speak in detal of their experiences, it is fitting to say thaton an average about 250 Christians were sheltered here for several months before the arrival of Dr. Peck. The food and the clothing necessary for their support and comfort were providentially supplied in abundance without any cost to the Board, or drafts upon any benevolent fund from abroad. A part of this food came from voluntary contributions from persons who had been implicated in the boxer movement. A part was contributed by a native benevolent organization which every year helps the poor, it is called the T'ung Shan T'ang which might be translated The Associated Charities, so for the first time our christian community found itself an object of charity to their own countrymen.

The clothing was contributed by the commander of the foreign troops from a confiscated pawn shop. So far as possible all who recieved help were expected to pay for it either in money or work, and they deserve credit for the admirable and conscientious manner in which their affairs were ordered.

After the arrival of Dr.Peck his first efforts were directed toward a proper burial of the remains of the victims of the massacre of last summer, all that could be recovered had been exhumed, and there were 26 coffins awaiting interment they contained the bodies of seven Europeans Mr.Pitkin, Miss.Morrill and Miss Gould of our mission, Mr.Cooper, Mr. and Mrs.Pagnall and their daughter, of the China Inland Mission and nineteen of our native Christians. Two little incidents in the recovery of these bodies may serve to lighten a little the dark story of their death. A poor laborer living near the place of the murder and burial of the friends of whom we are speaking, took great pains to rescue the limbs whenever he could find that the dogs were carrying them off and bury them again, but for these kindly offices we would have been unable to secure the remains as we did. Again, when the boxers hung up Mr.Pitkin's head near their temple, a poor man living near venture to take it down three or four days after choosing a rainy day when no boxers were about, he says he and his wife could not bear to see it hanging there, he buried it hastily, but as carefully as he could with a peice of board over it so that it could be afterwards found as he had a feeling that sometime the friends would be looking for it, months afterward the City Magistrate did offer a reward of 50 taels for its recovery, but this only alarmed the man, and although the sum would have been a large one for him he was so afraid there was some sinister motive behind the offer that he not only did not dare to tell but even ran away lest he should be implicated in something he knew not what, after Dr.Pecks arrival however he had ventured to return and caused a cautious hint to be conveyed to us that the head could be found, finally through his aid we did recover the precious remains and not only satisfied him that no harm would come to him, but made him a small reward for his trouble. Neither of these men had any connection with us, their kindly deeds were their own heart promptings, the hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, which has been so much in evidence, during this unprecedented outbreak have been underlain by by more kindly and more charitable feelings in many hearts much of which we shall probably never know.

We are at this writing making inquries about a case of which we have heard where a man in a village not far away, not a Christian is said to have dug a cellar in his yard as the Chinese often do, but in this case for the purpose of secreting and saving Miss Morrill if she could be induced to come, this is the story, we do not know the true inwardness of it bit are trying to find out what we can. These are small matters to take space in such a report, but they have a human interest, and some pertinence to the outlook.

There was not upon the premises owned by the mission a spot quite suitable for a burying ground, the assistance of the Hsien Magistrate was invoked to secure such ground, and readily granted.

Through his aid a fine plot of land about ten acres in extent lying betwere and connecting what was the hospital and residence compounds of the mission possession of this had been greatly desired before but it was owned by the richest mohamedan family in the city, and having no need for money and no desire to accommodat they would never consider an offer for it, now however a word from the official brought the owner with seeming readiness to transfer it to us. We have thus secured a most desirable addition to our grounds giving much needed room for expansion in the future, and upon the most prominent part of ut looking across the little river toward the city wall under whose shadow they laud down thei lives, the silent forms in the long row of new made graves shall remain silent but eloquent witness of the travail through which the new birth of this people must come.

Some time a fitting monument should mark the spot where the christian martyrs of America and England and China lie side by side as they fell in the common service.

The funeral event was impressive from the various circumstances which differentiated it from the common course, and despite the embarrassment of having so many of the heavy Chinese coffins to provide for, and the large number of mourners in the circle of relationship which Chinese etiquette requires to attend on such an occasion, the ceremonies were quiet and orderlyfar beyond what we expected. The Hsien Magistrate erected ample mat sheds in the chinese style for the reception of the coffins, the mourners and the guests. He also took great pains to provide for the entertainment of the members of our mission who came from Peking to be present during the days of their stay.

The morning services were conducted partly in English and partly in Chinese on the premises now occupied by us, they were attended by visiting members of the Am. Presbyterian Mission, by the higher officers of both the French and German troops present in Paotingfu, by the higher Chinese officials of the district, and the local gentry. The courtesy of the fine military bands of both armies was also extendedand, stationed on each side of the court they alternately gave us beautiful and appropriate music. The official guests left after this serviceand the interments were made in the afternoon attended by the Missionaries and the Native Christians. It was a notable procession which made its way through the streets of the quiet suburb, resplendent with many banners of satin and silk, bright with gold and colors, testimonial in the Chinese fashion from many sources of sympathyand love.

It is proper here to say that the Hsien Magistrate advanced the money to pay for the land we wished to buy, and has since presented it as a gift to the Mission in token of his appreciation and sympathy.

The Hsien Magistrate being anxious to settle the matter of the indemnities to be paid for the destruction of Mission property by the Boxers last year,he had sent an urgent request to have some one come with authority to settle on behalf of the Mission The initiative having been taken by the Magistrate without any pressure from us it was easy for Dr.Peck to begin te negotiations,the principal anxiety of the official was to settle with the foreigner,but their were many property losses of the native Christians and these were listed and presented together with the claims for the mission houses,a great deal of time was spent during the first weeks by Dr.Peck with a committee of the church in examining and revising these claims,every item was carefully scrutinized and adjusted as to what in the general concensus of opinion wasya fair valuation,

In the negotiations with the Magistrate he made no objections to the estimates for the foreign property,but evidently was of the opinion that the Christians might as well under the circumstances "eat a little loss"finally however a lump sum was fixed which will fully cover the mission losses,and fairly compensate the Christians,this will be paid in three instalments,two before the end of this Chinese year,and the last in the 6th.moon of the next. Out of this sum it will be our duty to pay the Christians their proportion of this money as it becomes duea part indeed has been already paid, at our request the Magistrate has advanced about $2500 gold,and a part of this has been usedto meet the most pressing needs of the Christians who needed help in putting in their spring crops,buying work animals etc.

and these sums will be deducted from the amounts to be paid them, Unfortunately there are a good many refugees stil with us who do not feel it safe to return to their homes,the country is still in a disturbed state there are many bands of banditti who call themselves,and are called by the people,Boxers: they are largely made up if members of that society of last year many of whom do not dare to return to their homes for fear of being apprehended for their misdeeds,they are all well armed, and plunder quite impartially wherever opportunity offers,doubtless they would prefer to rob christians but the protestants have but little left to tempt them,and the roman catholics are to a large extent also armed and resist them,there is quite an active state of warfare betwene these bodies ,it must be said that upon the whole the countryside looks with favor on these boxer bands they feed and harbor them,and although they do to some extent rob the rich,there certainly does seem to the common people an element of protection against the strange forces that from the outside are forcing unwilling changes upon their land,recently a boxer band was met about 70 miles south of Paotingfu by a body of Chinese soldiers brought from a district further south,the latter attacked and routed the bandits,but the comment of the people about was, "who now can we look to for protection"they had considered the boxers as a safeguard against the roman catholics,and had expected

the soldiers to side with them, and when to their ~~dismay~~ dishes they turned against them, we can hardly wonder that dismayed and bewildered they wonder what their country is coming to.

The freebooting life and the spirit of lawlessness become attractive to many, and we must look with fear for a long period of disturbance in this already distracted land.

An event of peculiar interest to the Paotingfu church was the celebration of the first communion service since the catastrophy of last year, it came appropriately on Easter Sunday 1901, we were able to meet for the first time in what might be called a chapel building, the renovated stables of the place we are occupying, and which last year was residence of a noted boxer leader. The vessels for the service are almost the only articles of consequence recovered from our destroyed premises. it can easily be understood that the occasion was most touching, an hour before was taken for an experience meeting with special reference to those who had been forced to recant by the boxers. there have been many kinds and degrees of this, and though there were tearful confessions of weakness, none were excluded from the table of our Lord who at that time rejoiced to come.

It is gratifying to state that although the times of trial for the church are by no means past, there were some 14 who wished to round out their term of probation by entering into full church membership, and 25 who entered into covenant relations on probation One of the latter an elderly woman had long bitterly resented her husband's persistency in following Christianity, and had made his life a burden with her opposition, came with the same cheerful alacrity with which she had formerly persecuted, to unite herself to the Christian community.

Of the former class was the only surviving one of three brothers who had all been catechumens but two of them had been cut to pieces by the boxers, the one who escaped brought his testimony on this glad day to the faith that survived.

But the many stories of the little band cannot be spread in this report, the records of the station, lists of Church Members etc. have all been lost, they will gradually be rewritten as far as possible. Some of the weaker ones may have given up their religion, but faith and hope are still alive in many hearts, and we may hope that through their chastening they may prove to be of those whom the Lord loveth. Pastor Meng the younger with his delightful personality, and rare combination of grace and strength of character is a fitting leader, and is ably supported by the deacons whom the Church has chosen.

On behalf of the Station,

A. P. Peck

Gen. Report
Martin Fr. Station
Recd
Aug 5 1901

Annual Report of PAOTINGFU Station, North China Mission A.B.F.M.

For the year ending April 30th. 1902

The story of the years experiences at Paotingfu naturally begins with the return of Dr.Peck from the last annual meetigg with the temporary assignment to this station made permanant and Dr. Atwood made a member of the North China Mission as commissioner for Shansi with headquarters at Paotingfu.

The salient features of the year have still been those of reconstructionand in relation to the little church whose center is here the work is something like what we are doing with the dilapidated buildings left to our use after the catastrophy of the year before- -clearing off the old foundations,tearing down still further some of the walls that were left,only however we hope to build more fair and strong for t he service of the Lord. These experiences are more or less common to us all and for Paotingfu we are glad to say that notwithstanding some strains of partially regenerated human nature appearing in some of our dear friends in the native church we can but believe that the Mind of the Master is in them

The personelle of the foreign staffhas been still further reinforced by the arrival at the station Jan.22d.1902 of Rev.H.P.Perkins.and the presence for a considerable time of Misses Russel,Andrews,J.E.Chapin & A.G.Chapinmuch to the edification if the girls and women.

The ladies'reports willdoubtless aim to set forhh the accomplishments of the yearbut it will not be out of place to refer here to the excellent discipline and spirit of the Girls School and the faithful work of the Christian Women before the had the help and inspiration given by our ladies. and,as the station report will be a compositeaffair shared in b by all,this section will not attempt to be a complete resume of all the interests centering in our station.it will be noted that besides the Girls' a BoysB school of about forty students has been carried on this year as last under teachers Ts'ui and Liu, the street chapel has been open every week day but latterly not much patronized it is a groove worn perhaps too smooth,and needs some new attraction,we are thinking establishing a book stall ik the street front for the sale of religious and general literature,such a center is much needed in Paotingfu and there is a distinct demand for it,if our place in the S.Sub.is not too much out of the way it will bring about us numbers of the reading class.

Dr.Peck was absent from the station nearly three months about the end of /01it seemed best that he should go to Shantung to assist in the settlement of the indemnities for the losses of the Native Christians,he left P.F. Sept.10th. and returned Dec.12th.the story of that trip though an interesting one does not belong with the annals of Paotingfu,or perhaps with any record of missionary work,yet it was a part of that new experience to which we have been called,unique as to the past and not to be repeated we hope in our time.

On his return from Shantung Dr.Peck found Dr.Atwood just returned from his tour in Shansi,since then he has been very helpful in the Medical work and in this busy time is quite a necessary member of the station, Daily clinics have been held at which an average of about fifty patients have been treated,lack of instruments and hospital facilities have prevented the taking of in-patients tor the performance of large surgical operations,

A large portion of the patientshave been soldiers and in the first months there was a noticable absence in the clinics ofthe more substantial class of citizens,it was reported to me that one such family on being asked why they did not avail themselves of our help said that they were ashamed to apply after the way in which our long years of generous work had been rewarded,latterly we notice an improvement in the class of patients and feel that we are getting more into touch with the great middle class, How many of them were actively engaged in the boxer business we cannot tell doubtless many of the young men were swept into it without any definite idea of what it would come to, and as one of them said to me "I have had my lesson and it is enough for a lifetime,you wont catch me going into any such foolishness again."

Our relations with the Official Class, which are introducing a new element into missionary experience here in N.China give us no cause to regret the change as far as our treatment by the officials is concerned,the settlement indemnities due our Christians for losses by the Boxers has been managed through the Provincial Treasurer,and his kind offices have procured the payment from the officials of the outlying districts in Paotingfu so that it has not been necessary for Dr.Peck to travel about in adjustment of the claims. We have fortunately had very little occasion to appeal to officials in cases of persecution, there are two cases of christians who suffered from exactions of the Roman Catholics,and these have been placed in the Shan Hou Chu,a board established for the adjustment of difficulties arising out of the boxer business,nothing has been done with them,it seems to be a kind of chinese Circomlucution Office engaged chiefly in solving the problem of how not to do it, our negotiation have been with a French officer who is serving on the board he talks very kindly but an obstructive may perhaps be noted in the fact that his teacher is an R.C. whose father a preacher in our church,the family became disaffected and drifted into Roman fold,and although Capt.Bourguignon does not intend to be controlled by his servants,we can understand the situation of one man of limited experience in China,entirely surrounded by Chinese.

Early in the year Dr.Peck agreed at the request of the Provincial Treasurer to to undertake the establishment and management of a government Medical School and Hospital at Paotingfu, The project went so far that a plan and estimates approved by Dr.Peck aere submitted to the Viceroy and vise'd by him,his endorsement written by himself pointing out the sources from which the money should come,at this point the whole thing hung fire,and it became evident that adverse influences were at work,first the Medical School was dropped from the scheme then it was reluctantly admitted that the Hospital must be given up,the Viceroy and the Treasurer in personal interviews assuring Dr.Peck of their great regret and giving as the ostensible reason lack of funds, The real reason however was made apparent in various ways. Dr.Peck had caused it to be understood that religious teaching must be permitted to the patients,and the Treasurer

admitted in private conversation that some of his official associates had insinuated that to place the institution in the South Suburb near the foreign mission and under the missionary doctor was playing all too openly into the hands of the foreign church; It does not seem that the two whom I have mentioned,and who are the highest officials of the province,object personally,but they know they are surrounded by jealous and watchful enemies,and the cheerful habit of secret memorials in China sends a masked envenomed shaft into many a shining mark. They assure us that the project is only laid aside temporarily,and one cannot blame them They have offered to start a subscription list for our hospital an only their absence with the Court on the late visit to the Eastern Tombs has prevented the beginning of this innovation.

At the request of H.E. the Viceroy of Chihli Dr.Peck has given an hour a day for some weeks in teaching his eldest son a promising toung man of admirable disposition.

In the month of February 1902 the Viceroy requested Dr.Peck to write on his behalf to Dr.D.Z.Sheffield inviting him to take the presidency of the new university for the Province which he is establishing, at Paotingfu,much to his (the Viceroy's) regret Dr.Sheffield felt constrained to decline the honor,but early in the month of March Dr.Sheffield came to Paotingfu as the guest of H.E. to consult with him as to what should be the essential characteristics of the University.

We note with pleasure that there have been no unpleasant episodes in our intercourse with the official slass opening as it does really a new chapter in the relations of our mission to the country and the people,

Protestant missions are certainly held in different estimation by the influential classes now,new fields of usefulness are open to them,shall these be cultivated or neglected? Are not the signs of the times pointing to the larger thought that Protestant missions should be exponents in China of the University idea; which as has been recently said "contends for the Humanity of God,the congeniality of the Mind of Nature with the Mind of Man,and the plasticity of all materials to the human ideal." I quote from a recent address of Dr.Munger's the sentence which doubtless many of you recognize as quoted by him from Ferguson's "Affirmative Intellect,"this is the broad conception of what the University stands for in the education of the race, the first part of the tripartite formulais the essence of Christianity,the first essential as we are all agreed of a true education,a new statement of the old truth that"the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom,"

The second correlates the mind of man with the facts of God's universe, it is the antidote for that overpowering artificiality which is the spedial bane of the Chinese raceonly thus can there be any true knowledge,and humanity saved from that slough of ignorance described by Paul in his letter to Timothy" giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of demons through the hypocricy of men who speak lies."

The third places man in his rightful place at the head of Creation with hope and aspirationreversing the Confucian ideals,his Golden Age in the future rather than the past,as when in the beginning God said "replenish the earth and subdue it." There is so much of suspicion and distrust and hatred of Christianity in high and low places that marks of confidience like those mentioned are gratifying and suggest the query as to whether the new opportunities are not providential indications of new duties.

In conclusion a few little illustrations from life may help to show what Protestant christianity is doingfor some of this people as contrasted with Romanism, In the village of Wang Chia Chuang 40 li from Paotingfu there were before the boxer outbreak two christians,one a Roman Catholic the other a Protestant;the latter Mr.Li Hsueh Shih a simple hearted guildess man in moderate circumstances with 70 chinese acres and 11 mouths to feed, although harried by the boxer persecution like the rest he is full of gratitude for the mercy of God that all his family are spared to him and that his land has not been taken away,there have been some minor losses of course but he is thankful and content. The R.C.socalled christian was before the outbreak abjectly poor,with no land to till but owning a few rooms of mud houses,he was a professional watcher of crops in the harvest time by which,the discriminating will understand,professional thief & blackmailer he fled to the catholic fortress of Tung Liu before the Boxers but his wife and relatives to the no.of six persons remained undisturbed at home, today this man owns 300 chinese acres of land,keeps five large animals and he has over 30 chien of brick houses. Immediately after the collapse of the boxer movement this man went about with a gun making pointed inquiries as to WHEN his neighbors were going to enter the church,by which they were so moved that there are now 30 or 40 families of R.C.'s there.

A Buddist temple in the village has been converted into a catholic chapel,the fact that the temple owns 200 mu of land which have followed it into the fold is a mere incident.

It will probably be hard to match an example of such thrift,and zeal, in the Protestant Church.

Again-- In the county of Po Yeh,village of Ti Ch'uan we have about 40 churchmembers,they suffered the usual persecutions, with the Boxers,they having an eye strictly to business,the first demand was usually for money,so these people were first fined so much as could be squeezed out of them,afterward their houses were burned,and they were scattered,only one was killed, When they came to go back to their homes their former enemies having a fear of consequences voluntarily returneda considerable sum of money whivh instead of dividing up to their own profit they put into a fund for the church,it is now invested in a good prpperty worth much more than they gave for it,giving them chapel & school rooms and teachers houseso that they have a church home and center of their own and the money coming to the station for the indemnity for the chapel destroyed may be put into other good work,

During the last summer there were relics of the Boxersin tags and ends scattered around the country who subsisted by pillage and blackmail,and a man came to this little christian band I speak of,and in the name of Chang Yu Jung a somewhat noted boxer leader whose headquarters were not far off demanded ten horses and ten rifles in default of which they were to be raided,they came with their tale of woe to Paotingfu.

Dr.Peck was away and pastor Meng sent a letter to the magistrate of the district,asking him to kindly attend to the matter,the official sent his own son to see the man Chang and remonstrate with him,an interesting commentary by the way on practical politics in China,this man Chang comes of a family noted for their virtue,for generations they have maintained a free dispensary of medecine,and to the poor who came a long distance they

would give a meal, this man was by no means an abandoned character and whenthe boxer movement brought the opportunityfor attack on the Roman

Catholics,the people said that he simply must come to the front as the head and he yielded to the pressure; when this appeal was made to him from the magistrate he replied thatit was not his work,and was very indignant that he should be so misrepresented,he ferreted out the man who attempted the blackmailing scheme,and was with difficulty dissuaded from killing him, he finally let him off with a severe beating,sending word to the magistrate that they had no qurrell with the Protestants, they had been involved in the disaster of the year before through no fault of theirs,and won regard by their forbearanceand now if any one wished to harm them they must settle with him.

It is a pleasure to recognise the good traits of our people and the facts with regard to the Romanists may well be made known,they have the world over caused a great deal of obliquy to fall upon Protestantsby confusion of the terms missionary and christian, the Chinese are learning to distinguish betwene the two faiths,but it would seem to be impossible that there should not some time be a serious reckoning with the Romish church for its misdeeds.

In conclusion we should perhaps speak of the building work which is putting a new face on our station,The compound is being surrounded by a substantial brick and stone wall,the sacred graves of the martyrs are being marked with white marble headstones,and sometime we hope there will be a stately monument of white marble to carry out the full ideawhich we have in mind to commemorate theirtheir sacrifice.

The buildings planned will be pushed as fast as materials can be secured so that if in the fall Mrs.Perkins and Mrs.Atwood arrivethere may be new homes. The Hospital and the Chapel are each planne d to be on separate lots and outside the mission compound yet near it, as additional help in building these latter we are promised by the Provincial officials 2000 taels for the Hospital,and from a wealthy Mohammedan whom we have helped2000 taels as a thank offering to help in rebuilding the Chapel.

There will be no special report of the Medical Work which has been confined entirely to dispensary practice and carried on under great inconvenience,it was impracticable for Dr.Peck to keep statistics under the pressure of the other interests in hand,but the attendance averages at least 1000 per month.

Further views in the composite pictureof the years experience at this interesting station will be presented by Mr.Perkins,Dr.Atwood and the Ladies; As an item of personal mention it may be of interest to note that Dr.Peck's son Myron H. will soon arrive in China to proceed to Shansi as Professor of Engineering in the Imperial University,and his younger brother Willys R. though not through his university course has been invited by H.E. the Viceroy of Chihli to accept a two years engagement as personal tutor to his oldest son.

would give a meal, this man was by no means an abandoned character and when the boxer movement brought the opportunity for attack on the Roman Catholics, the people said that he simply must come to the front as the head and be yielded to the pressure; when this appeal was made to him from the magistrate he replied that it was not his work, and was very indignant that he should be so misrepresented, he ferreted out the man who attempted the blackmailing scheme, and was with difficulty dissuaded from killing him, he finally let him off with a severe beating, sending word to the magistrate that they had no quarrell with the Protestants, they had been involved in the disaster of the year before through no fault of theirs, and won regard by their forbearance and now if any one wished to harm them they must settle with him.

It is a pleasure to recognise the good traits of our people and the facts with regard to the Romanists may well be made known, they have the world over caused a great deal of obliquy to fall upon Protestantsby confusion of the terms missionary and christian, the Chinese are learning to distinguish betwene the two faiths, but it would seem to be impossible that there should not some time be a serious reckoning with the Romish church for its misdeeds.

In conclusion we should perhaps speak of the building work which is putting a new face on our station, The compound is being surrounded by a substantial brick and stone wall, the sacred graves of the martyrs are being marked with white marble headstones, and sometime we hope there will be a stately monument of white marble to carry out the full idea which we have in mind to commemorate their their sacrifice.

The buildings planned will be pushed as fast as materials can be secured so that if in the fall Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Atwood arrive there may be new homes. The Hospital and the Chapel are each planned to be on separate lots and outside the mission compound yet near it, as additional help in building these latter we are promised by the Provincial officials 2000 taels for the Hospital, and from a wealthy Mohammedan whom we have helped 2000 taels as a thank offering to help in rebuilding the Chapel.

There will be no special report of the Medical Work which has been confined entirely to dispensary practice and carried on under great inconvenience, it was impracticable for Dr. Peck to keep statistics under the pressure of the other interests in hand, but the attendance averages at least 1000 per month.

Further views in the composite picture of the years experience at this interesting station will be presented by Mr. Perkins, Dr. Atwood and the ladies; As an item of personal mention it may be of interest to note that Dr. Peck's son Myron H. will soon arrive in China to proceed to Shanai as Professor of Engineering in the Imperial University, and his younger brother Willys R. though not through his university course has been invited by H.E. the Viceroy of Chihli to accept a two years engagement as personal tutor to his oldest son.

Pastoral - 1901-02

The part of the writer in the work of the station since joining it (Jan.22) need not make a long report.

It was a deep pleasure to rejoin the station after an absence of over 9 years, and to find that in spite of the sad events which had cost the church so dearly, there was not only a living root, but a really flourishing membership. A deeper union of heart, and a firmer purpose to devote the spared life to the Lord's honor, is to be seen in the daily life and conduct of the members.

At the same time there were a few cases of discipline not satisfactorily adjusted, but these the pastor and the church council were working out in the Christian spirit. There are at present writing, so far as I know, very few of those roots of bitterness which have not been eradicated, so far as our members are concerned in their mutual relations.

This is not true as between some of our members and outside people notably the Roman Catholics, some of whom appear to have made it a rule to avenge themselves seven fold whenever possible. A number of accusations from our membership have been entered in the office set up for this purpose, the head of which is a French officer who appears to be well disposed, but who claims to have no power except to turn the cases over to the District Magistrate in whose hands they linger with no cheering prospect of settlement. The fear of offending the Roman Catholic church seems to be the chief reason for this irritating delay, which is in turn deciding us to use what

influence we have to get these cases settled by mutual conference outside of court, which method appears to be the one most likely to meet with the approbation of all parties. If this fails, we know of no better way than to continue to request the officials to do their duty and bring these various suits to an early settlement.

A somewhat peculiar case recently happened in the coming to us of the elders of a near village with the offer of 20 Chinese acres of land which had belonged to a temple. This temple was built in the Ming dynasty by a man who was not sure as to which god he wished to dedicate it to, and therefore called it Wu Ming An Temple of No Name. Whether due to this or other causes, the temple became the resort of idle loafers and when the French soldiery was here, the descendant of the founder induced them to go out and wreck the temple which they finally did. His purpose was to secure the land for himself which he had for years been seeking to do, while the village elders had been wanting to defeat his purpose, the matter having gone into the District Magistrate's office. Hence their proposition to us, which we could not see our way to accept, but about which we made the offer of helping to secure the property for use as a village school. This met with their hearty approval and also with that of the magistrate. The village is only a short distance from us and the development of this idea will be a matter of common interest. What we hope for is to find ourselves having influence in inverse ratio to our assumption of power. We believe also that the Public non-sectarian school is one of the great roots of the Protestant

religion, which we all are trying to make the coming religion of China.

Our Sunday audiences have been large, overcrowding our present rooms. We have decided to build the new building outside the compound, under the strong impression that this will make an added impetus toward self-development, which is the quality so easily held in abeyance by close contact with the foreigner. There is a readiness to help, which is already observable and which we hope to increase by giving all possible responsibility. The yoke becomes light by an increase in the strength of the wearer.

The first two days of holy week were given up to a "general meeting", to which some members came from a distance of 180 miles on foot. Two pleasant and profitable days were spent, eight children were baptized and 42 adults admitted to church membership either fully or to the probationers list.

Faithful service has been given by Pastor Hung to the outstring calls upon his time and strength. The station has 8 out-stations and its members live in 80 towns and villages. Some touring has been done but very little in proportion to the immense field that lies to our south and west.

The question forces itself upon us, Why should not the American Board plan to occupy the rail line between Foo Ting Fu and the border of Shan-si with two, or better three, stations? To do so would be to put ourselves in a position in which we could say that we were really occupying the central-western part of this Province.

There is no other society planning to enter this section, so far as we know. Dr. Atwood is ready to contribute his missionary experience to the reoccupation of Shan-Si, which plan would be very greatly forwarded by this occupation of our own field lying between.

The writer has felt it well worth taking a part of his time to point out to Gov. Yuan Shih Kai, and other influential members of the present government, the desirability of their carefully investigating the modern principle of representation with its accompanying constitution as indicative of China's pathway of reform and strength. The suggested solution was that of a monarchy limited by a constitution patterned after that of the United States and Japan.

At present writing a stubborn contest is going on in the southern section of this Province between the Imperial troops and the people who are resisting the collection of extra taxes and testifying to the depth of their purpose by giving their lives in we know not yet how many hundred cases. At least three villages have been destroyed.

There is a very true sense in the old saying "The voice of the people is the voice of God", and we, I believe, shall do well to do what we can in the interpretation of this voice to the minds of those who hold the temporal power in this land.

Gov. Yuan has already pointed out to the Empress Dowager the urgent importance of new principles of government, and she is

reported to have asked "What then shall we do?"

Let us not fail in doing each his or her own part in helping those who are asking this question to the right solution.

Statistics for 1901.

Received to Membership---	22
Total Membership---	227
Out-Stations	8
Contributions (Gold)	$85. 00

H. P. Perkins

Mrs H. P. Perkins
Recording Secretary
Boston Mass.

Pastingham Station Report

1901-2

H.P. Perkins

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Woman's Work at Pao Ting Fu.
1901-02

The importance of appointing a lady or rather two ladies for Pao Ting Fu can not be over stated. There is a large woman's work that second to none in the mission, and some action should be taken at this mission meeting to impress the Board at home with the necessity of sending help at once. Pao Ting Fu and Peking stations may be able to help out for a time, but that kind of work can not in the nature of things be the best help or most lasting in effect. Some one should come out this autumn to begin work on the language, and to this effect a strong representation should be made from this mission meeting. The work of the dear ladies who sealed their service of love with their lives lives after them, and all about are evidences of a new interest among outsiders. At every Sunday Service there are outside women in the audience. Several also are reading with the Bible woman Mrs Wang. One of the most interesting women the writer has met in China is in regular attendance at all services. She is a well educated woman, able to read and write like a teacher; her husband is a writer in one of the Yamens. She has been well acquainted with our people for years. Before the trouble they did not seem specially interested, but now Mrs Yang seems thoroughly convinced of the truth of Christianity, has accepted

for herself and is most anxious for others. Of
ti she has been reading, "The Christians Secret of
Happy Life," and said one day, in speaking of what
had done for her, "I used to think because I
uld read and write, and loved the good and true
at I was a perfect woman; but now I know I
am many sins and you must tell me how to
et rid of them." During the troubles in Pao Ting Fu
e and her husband went to a temple monastery
— the city. Then she became acquainted with
in single ladies who have not become nuns but
ave taken special vows for life. Their time is given
- reading and praying; they are supported by their
ome friends. These women Mrs Yang has invited
- come and spend a month with her that they
may learn of the true God.

There is great need of more Bible women. Mrs Yang,
has her hands more than full with the work in
the city and South-Suburban; there is no one
to go in the country. We hope special instruction
can be given to these women who later on will
be able to take up this line of work.

Girls School.

During the year 1901 the girls school numbered
nineteen, and only closed for a two weeks
vacation in the month of August. In October four
girls went up to Peking. They were well prepared
and entered in advance of any girls who have
gone up in the past years. From October
to January, the school had but twelve scholars

since then it has numbered ~~nearly~~ three. The two teachers, ex-Bridgman School girls, have done most faithful work and too much can not be said in praise of them. They feel however that the entire work is too much for them; many of the girls are large and refuse to give the proper respect and obedience to their young teachers. On this account they have had some hard experiences, and every one will quite understand how important it is that these Chinese teachers have back of them a foreign teacher to help enforce order.

Day School.

Only one day school has been kept open during the year. This number further at the present time and is taught by one of the last year Bridgman School graduates.

The women's prayer meeting has been well attended all the year. During the last three months there have often been forty or fifty in the meeting. The helpers report a good attendance of women at the Sunday services and many outside women. It looks now as though in the near future the hearts and homes of the people would be of easier access than ever in the past. The other day pastor Wang told an interesting story of the preservation of a Bible. This book was given to an old Sunday woman by one of the martyred Bible

nen, Mrs Lu, the sister of the pastor. When the trouble
ne the old woman who was the only Christian in
family was obliged to leave her home and
de away. Her daughter-in law who was an
sider said to herself, "this book must be
nd at any price, it will be wanted some day."
k it in the night and buried it in the
rden. After the rains came she dug it up
d found it wet through. She did not dare
ry it around when anyone would see
but nights spent many hours wiping and
ying the leaves. When all alone in the day
e she would put it in the sun and then
aid guard at the door. If she saw anyone
ming toward the house she would hide
e book. Not till the trouble was over did her
husband know the book was in the house
she would wait till he got to sleep & then
t up & open it out to dry. When the Christian
the village were able to return to their own
nes and once more have service this
as found to be the only Bible in that region
d for many months was the joy and
mfort of many.

Nellie Russell

Pa Howard Work.

B. Dolton

Paotingfu Station report, for the year ending May 1903

Since the rendering of the last annual report the station has been reinforced by the arrival of Rev.E.E.Aiken and

Personnel: Mrs.Aiken with two children, Mrs Perkins with two children, and Mrs Atwood with her daughter, thus happily adding the element of family life and influence and with the advent of Miss Bertha P.Reed providing for the future activities of the station in the department of work for women.

During the year 1902 one large dwelling house was built which has accommodated Dr.Atwoods' and Mr.Perkins' families and Miss Reed, this has been a larger test of its

Building capacity than would be advisable continually, but, a ersidence for Mr.Perkins is in process of erection and will be ready for use this autumn, Mr.Aiken and his family have been crowded into one of the buildings belonging to the Boys School, another dwelling is however being built which although eventually to belong to the womens department will be occupied by Mr.Aiken until such time as it is especially needed by the ladies, and another house can be built for Mr.Aiken. A part of the buildings intended for the boys school have also been used as a residence for Pastor Meng so that the school has shared in the general straitened condition, but the boys and the teachers have made the best use uncomplainingly of the facilities they had until several cases of fever developing, the school was dismissed somewhat earlier than was intended.

A commodious compound was also built and fitted up for the Girls School, but, as stated elsewhere this department has been merged in a union scheme in connection with the Presbyterian Mission.
For the present this compound is used for purposes in connection with the work for women, when this department has its proper equipment it will be available for the general work of the station.
Suitable walls and gate houses have also been built so that the general compound is well enclosed and presents a respectable appearance.

No hospital buildings were erected during the past year so that resident patients have been lodged in the

Medical Work inns, or in some cases crowded into rooms on our premises, We have therefore done mainly dispensary work which has been practically continuous during the year. It has not been possible to keep records in much detail, but an average of about 1000 patients a month have been treated, and the system of charging for medecines has been further extended looking toward a larger local support which we aim to increase.

Work has been begun this spring on the hospital compound with funds contribuited by the Chinese, and we hope to complete the plant without asking an appropriation from the Board,

(The above was written by Dr Pack.)
H.P.P.

This portion of the station report is intended to refer:-

First, to the local city Church,

Second, to the section of territory in which the writer has made his tours.

The local Ch., although not thus far distinctly organized into a separate church, has begun the support of its acting pastor, Meng Chi Tseng, whose salary is derived from the contributions of members and missionaries. His activities have not been confined to the city but he has toured faithfully over many parts of the large field.

Very many questions come to us for consideration which are deliberated upon by the Church council, which is composed of missionaries, the pastor, and several of the leading young men of the Church.

The native Church is making the attempt of erecting its own place of worship. It already owns a good site near our present large compound. It has in hand about 762 silver dollars, or about 300 dollars gold. Gifts toward this fund may be hoped for from the country churches, but probably their first efforts should go largely toward their own Church building and ministerial support. Would it not be a graceful as well as an expedient act if the Board should show its appreciation of the efforts of the First Cong'l Ch. of Pao Ting Fu by making a generous grant toward their Ch. building ?

At present all our services are held in a large and well-ventilated matshed erected just in front of the reconstructed stable.

The boy's school has been ably taught by the two young men in charge. The number of regular pupils has risen to 50; others were refused for lack of room.

At the request of the teachers 5 hours a week of Eng.have been given by the missionaries to a part of the scholars.Several young men living in the city have come into the class.It has not seemed wise to make any extra charge for this tuition.About 87 dollars Gd. has been received for board. May we not hope that the accommodations for the school may soon be greatly enlarged? The plot of land just in front of the buildings looks as tho'it were intended to be soon inclosed into the main compound.It has been offered to us at a reasonable figure,which is not likely to grow smaller as the years hurry on.

One of the features of the year was a large station class which gathered in the Fall and which continued with somewhat changing membership to the end of the year.Probably at least one hundred men received instruction for varying lengths of time No money was used except a few dollars for cooking furniture &c..The class was made up chiefly of new enquirers which gave our older members an opportunity to aid in instructing and the opportunity was not neglected. After a month or so our quarters became too narrow.One night a score or more had to sleep sitting on the floor propped one against another.This naturally led to the swarming of the hive and the flourishing Ch. of Teng Tsun thus began to be. A meeting-place and school-room was prepared and has been in use ever since,Sun. congregations of 70 or more are led by one of the older members who receives his entire support from the people.

Probably the most valuable feature of this movementis the stimulus given

to other places to go and do likewise, which is what other places are doing. Nan sung T'sun and the Co. seat of Li Hsien have meeting-places of almost precicely the same nature. Other places have provided places for holding meetings and are looking for teachers. The town of Liang Chaiwas the first of these new places, but here there has been a regular helper, T'ien Chih Chung, He has been drawing his salary from the regular appropriation. We are now asking that congregation to help the work by taking two-thirds of the support of the helper, we taking the remaining one third, which, however, we propose putting into the hands of their committee This experiment of dealing directly with the churches instead of putting money into the hands of the helpers is regarded by the writer as a matter of almost vital importance. Is it not the one step, the taking of which is to bring us to a native Church?

The steady increase of circulation of Christian books has given us assurance of the reality of the above indicated moqvement. There has been a fair demand for the Catechism. Mrs. Smith's books are often called for. The native Ch. of the city has had Dr. Goodrich's Three Character Classic reprinted from its blocks. The writer has endeavored to put into the hands of almost all the enquirers the sheet Lord's Prayer without note or comment, and this same is to be found pasted on the wall of many a room in this part of the field.

The sales of the Am. Bible Soc. Native Agent have been notably large. A

A member of the station class, Chang Yu Rung, gave an order for 350 complete Bibles, 200 Testaments and 500 singing-books. These are already being distributed.

Time would fail to describe the various persecutions of opposers especially Roman Catholics. In one place a leader was murdered in cold blood by a large party with rifles. In another a family was abused and one of the children injured so that it died aften ten days. In a third place a young man, after he had given in his name was arrested and imprisoned with others whose offense seems to have been a quarrel with the Roman catholics over some sheep which got into their land. These five men are still in prison. It is evident that this nation is not to learn the lesson of religious liberty from Rome.

It is tie opinion of the writer that there are connected with this station at least six young men, who in respect to heart experience and Christian culture, are qualified to become pastors. Now that so many communities are sending in requests for teachers, and are willing to provide partial or entire support, why should we not ordain such men for the ministry?

H. P. Perkins

The south-western part of the Paoting Fu station field extends about 7 miles on both sides of the Peking-Hankow R.R. It averages, perhaps, 50Mi. in breadth, giving thus an area of 7000 Sq. Mi., ~~and about~~ nearly seven-eighths as much as is contained in the whole state of Mass. In this area lies the praefectural city of Chêng Ting Fu, a city of the first rank, after the provincial capital; Ting Chow, a departmental city, governing several districts, both of these being upon the line of the R.R.; and some ten or fifteen other walled cities, each the governing city of its district. To the west the country becomes mountainous, but most of this territory is situated in the Great Plain of China. Some sandy stretches near the center of the region make an exception to the general rule of fertility; but for the most part the land is fertile, and towns and villages are numerous. Belgium, the most thickly settled country of Europe, has a population of 633 to the Sq. mile, and Rev. Arthur Smith found that in parts of Shantung, not far from our station of Pang Chuang, where the population did not seem any more dense than in many other parts of the Great Plain, there were, on a conservative estimate, 2000 people to the Sq. Mi. Taking only 500 as the average for the field under consideration, we have 3,500,000 people, a number as large as the entire population of Greater New York; or, if we reduce our estimate to 300 Per Sq. Mi., we still have upwards of 2,000,000, a number greater than in any city of the U.S. except New York, and greater than the population of ~~most~~ many of the states of the Am. Union.

As one primary result of the putting down of the Boxer movement by foreign troops, and especially by French soldiers representing more or less directly the interests of Roman Catholicism, that Ch. has been greatly strengthened, in power and material resources, at all events, not to speak of anything further; and has been and is gaining adherents in many parts of this field: in some regions, it would appear, at a rapid rate. It is true, in one way, that we do not undertake to compete with the Roman Catholics: but this is a harvest time, and the Catholic Church, with its methods, has inducements to offer which appeal strongly to many among the Chinese;

and there is not much chance-certainly much less chance- of the Chinese becoming Protestants after they have once become Catholics. We of the Prot. Churches ought to and must make every effort to put what we believe to be "the better way" fairly before the Chinese, in order to win to this as many as we can. Cheng Ting Fu bids fair to become an important R.R. center, and that and such leading cities as Ting Chow and other places ought to be occupied at the earliest possible moment by foreign Prot. missionaries, if practicable; if not, by Chinese teachers and preachers. We have, in all this region, some five or six centers where there are little groups of Ch. members. Two of these are within 40 Mi. of Paoting Fu. One of them is the ~~[illegible]~~ village of Hsiao ~~Sin~~ Hsin Chuang, two Mi. from the district city of Wang Tu, where the younger pastor Mêng was formerly located. Here Deacon Sun does earnest work. An inn-keeper in the N. Sub. of Wang Tu, a man who reads and who possesses much intelligence and force of character, seems to have become a genuine Christian: and a little room at the gate of his inn, opening on the main road which passes by, has recently been fitted up and opened as a preaching chapel. The other place is Ma Huang T'ou, a village just by the mountains, three miles from the district city of T'ang ~~Sin~~ Hsien. Here the elder pastor Mêng was formerly located, for a time, with his family. Faithful deacon Kang, of this village, died two or three months ago, and pastor Mêng and the writer attended the funeral. The body had been kept for 26 days, and we sat down to the funeral feast within ten or fifteen feet of the coffin, about which they were burning evergreens to make the circumstances more agreeable. It was an experience sufficient to last one a lifetime!

A third place is Ch'i Chi, some 50 or 60 Mi. from Pao Ting Fu, in the department of Ting Chow. The Christians here are not very harmonious, and when one learns that in the time of the Boxer troubles they all recanted, escaping thus with no losses more serious than the money they were compelled to pay-(which was afterwards made up to them), and more, out of the indem-

nities) he is not surprised to find them on a lower spiritual level than they would have been, surely, had they possessed the strength and courage to stand firm in the day of trial. But there are quite a number of Ch. members here, and large towns and villages close by, among which and in the region around about there would certainly be many to listen and to believe, had we but the laborers to send to preach and to gather in the harvest. In one of these large towns or villages, called Tung Nei Pu (Doong Nay Boo), there lived an old Ch. member, named Chang Chin Li (Jang Jin Lee), 70 years of age. He had made a practice of cheating people and extorting money from them in small, mean ways, all his life, it would seem; but after he became a Christian he was exhorted by an earnest fellow Christian living in the same village, and gradually gave up his sins, one by one, until, the last year or two of his life, he appears to have been quite free from faults. When the Boxer troubles began, far from recanting, he put a notice up over his door, saying, "Wo shih Yeh Su Chiao" ("I am a Christian"). Later, when the Boxers came, tens, as the Chinese say, of relatives and friends knelt before him, beseeching him to recant: but he was immovable; nay, more, he was full of joy at the prospect of his approaching entrance into the life beyond. "I have done bad things all my life," he said, "and now that I have just found the truth, I can not do bad things again." Then he went, still filled with joy, and dressed himself in his best clothes, his grave clothes, according to the Chinese custom of putting the clothes for burial upon a person about to die just before his death. Afterwards he cooked his meal, and was just starting to partake of it, when the Boxers came and ended his earthly life. But it little mattered, for he had gone to sit down at the marriage supper of the Lamb. When one of our preachers went to settle the matter of indemnities in the town where this

man was killed, every attention appears to have been shown him, and he was escorted to the city gates upon his departure, by over a thousand persons.

More than a hundred miles from PaotingFu, on the R.R. below Cheng Ting Fu, are the districts of Chao Chow and Kao I. In Chao Chow is the village of TingT'sun, the home of Deacon Pai, and one of the places, like each of those, I believe, already mentioned, formerly visited by Miss Morrill, and in some cases also by Miss Gould, when they would spend days or weeks in teaching the women. One could but feel a peculiar sense of sacredness in being permitted to take up, in some sense, the work which fell from their martyr hands when they died under the walls of Paoting Fu. Deacon Pai's youngest son has been giving Christian teaching to an evening class in one of the rooms of the quite extensive premises belonging to the family, for many weeks, and also leading the meetings on Sun-day. The Christians here and in the vicinity have just raised a hundred and fifty strings of cash and bought a lot in the village with a building upon it which will be very suitable for use as a little chapel: there yet being due upon the premises an amount equal to that already paid, which is still to be provided for.

South of Chao Chow, near the district city of Kao I, is the village of Li Chia Chuang, where Chia Feng Lai, one of our best educated and most capable preachers, has been located for a number of months during the year. In Mar. it was the privilege of the writer to baptize eleven persons; to receive fourteen to "the taking of the covenant", the last step before baptism; and to admit several "tens" to the "entering of the name" as wishing to become Christians, one of the first steps towards Ch. Membership. The services were held in an open field near Li Chia Chuang, no room or court in the village

being large enough, it was thought, to hold the numbers who gathered. When the baptisms were performed, the candidates all knelt with bared head, beneath the open sky, and the hundreds sitting or standing around listened in perfect silence as the names of the different ones were successively pronounced, with the solemn words of baptism "in the name of the Holy Father, the Holy Son, and the Holy Spirit". Among those baptized was Deacon Pai's son, already mentioned, and others from the same district: and at a meeting held some months later, at the same place, attended by over a hundred, it was agreed to raise towards Preacher Chia's salary, six strings of cash a month, or more than a quarter of the whole Amt.

In general, it may be said that the Chinese about Paoting Fu, which, ~~always~~ it is true, has always been one of our most fruitful fields, were never so ready to hear the Gospel as now. The deep and terrible plowing of the Boxer uprising and of the events that followed has prepared the soil as never before for the receiving of the seed and the yielding of the harvest.

Foreigners were never treated with so much respect, and, save for more or less friction with the Roman Catholics, perfect peace and quiet prevail: and the Chinese seem to listen ~~to listen~~ to preaching with more real attention and to show more ~~real~~ appreciation of what Christianity really is than at any former time.

Respectfully Submitted,

E. E. Aiken.

being large enough was thought, to hold the numbers who gathered. When the baptisms were performed, the candidates all knelt with bared head, beneath the open sky, and the hundreds standing around listened in perfect silence as the names of the different ones were successively pronounced, with the solemn words of baptism "in the name of the Holy Father, the Holy Son, and the Holy Spirit". Among those baptized was Deacon Pai's son, already mentioned, and others from the same district: and at a meeting held some months later, at the same place, attended by over a hundred, it was agreed to raise towards Preacher Chia's salary, six strings of cash a month, or more than a quarter of the whole Amt.

In general, it may be said that the Chinese about Paoting Fu, ~~always~~ relying it is true, one of our most fruitful fields, were never so ready to hear the Gospel as now. The deep and terrible plowing of the Boxer uprising and of the events that followed has prepared the soil as never before for the receiving of the seed and the yielding of the harvest.

Foreigners were never treated with so much respect, and, save for more or less friction with the Roman Catholics, perfect peace and quiet prevail: and the Chinese seem to listen ~~to listen~~ to preaching with more real attention and to show more ~~real~~ appreciation of what Christianity really is than at any former time.

Respectfully Submitted,
E E Miller.

Paoting Fu Station
Report - 1902

MEDICAL MISSIONS IN NORTH CHINA.

PAOTINGFU.

The greater part of north and central China is occupied by an alluvial plain where have lived and died generation after generation of the Chinese people from an antiquity so great that the beginning of their history reach back into a legendary period before the migration of Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees,not to speak of the mythical accounts which speak of kings and people still more remote. In the northern part of this great plain lies most of the work of the North China Mission,among a people saturated with the traditions of unnumbered ages,with a highly complex civilization and liling a life so self contained that to them it was most proposterous to suggest that the outside world had anything to offer superior to what had come down to them from their revered ancestors,the very thought of such a thing was an act of impiety and cast logical reflections upon these departed worthies which they were not slow to see. The Chinese are however a very practical minded people and the concrete evidences of scientific achievement are adopted by them,sentimental considerations to the contrary notwithstanding,the conservative mind sometimes consoling itself with the the reflection that these things had their beginnings in China which in some csaes is quite true

Religious and ethical considerations can therefore be the more easily set aside by minds which are already occupied by preconcieved ideas,while machinery and its products are cherfully adopted from utilitarian considerations . This working of the partially instructed Chinese mind is curiously seen in their estimate of modern medecine, operative surgery cannot be gainsaid it is visible and palpable,and occupies a field distinctly beyond anything in the native practice,but when it comes to swallowing medecine which disappears into the abysses of their stomachs and so lost tosight they are apt to cling to the idea that perhaps for Chinese stomachs Chinese medecine may be a little more compatible, a very natural clinging to the last shreds and patches of a long fancied superiority in everything; All the same the Medical department of our mission has been most highly appreciated ,and proved the sympathetic chord to waken a response in many hearts to the message of a Saviour's love.

And here at this station of Paotingfu the first installation of the medical service began in this mission when in 1880 Dr.A.P.Peck arrived,the first unordained medical missionary to be commissioned by the Board to North China. Paotingfu had but recently been opened as a mission station,it was,and remains,a strategic point,the capital of this,the metropolitan province,it is situated on one of the old historic highways leading from the interior to Peking and about 100 miles S.W.from it.

This road follows at an average of about ten miles distance the line of the foot hills which form the boundary of the plain and the beginning of the mountain plateau in the north of Chihli, and Shansi province. Doubtless Marco Polo travelled this road when he was learning the strange stories which he took back to Venice in the 13th. century and gave to incredulous Europe its first knowledge of cities and kingdoms which were old when he saw them and with an elaborate and curious civilization .

In the early days of Paotingfu station these travel worn ruts were still as they had been for ages the avenue of communication between the Capital and the interior it cost weary days of travel for your missionaries to go by it to the annual mission meeting, which was perhaps the only occasion of the year on which they could see their fellow workers; One of the many changes which have come to this region in spheres outside missionary effort is seen in the rail road which already reaches from Peking far south of Paotingfu and when completed will connect the capital with Hankow so the former journey of days is compressed into hours.

It would be interesting and instructive to note many other changes which are in process as the result of the impact of western civilization upon China, but though cognate it is not essential to the theme, it is however appropriate to note that while the medical work of our mission at Paotingfu was the first and then the only exponent of modern medecine outside the port of Tientsin and Peking the capital, and in all China there was no training in medecine

except in the Medical Mission hospitals,now,there are government hospitals and government medical schools.

The proved value of the medical department to missionary work has caused a wonderful development in the number of hospitals, dispensaries and medical schools,these simple statements must suffice for the restricted limits of this chapter,but,two remarks should be made lest the reader should conclude that perhaps the day of usefulness for the medical work of the American Board at Paotingfu had gone by. The government institutions are not for the benefit of the masses,they are for the army. And the great constituancy to which it might minister is coming more and more into the light of modern thought,and learning to appreciate to a larger expent things that were first erceived with stupid and unintelligent wonder,in the newly awakening life of China the medical work at our Paotingfu station can be more and more a power for good.

We are not so much alone in this work as formerly, for years the American Board was the only missionary society represented in Paotingfu but latterly it has also been made a station by the American Presbyterians and they are building this year a fine hospital whcih is to be a memorial to Dr.Taylor who was one of the martyrs of 1900 the funds being given by his classmates of Yale College. But there is no superfluity in two hospitals in a city like Paotingfu the metropolis of the western part of the great province of Chihli,each of these societies has its own field with millions of people,and the moral obligation to continue this beneficent work is the same that St.Paul felt when he acknowledged his indebtedness to the barbabians.

And one other obligation is laid by the great advances in medical science,the crude and simple appliances which we could use twenty years ago do not fairly represent the resources of today,and while mission hospitals cannot hope to have such expensive outfits as the great charitable institutions at home,they should within reasonable limits be equipped with facilities for modern medical and surgical practice,freely giving with the flowing tide of years in some measure as we have freely received,the wonderful increase of ability to heal the physical ills of life.

Paotingfu from its strategic position as the capital of the province of Chihli,and the natural entrepot of a vast extent of the country is a fitting place for this expenditure,as a long established station of the American Board it is a center of interest to a large circle of Christians,and its pathetic group of martyr graves should be a magnet to draw the loving gifts of many hearts here where these have laid upon the altar of sacrifice lifes highest tribute.

Annual Report of Paotingfu Station,
May 1, 1903 - April 30, 1904.

In the autumn Dr A. P. Peck resigned his position as a member of the station and mission in order to accept an offer from Governor-General Yüan Shih Kai of a post in connection with the Chinese Government Quarantine Station recently established at the mouth of the Peiho River, below Tientsin: Dr Peck, however, having his residence and also carrying on general medical practice in Tientsin. His departure was much felt at Paotingfu, and every effort was made by the Chinese preachers and teachers at the station to induce him to remain, but without success; and it hardly needs to be added that since the arrival of Mrs Peck to join her husband in North China, regret at his departure has been more than doubled.

The good fortune upon which we had congratulated ourselves in having Miss Reed to take up the work for the women and girls in connection with the station suffered an eclipse in consequence of her being called to prepare to take Miss Porter's place at the Bridgman School in Peking: a place for which she is so unusually well fitted that we could hardly oppose the change, great as was our regret at her being obliged to lay down the work already so well begun. We were glad to welcome Miss Jones to the station, however, and too much cannot be said in praise of the work she has already done, both in studying and teaching and in other ways: save only that we fear she has been going almost, if not quite, beyond her strength.

We are glad to have had Dr. and Mrs Atwood continue with us at the station during the year, tho Dr Atwood has spent much of his time upon the field in Shansi.

We need not say that we are looking forward with much anticipation to the coming of the new physician and his wife, in the autumn, to reenforce the station, and to be preparing, at least, to take up the medical work for which Paotingfu affords so wide a field.

The last arrival at the station, who appeared in the household of E. E. Aiken on January 31st, is not yet able to speak for herself, but, as the writer can testify, frequently tries to do the best she can in that direction.

Two new dwelling houses, each costing about $3,500,

gold, and a hospital building, have been erected during the year, chiefly under the direction of Dr Peck. The hospital building cost $1,150, gold, and was put up entirely with funds received as contributions from Chinese sources — one amount being a gift of 1,000 Taels, over $600 gold, from the Governor-General of the province, Yüan Shih K'ai, and another a contribution of an equal amount from Chao Ju, formerly a high official at Paotingfu, now Governor of Shantung. One of the new houses is a home for Mr Perkins and his family, on the west side of the compound, and the other is the new Ladies' House. This stands near the site of the house formerly occupied by Miss Morrill and Miss Gonzed, but is much expanded and enlarged, as compared with the modest little home

in which they lived. There being but one single lady at the station, and she preferring to make her home, for the present, with Mrs Perkins, the Ladies' House is now occupied by E. E. Aiken and family.

The field to which this portion of the report of the Paotingfu station refers extends along the line of the Peking-Hankow Railway, south-westward from Paotingfu, its furthest limit being distant from the latter point about 150 miles. Some 30 miles from Paotingfu, on the railroad, is the district city of Wang-tu. The inn-keeper Chang Lao Wên, a prominent man in the north suburb of the city, has become a church-member, during the year, and has established a little preaching-place, or street chapel, by the gate of his inn. Largely thro' his instrumentality, with the aid of Pastor Mêng,

a branch of the Chinese Government post-office has been opened in Wang-tu, located in the north suburb, and the recent opening of a school in the city for the study of English and western learning, belonging to the system of schools and colleges being established for this purpose throughout the province by the Chinese Government, under the able direction of Dr Terrey, is another sign of progress.

Two miles north of Wang-tu, in the village of Hsiao-hsin-chuang, is a little group of earnest Christians, who have been connected with us for a considerable number of years. By the aid of the indemnities, they have been recovering from the Boxer persecutions, and have recently bought a piece of ground with a walled court upon it in which stands a Chinese house,

and this they are fitting up for a chapel.

West of Wang-tu, and partly in the mountains, lies the district of Tang Hsien, where there are a number of church-members, chiefly in a village about three miles distant from the district city, called Ma-huang-tou. The little church here is said to "fa'ssu" — to be "more dead than alive" — but we hope it may not prove by any means impossible for it to revive, tho the regular meetings of the church-members are somewhat interfered with by a day-school which has been established in the same court with the meeting-place where the members gather, on the premises of one of their number, and which, not having been established by the church, continues its somewhat vocifrous operations,

the pupils shouting out their lessons, as they learn them, in the old-fashioned Chinese style, on Sundays as well as other days. Seven miles away over the hills, in a "valley of dates," is another village, Chang Chin Yi, where a number are interested, and where there has been considerable persecution: the people in the mountains seeming to be stronger in their own religious ideas and more intense in their prejudices than those on the plain. The fact that the temples in the region south of Paotingfu were largely destroyed by the French soldiers, after the Boxer troubles, while those in the mountains were, for the most part, left untouched, seems also to have made a marked difference both with the religious beliefs and practices of the people.

Serious troubles in the Department of Ting Kehon, further south, along the railway, have been a feature of the year's experience. After one or two visits to the city by the missionaries of the station, a number who were interested rented a place for meeting together, and engaged a teacher to take charge of the work. Unfortunately, the man employed, who was himself, in fact, not yet a church-member, proved to have a very inadequate idea of the duties of his position, and many entered their names as candidates for church-membership who wished to get help in various troubles which they had, especially with the Roman Catholics. Attempts on the part of some to redress what they considered to be their grievances, and in one or two

cases, at least, it is to be feared, to get money or other things to which they were not entitled, stirred up the Roman Catholics, and a severe persecution of all who were "inclined towards the 'Jesus lehmch'" broke out, in which one man was so seriously beaten that he died, the legs of several others were crushed or broken, making one or two of the victims, probably, cripples for life, and about a hundred families in the Department of T'ing lehou and the adjoining districts of Wu lehi and Hsin Lê, but chiefly in the Department of T'ing lehou, were openly robbed by bands of men, usually armed with muskets or rifles, or were compelled to submit to exactions of feasts or fines. The deaths of one or two women, in connection with the troubles, are fairly attributable to fright, and the

robberies and exactions, altogether, amounted to not less than 10,000 strings of real cash, or more than $5,000 in gold.

Various official deputies were sent by the Chinese government to settle the disturbances, but finally matters became so serious, threatening trouble also in districts where we had long-established work, that the United States Legation at Peking sent Rev. E. T. Williams, Chinese Secretary at the Legation, to visit the disturbed districts. Mr. Williams was received with every possible mark of attention and respect by the officials, and his visit, tho he expressly disclaimed any intention of interfering in Chinese official affairs, produced a decidedly wholesome effect. Later a special deputy, Hon. Shên Ts'ung, formerly Secretary at the Chinese Legation

in Washington under H. E. Wu Ting Fang, was appointed by Governor General Yuan Shih Kai, with full powers, to proceed to Ting Chow and settle affairs. He decreed that of the four men accused as having been responsible for the beating of the man who died, one should suffer capital punishment, and the others should be banished: tho, as a matter of fact, it is said to have been the case that there were two other men, not accused, who had more to do with the actual beating of the man who died than did any of those accused. Shen also sentenced the principal ring-leader in the making of the disturbances to three months' imprisonment: and for a considerable period now peace and quiet have prevailed in Ting Chow and the region around about; tho

there were a number of other notorious offenders concerned in the troubles who were not dealt with, and practically none of the goods carried off were restored; nor, except in one or two cases in the district of Wu Chi, was any separation made to the people for their losses.

In the city of Ying Chow the Christians maintain a Sunday meeting, and both there and in a number of other places in the neighborhood they are anxious to have preachers and teachers sent to them. In one village, that of Kao Chia Tu Tsun, near the railroad, the people of the village and vicinity are now raising one-half the salary of a preacher who is located there, living and holding meetings in a small building erected for the purpose by a man of means, himself one of the

chief sufferers, so far as property was concerned, in the outrages of last autumn. In the city of Ping Lehon the Christians who meet there in connection with us have rented a place and already raised enough money to pay the salary of a preacher for several months, and are more than urgent to have a preacher sent to them. In another village, Shao Ping some ten or fifteen miles from Ping Lehon city, the people are ready to pay one-half the salary of a preacher, if one can be found for them, and in a village called Shu Fou, on the borders of the district of Wu Lehi, tho still in Ping Lehon, the people in that and the neighboring villages have leased a building of four or five chien, four or five divisions of about 10-foot squares of space, that is, for five years' time,

and fitted it up nicely, with fresh papering; and here too, they are ready to raise half or more of the salary of a preacher, if they can have one.

As far again from Pastingfu as Ting Chow, and half-way between Pastingfu and Shun-te-fu, in which latter city the American Presbyterian Mission is just opening a new station, supported by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York - at this mid-way point lies the city of Cheng-ting-fu, politically important as the chief city of the prefecture in which it is, and perhaps, also, likely to increase in commercial importance thro' the building of the railroad: tho the fact that the new railroad to Shansi, going, I believe, by way of Huai Lu, is to start from Chen-Ting, the next station below Cheng-ting-fu, and ten miles distant from the latter point, may make a diversion

towards Lehên-t'on of the business which would have gone to Lehêng-ting-fu, had the latter been the starting-point for the Shansi line. Between the two places lie the wide sandy stretches of the Hun Ho River, which are liable to be covered with floods and currents of water, in the rainy season, and the starting from Lehên-t'on obviates the necessity of making an additional crossing over the wide bed of the river. The prefecture of Lehêng-ting governs fourteen districts, including one or two departments, lying mostly on the plain, the part of the land is sandy, and some of it lies in the mountains. Much of the soil, however, is fertile, and supports a large population: and the question fairly presents itself whether this important district, 300 li or 100 miles from Paotingfu and the same distance

from Shun-tê-fu, about half-way, perhaps, between our own North China and Shansi mission fields, does not call us to occupy the prefectural city, or, possibly, the new railroad center of Chên-tôu, with an additional station for the American Board's work. There is a Roman Catholic Bishop, who has an excellent reputation, and a large, fine cathedral in the city of Chêng-ting-fu, and the place is the center of a considerable Catholic work: but no Protestant work has yet been established in the city or vicinity, and probably not in any part of the prefecture - with the exception, perhaps, of the station of the China Inland Mission in Ch'ung Fu, to the west - and we would ask whether it might not be possible for some one of our larger and stronger churches at home to undertake the opening and carrying forward

of such a station, as the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church has done for their new mission station at Shun-tê-fu.

South of Ché-ng-ting-fu, in the Department of Pao Ting, we have a little center in the village of Ting Ts'un. Here Preacher Sun has been located, with his wife, since last autumn, and much good work has been done, both by him and by her. The attendance at the Sunday meetings, from Ting Ts'un and the neighboring villages, during the winter, has ranged from 40 or 50 up to 100, and the Christians have raised about 200 strings of cash, or $50 or $60, gold, with which they have bought a house and ground for a chapel. The entire cost was 300 strings of cash, other contributions and a loan from the native church at Paotingfu enabling them to

pay the remainder. Mrs Sun conducts a separate meeting for the women on Sunday morning, and has also taught a boys' day school of 9 or 10 scholars, in which excellent discipline and regularity of home and work seem to have been maintained. A considerable number in Ting Ts'un and its vicinity have also become connected with the church during the winter, either by baptism or by "the taking of the covenant."

A case of discipline led the people of some ten or fifteen villages in the district of Kao Ch', south of Lehao Lehou, to go over to the London Mission, represented by Rev. A. H. Bridge, at the village of Wei Lehia Lehuang, in the district of Ling Ch'ing, some 25 miles south-east of the city of Kao Ch'. These villages lie west of the great road

running south from the city of Lehao Lehou, and the agreement with the London Mission has been that the territory east of this road should be recognized as belonging to them, and that to the west as belonging to us. Mr. Bridge, however, was not a member of the London Mission at the time when the agreement was made, and does not recognize it as applying to his work, holding himself, accordingly, free to work in all parts of the district of Kao Ci, and everywhere in Lehao Lehou, south of the departmental city, and even further to the west, where the China Inland Mission has been working, showed the door seem to open for the extension of the London Mission work in that direction: and has already leased or bought a place in the west suburb of Kao Ci city, besides one or two places given or occupied

for use in connection with the work of the London Mission in the villages referred to.

Partly on account of the case of discipline mentioned above, there has been some disaffection in the village which has been one of the principal centers of our work in Kao Ts, the village of Li-chia-chuang, about a mile from the district city. A visit from our kindly, sympathetic and helpful Preacher Tang, however, brought much encouragement and comfort to the Christians there; and, in connection with this visit, a number were baptized, and not a few received to "the taking of the covenant" the step which we have at Paotingfu, intermediate between the "entering of the name" and baptism. Two deacons also were appointed: one of them a man with two wives — both of them taken, of course,

before his having become a Christian. He seems to be an excellent man, and is one of the principal men of the church in his village; and, in our view, his having taken two wives, while yet a heathen, need not have been, as, in fact, we did not consider it, a bar to church membership. The missionary, however, would hardly have gone so far as to ordain him a deacon, had he had in mind, before doing so, the third chapter of Paul's first letter to Timothy, with the explicit direction therein contained that a deacon, like a bishop, is to be the husband of one wife.

There are three other little centers in this district, in each of which the Christians try to maintain a Sunday service. In one of these they were anxious to get a preacher

for two or three months, at least, supporting him themselves, but there was no one available to send them: in another, they have been supporting a preacher for about the same time, or longer, and have already raised and placed in the Missionary's hands enough money to support a preacher for one or two months next autumn: while in the third place they have just had a preacher, supported by themselves, for two months. One Sunday, not long since, in this last place, two persons were baptized, twenty-four "took the covenant," and some twenty or thirty "entered their names" as candidates for church-membership.

There is a station of the China Inland Mission at Hwai Lu, some 120 li or 40 miles distant from Kao Ts. Members of that mission have done

considerable work in the district of Kao Ci, at one time and another, and recently some ten odd villages, having expressed a decided preference to be connected with the China Inland Mission, have been transferred to the care of Mr Green, of the station of that mission at Hwai Yu.

As a matter of fact, there are several villages in this vicinity in each of which are people who prefer to be connected with one mission, and others who prefer to be connected with another: and these preferences are frequently so decided, and the differences between the people who have these varying feelings so marked, that it becomes a question whether we can wisely, in all cases, insist on the lines of territorial division.

One feature of the work in the Paotingfu field has been the turning of many people towards our

mission, as over against the Roman Catholics, who are active, not few in numbers, in many places, and who often exert considerable pressure upon the people to make them join them. There is no reason why the people should not come to the Protestants in preference to the Catholics, if they wish to do so, any more than there is why people at home should not be allowed to join one denomination in preference to another. People who come with almost any possible motive, of course, may be received and placed under instruction: but when it comes to receiving candidates to baptism and church-membership, special care needs to be taken to see to it that those received are real Christians, and are not coming simply for political help or legal protection.

The Boys' School at Pastingfu,

which is of the rank of a primary boarding school, has numbered about forty scholars. This number at the present time, includes twelve from Shansi. Two teachers, Teacher Ts'ui and Teacher Tuan, the former a graduate both of the Theological Seminary and of the North China College at Tsing Chow, and the latter a graduate of the College, have devoted themselves to the school, and good faithful and regular work appears to have been done. Six boys from the Paotingfu field and three or four from Shansi, who had been pupils in the Paotingfu school, went to enter the Academy at Tsing Chow last autumn. The food and incidental expenses of each pupil amount to about four tiao, or strings of cash, a little over a dollar, gold, per month, not including tuition. Of this amount, pupils one of whose parents is either

a church-member or has "taken the covenant" pay two tiao, or one-half: others, three tiao, or three-fourths. Six mu, or about one English acre, of land has recently been purchased, just back of the school court, and we hope soon to get an equal amount in addition, and adjoining, to make a play-ground and foot-ball field of some two English acres, altogether, for the boys: and it is expected that a Chinese who has been accustomed to travel as a guard, or armed escort — "pao³ piao ti" — with silver or other treasure, will soon be employed by the mission as gate-keeper, who will also be able to give the school boys some training in Chinese gymnastics. One of the missionaries at the station usually gives an hour each morning to teaching a class of the boys

in English, which they seem more than anxious to learn.

For the station,

E. E. Aiken.

Pine Ridge
June 2nd, 1904.

Rec'd June 21-1904

Pao Ting Fu Report May 1904

The General Report for Pao Ting Fu is again presented in two parts. This part refers to the work of the local church and to the field east + south of the city.

The local church is now entirely in native control. It has its seal which reads The Pao Ting Fu Jesus Church Congregational Society. It maintains two Sunday services with a Sunday School + a Wednesday afternoon prayer meeting. It supports its pastor and two lay members. The Sunday collection amounted last year to 120.80 gold, exclusive of the contributions of the missionaries. The place used for meeting was enlarged but hardly more than 160 can be comfortably seated. At the end of last Dec. the members had raised for the new church building 478 gold and had received from American friends 396 dollars. The church owns a very

suitable building site just north of the main compound and east of the Hospital compound. We feel that the native members have worked very faithfully for this cause & that we shall not err in giving them any assistance in our power.

Pastor Meng besides taking responsibility for the local church, has also done good service in country touring.

Two General Meetings have been held for which a large mat shed was erected adjoining the church building.
Such meetings are very valuable. They introduce to each other a widely scattered constituency & do much in expanding the narrow horizon of the average country member. Use is made of the lantern for which we need more slides.

A Japanese ~~pastor~~ evangelist, Rev Mr Maruyama has located among us. He has been studying Chinese, expecting to do mission work among this people. We understand that he receives a partial support from the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society of Japan.

Our relations with the American Presbyterian Mission of this city have been most cordial. Patients from our field have been treated by them & a few of our inquirers have entered their station classes.

An English class for boys & young men has been maintained thro the year. Over 20 have attended. A fee of 3 Mex dollars per month has been received from those who have felt able to pay. A good many have dropped out for various causes but at present 9 bright young men are at work. A few have joined

with us in Sunday worship. The money received has gone to the Boy's Boarding School. A horse given by a military official has done good work in touring. The class has been taught by other members of the station when the writer was absent. It has proved a helpful means of bringing ourselves into touch with the life of the community.

The larger part of the time & interest of the writer has gone into the outside work.

The most development has been noticed in the district of Li Hsien.

Christian congregations meet more or less regularly in some 12 towns or villages in this district. The work is entirely self supporting as to meeting places & local expenses & generally as to leadership. At Nan Hsü, Tien Lao Ho, one of our older preachers receives one half his pay from the

people. Chia Fang Lai at Cheng Ts'un is supposed to be on the same basis. Hsüeh Ch'ing Shan, who has gone at the request of the official to the District city receives all his salary from the members.

At Nan Hsü there has been continued opposition from the Roman Catholics but recently the local leader called on me & appeared to be ready to accept the situation. The teacher of one of the schools of this place was baptized. The Christian community here is rapidly growing.

After several visits we seem now well established in the district city. Our constituency has rented a very suitable place as chapel & general head quarters. At a recent Sunday service 49 men were received by covenant or baptism.

When we remember that such a district as this contains some 150 000 people, we cannot feel that we are

doing more than beginning our work for them.

In the Po Li district the most noticeable activity has been in Ti Ch'uän where a church had taken root before the Boxer uprising. This church has now a good sized place of worship nearly finished. Yang Khi Tang has been called to this place & thus far this year his salary has been paid by the people.

He was strongly inclined to go to the aid of the Shansi field, but the people of Ti Ch'uän were more firmly persuaded that theirs was the greater need. His study & practice of medicine for some 8 years at the central station together with his musical ability & gentlemanliness make him a man of wide usefulness.

A few Sundays since, the villagers sent to the chapel compound an old temple bell which had stood for

many years on the ruins of one of their temples. Once it dare not call the temple god, now it calls the worshippers.

In our own district, that of Ch'ing Tuan, fair progress can be reported.

At Tang Tsun the members speak highly of the help received in the winter from Lin Jung Hsing, one of the early returned Shantung students. He also gave some time to the near by large town of Chang Tang. Here are good buildings, the property of Chang Yi Rung, one of the Boxer leaders of the Province, freely offered us and used by our men. But the Roman Catholics object to our efforts to evangelize a region where they are so numerous, Mr Lin has returned to Shantung & even Mr Chang - the proprietor - has gone elsewhere.

at Wang P'an, a place 6 miles south of Teng Tsun, one of the leading families has decided to turn to the Protestant church. Help has been given them by several of our young men.

At Liang Chai moderate progress may be recorded. The Roman Catholic who joined our membership there has, after some official pressure, paid his debts & will doubtless on this account make a more useful member. The plan of working a piece of ground by contributed effort is being tried at this place. Some 70 strings of cash were subscribed & used to rent a piece of land for 10 years. Each ones subscription is returned during the 10 years, the year when due having been already decided by lot. Most of the labor is voluntary but a small return is made by the yearly feast at the end of the season. All the profits go to such objects as

seem to the members most desirable, probably in this case to the support of a teacher during the winter months.

Tours have been made into the Districts of Kao Yang, Su Ning, & Rao Yang. In this latter district a temple has been offered for the use of the Christians, but thus far we have not been able to send a leader.

We wish one or two of our most advanced students in Tung cho might be spared to lead in this very destitute but very open region.

Forty miles south of Pao Ting Fu is the important Department city of Ch'i Chou. I am glad to report that a preacher has been located there by the Anglican society. The report that comes to us concerning them is that "They do not reject tomen".

a word as to our needs. My feeling is that the time is near when we should ordain to the full ministry a few of our best young men. I think that they should & would be supported by the Chinese & that such action would soon be followed by a large increase in our native membership

respectfully submitted

H. P. Perkins

Contributions (all native sources) Gold

Church & Cong'l expenses 810.

Education 130 Building 140 270

Total 1080.

Village schools 4 Boys 15 Girls 15

Irregular schools Boys 10 Girls 30

under instruction in P.S.T. Women 38

Men 16

Statistics.

Ordained Preachers 1 Unordained 11
Teachers. Men 2 Women 2 Bible women 2
Other Native helpers 5 Total 22

Out stations with regular meetings 24
Average time of regular meetings 8.05 months
Average attendance 34.3
Organized churches 1 (Self-supporting)
Average attendance 130 S.S. 1
Added by confession - baptism 46
Total membership 283
Boys School 50 Day School 10.

Contributions (all native sources) gold
Church & Cong'l Expenses 810.
Education 130 Building 140 270
Total 1080.

Village schools 4 Boys 15 Girls 15

Irregular schools Boys 60 Girls 30
Under instruction in P.T.F. Women 38
Men 16.

Ow. Report Darling-excavation

Recd July 21-1904

Pao Ting Fu Partial Statistics for 1904

Towns or villages in which there is Congregational worship 59

Preachers 13 Teachers (men) 2 Deacons 12

Places of worship in use 27

Adults baptized 145 Children 12
" Taken the covenant 102
" Given in names 550

Present Members adult 418
children 51

Adherents (people mostly men who have given in their names but who have not yet been baptized) about 1000

Boys in school " Primary scholars P.T.F. 21

Contributions. Sunday collections native gold 163.49 For native pastor & teachers 474.47 For places of worship & expenses 588.16 Poor relief 5.64 C.E. 194 S.S. 118 Night class 113 Total $1235.01

Bible women 4 School teacher 1
Girls in Union School 22
Women & girls attending station class 40.

Statistics
Rev. Dr. Parker
Aug 6/1
March 2, 1905

Report of Woman's Work, Pao Ting Fu,
For the year ending May 31st 1904.

During the past year the few foreign women in the Pao Ting Fu Station have not folded their hands for want of something to do. Opportunities have offered, as they do everywhere, for the word or action which is said to speak louder than words.

From the conversations held with women who have visited us, and the reports of the Bible-women, we conclude that the people in our immediate vicinity who, from shame, guilty consciences or other cause, have been slow to show friendly feeling since 1900, have at last begun to thaw.

It has been the work of the Bible-woman Mrs. Wang, daughter of Mrs. Chang, a martyr of 1900, to teach such neighbor women as were willing to listen. She has also had regular work among the church members and constant attendants on church services

For the last six months Mrs. Wang Kuei Guan has assisted in this teaching and has proved herself as useful in this as formerly in dispensary work. In the winter while her husband was helping the inquirers in a village twenty miles to the south of Pao Ting Fu, she was with him five or six weeks teaching women and girls.

Both of these Bible-women while touring with the foreigners have availed themselves of the opportunities offered for speaking to hundreds of men, women and children. They have been warmly welcomed, and their words generally listened to with good attention.

Besides the talks to crowds there have been many conversations with the few who have become more deeply interested.

Mrs. Liu, (Ma Ta Chieh) has continued her efficient aid in behalf of the people of Lo Chia Ying. We had hoped that in her office of pastor(?), she would have been supported by her congregation

but they have been sadly persecuted by the Catholics and their money has gone in other ways. They provide building, lights &c.

As Bible-woman Mrs. Liu has been as active as her school duties would permit. There seems to be a strong bond of friendship between her and the families for whom she has been laboring.

Through some providence Mrs. Ma Yung Hsin of Pang Chuang has been lent to us this Spring. She came just as the church at Li Chiuan felt their need of a Bible-woman. She spent two months most profitably in the Po Yeh district and then was called away to go to Pei Kou in Kao Yang. This village is rather an exception. In it, it is the women who are becoming interested in the doctrine first. There are three of their boys in the school at the Presbyterians (Our school was too full last year to admit them), and six women have come to Pao Ting Fu for instruction.

Station Classes

We have not made a success of station classes, in the sense of having members come from a distance and support themselves while studying. Only two classes have been held and we have provided food and fuel for both. Few outside our Pao Ting Fu circle have availed themselves of the privilege; still those have been so much in earnest and have made such good progress, we think it has been worth while.

In the summer, after the rainy season called in the teachers a number of women received a good deal of instruction in a sort of "Summer School"; the teaching being done by Pastor Meng and his wife, the boys' school teacher and other helpers.

Boarding School

As the year has passed we have felt more and more strongly the wisdom of uniting the Boarding Schools of the two missions. At the beginning of the year we made the rule, in con-

formity with the customs already established in the Presbyterian School, that every girl who was able should pay one string of cash, ($.27 gold) per month towards her board.

Where they have been unable to do this we have supplied the deficiency from private funds.

There are now 17 of our girls in the school (which numbers 39) Five have dropped out during the year. The cost per month for each pupil is not quite six taels ($1.50 gold)

The girls have done very well and are said to be good girls, requiring little discipline.

One of the Pao Ting Fu girls, a graduate of the last class from Bridgman has been teaching this Spring term. She takes the place of Mrs. Su Wen Jui, nee Wang Chin Ting who has retired to teach one small, but to her exceedingly interesting, future candidate for Bridgman honors.

The Pao Ting Fu girls generally come home on Saturday to spend Sunday, thus keeping up their home and home-church life.

Day Schools

One new day school has been added to the three reported last year. We support two of them.

1st Our Pao Ting Fu day-school, composed almost entirely of children of Christian parents is still taught by Mrs. Yang Chi Tang. Miss Jones has had the oversight of the school and has been teaching the little ones English since the Chinese New Year. (By special request of the parents.) Average attendance 9.

2nd The school at Lo Chia Ying. Mrs. Lin has had an average of ten pupils, nearly all girls. One of them has entered the Boarding School here and others will be ready in the autumn. Nearly all these parents are church members or have given in their names as inquirers.

In Teng T'sun Mrs. Chang still teaches her own and the neighbors' children and receives no compensation. There are usually six girls ready to recite when we go there.

Mrs. Chang was in Pao Ting Fu, in the winter for treatment, having been confined to

the Kang for some time before with injuries received from her Roman Catholic relatives. While talking with her about the matter she seemed very meek and forgiving, but we hear that she is herself not always Quaker-like in her practice. She is "apt to teach" however. We recently overheard her uncle say that when she wanted to study with Miss Morrill he objected. She seemed so unpromising a pupil but she persisted and read with Miss Morrill for a month or two. Now, of all the Ching Liang Ch'eng circle of women who received instruction at that time she is the only one who is actively engaged in Christian work.

In Ti Chüan, Po Yeh district, a school was opened last autumn, with a native of the village for teacher. She had "read" in the Boarding school here four years. Teacher Yang supported the school for three months but since the New Year the people have taken the support upon themselves. The school of

six, mostly boys, had grown to eleven when visited in April. For deportment and distinctness in recitation this school would take a 1st prize. So says Miss Porter.

We have an interest in another school for boys, which we hope will soon become co-educational, taught by Mrs. Sun Chih Shan in the Chao Chow district. She has taken her place as helpers' wife and is doing her part toward cultivating the field to which they are called.

Another good woman Mrs. Hsieh, has gone with her husband to Li Hsien where she expects to help by teaching the women and children in their homes. We hope the little nine-year-old daughter will be of assistance too.

Touring

Though the days of touring have been far too few, we are thankful we have been permitted to see something of this great field allotted to the Pao Ting Fu Station and to receive the help and inspiration that comes from getting into touch

with those whose spiritual eyes are beginning to open.

At one time and another nearly all the places to which we have been invited, have been visited; tho the time spent at some of them has been but a few hours.

The first visit of the foreign woman always brings a crowd, and very often men and boys press to the front, quite excluding the women for whom the visit is made. Then one of us has to be door keeper and show all in one, letting in women and girls, keeping out men, and boys too big for mamma's arms. Occasionally the baby in arms is of remarkable length, but some children are large for their age, especially boys. Thus quiet talks are obtained with the woman many of whom are glad to listen and learn more about the Truth.

The warm friendliness with which we have been received everywhere, as well as the interest shown in what we had to say, has been very comforting.

In all, thirty-one places have been visited in the districts divided between Mr. Aiken and Mr. Perkins, a few of them a number of times others for but a brief hour or two. Miss Reed, before she left us in the autumn, and Miss Porter, during a six days journey with Mr. & Mrs. Perkins, have shared in the pleasures and pains of these tours with Miss Jones and Mrs. Perkins. We believe that this is a very profitable form of work - and it is a growing work.

For this reason we feel that we must ask, this year, for another single lady. We are truly thankful for the one who came Jany 31st Heaven-sent. but while we may expect great things from her twenty-odd years from now, in the meantime Miss Jones needs a colleague.

Respectfully Submitted
for the station

Estella A. Perkins.

An. Report Truman's Work
Posting-for Station

Rec'd July 21-1904

Partial Report of the Pao Ting Fu Station ----- for the year ending May 31 1905.

My time has been spent chiefly at this station with occasional tours into the south-east part of our field. There has been a slow but healthy growth at several centres. We often wonder at the slowness of the growth, but take some consolation in the thought that the trees which grow most slowly make the best wood.

The Local Church. The room used for services since 1900 is not large enough for our Sunday morning congregations. Our members are therefore building a church planned for 500 or 600 people.

The contributions received up to date are as follows:

From native members or friends	1179.61
From friends in the United States	488.00
From friends in China	281.26

Total U.S. Gold 1948.87

The Peking station has also kindly loaned our church something over $1300.00. Mr Trueksbury has given valuable assistance in sending plans so that very little of the time of the resident missionaries has had to be given to this work.

The above figures show how loyally the native church is accepting responsibility, and this strongly stimulates a like state of mind in the country districts.

Station Class. No regular station class has been held. A few men who wished to study were referred to and received into the 10 day classes conducted by the Presbyterian Mission.

An evening class was opened in the winter for resident members and neighbors who wished to learn more about the Bible and the Hymn-Book. The teaching was done by such of our young men as could give the time.

In the country churches work of this kind broadens and deepens from year to year. It is more regular when pushed by a mission teacher. But even when conducted by local members this old-fashioned practice of getting together to talk and pray and study about the things of the Kingdom of God is as useful as it is natural. We cannot give exact figures but we feel sure that in the field included in this report there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of young and middle-aged men who are getting their first real acquaintance with their own written language and with the distinctive thoughts of the modern and Christian world this these same two books, the Bible and the Hymn-Book.

"Jesus Halls". Following closely this common desire for Christian fellowship, comes the necessity for a place for meeting. Spare rooms in an ordinary

Chinese court are almost as difficult to find as snakes in Ireland. But when the desire is strong enough, rooms can be rented or built and such meeting-rooms or "Jesus Halls" are now to be found in this south-east field in perhaps 35 places.

The Ti Ch'uen [Dee Chwen] church has built a church which will seat 200, a school-room and a room for the teacher and evening meetings. In all the other places, the "Hall" has to serve as church, chapel, school and smoking-room.

Schools. No great progress in our schools can be reported. The present tendency is toward the government schools which are being established in all the larger towns. The responsibility for these is placed upon the District Magistrates. They provide the school-rooms and teachers and raise the money for the same from the most available sources. Village public lands & temple lands have been thus used.

Contributions from the merchants and well-to-do farmers are solicited. These are to become the public schools of China, for tho opened by the Government they are sure to come under the practical management of those whose money supports them.

There is a strong call for young men of good moral character, an ordinary Chinese education, and a fair command of English as teachers in these schools.

The call to train young men for these and like positions of influence, too indistinctly heard by some of us in the past, has now become clear.

Our response to this call has materialized into a small school for the direct teaching of English with such study of arithmetic & Geography as the students care to give these branches. Seven young men have domiciled themselves within our compound. Ten others are coming from the city for daily lessons. Others have

come and discontinued for various reasons.
Several of the students have given in their names as church probationers and one has taken the covenant. A few pay a fee of 3 silver dollars a month, the proceeds going to the boy's school.
When it has seemed best for the writer to visit the country, the teaching has been carried on by one of the other members of the station.
We feel that the direct results of the school are quite enough to justify it. Indirectly, it is bringing us into touch with a class of people with whom we before have had very little intercourse

Personnel.

Pastor Meng, Chang Ching Hsiang, and deacon Li, have been very active and diligent in local church affairs. The pastor reports 9 trips to Peking or Tungcho & 2 to Tientsin, generally to meet some public invitation. He has also done his part in the out-

side touring.

Tien Hê Fu has worked chiefly in the Li Hsien district and has done faithful and fruitful work. He is in demand wherever there is trouble with the Roman Catholics. He is keen, cool, and courageous. Altho unordained, he is a worthy member of our native ministry.

Chia Feng Lai has also worked in Li Hsien. He has a legal mind and his advice is sought in all sorts of cases.

Yang Ch'ing Tang has served the Dee Chwen church and region. This is our only centre in the Po I [Bo E] district. In a nearby village of Nan I, the keeper of an opium den seems to have been thoroughly converted and the den has been converted into a "Jesus Hall". A few of the family have been received into church fellowship. Mr Yang has been strongly assisted by local members but his bodily strength is not good and he has been obliged several times to come

to this station for rest and treatment. He greatly enjoyed a vacation last summer at Pei Ta Ho.

Chang Wen Yü & Wang Lien Ch'un of the Tungchow college assisted in the work, Mr Chang returning to the college in the fall and Mr Wang going this Spring to Africa.

Dai Hsi Lin, a village school-teacher who was baptized in Nan Hsü, has divided his time between that place and Ch'ai Li, a new centre in Hsü Ning.

Wang Shu Wen of the Ch'i Gee church has helped, a part of the year, the people in Sung Chia Chuang, a new centre in Rao Yang.

Wang Pu Chai, the station writer has given good satisfaction in his very important work of representing us to the city or outside officials. He has also given some time to the work of putting the United States Constitution into Chinese.

Opposition. There has been considerable friction between those who have been trying to enter our ranks and the Roman Catholics. Two of our "Halls" have been locked up by them. One is now open. Our District Magistrate has been very slow, as it seems to us, to assert his authority as against the R.C.s, so that we threatened to appeal the case which is not yet settled to our authorities. The native member who is leading in appealing for justice was before 1900 a R.C. At my last visit to this village, the door of the regular Hall being locked, a new place was opened for our meeting and 5 young men were received into the church by baptism.

Gold Mining. The exodus of laborers to South Africa has gone on steadily from many points in our field. A few of our members have gone as laborers or writers. The number of enquirers +

probationers is much larger. Steady work at steady wages makes a very strong attraction to all such men. The reports from those who first reached the field were such that many others have gone out this year.

Is the emmigration movement from Europe to North & South America to be matched by a like movement from Japan into Corea and Manchuria & from China into the Dark Continent?

respectfully submitted

H. P. Perkins

Estimated to have 1442 mbrs.

Report on Mining Investigation
Peck Creek
July 15th 1905

Annual Report of Paotingfu Station
(In Part) May 1, 1904 - May 31, 1905.

It has long been the desire of the Chinese Christians connected with the Station to obtain a place in the city for daily preaching, such as the mission had before the Boxer troubles. It may be remembered that it was from the former city preaching chapel that the elder Pastor Mêng was taken by the Boxers on that fatal day in 1900, four days before the burning of the mission and the killing of the missionaries, when he gave up his life as the first martyr of Paotingfu. One of the former preachers of the mission, Mr. Kao, who has been keeping a medicine shop in the city, has wished to give up his premises for this purpose, and our Chinese church here has finally bought the place for a daily preaching

chapel and reading room, Mr. Kao himself contributing about one-third of its estimated value. By the aid of a contribution from the balance of the indemnity fund, the rooms were fitted up, and the building was opened soon after the Chinese New Year. The place is most favorably situated, upon one of the principal thoroughfares near the center of the city, and the doors need only to be opened at almost any time of day, to bring in an audience which more or less completely fills the little preaching room. This is in the front part of the premises, along the street, while at the back is a reading and book room, supplied with daily, weekly and monthly periodicals, nearly all in Chinese, and with Scriptures and many other books for sale, representing the Christian literature which has been issued

in the Chinese language.

The boys' boarding school appears to have had a prosperous year, with an attendance of about 35 during the autumn term, and of about 40 since the Chinese New Year. The same two efficient teachers as last year, Mr. Sun and Mr. Kuan, have continued in charge, and good work has been done. Eight of the boys from the school went to enter the academy at Ching Chow in the autumn, and a number of them, with others of the new students just entering, were found to have had so good a preparation that the whole entering class began with the work of the second year. Nine of the students during the year have been from the American Board Mission in Shansi.

As heretofore, the studies have included arithmetic and geography, the Chinese classics, and Christian books, such as the Gospels and catechism; and there has also been some instruction in Chinese gymnastics, and in singing. A class in English has been taught by Mr. Aisen, the latter part of the year. The school is fairly representative of our wide field, but it would be an advantage if it could be considerably larger, so that many more students from among our constituency might be studying here. About two acres of ground, back of the school, has been purchased for a campus and play-ground, but there is about a half an acre additional which it is hoped to obtain, to complete the lot. When all is secured walled about and cleared off for the purpose named, it will be a material addition to the resources of the school.

In the Wang Su (Wong Doo)

district, 30 miles southwest of Paotingfu, on the railroad, the Christians in the village of Hsiao Hsin Chuang have fitted up a neat little chapel; and Deacon Sun has been faithful and constant in his work of preaching and leading among them. The church member and innkeeper Mr. Chang, who lives at the north suburb of the city, has also frequently talked of "the doctrine" in the city tea-shops and places of resort; but the little preaching chapel at the north suburb has not been much used, and there is need that a regular preacher be located in the city, or district, to give all his time to the work. One of the leading literary men at this place, and probably the man most influential in public affairs in the city and district, is an old friend of our Chinese pastor, Mr. Meng; and it

is an interesting fact that in the recent establishment throughout this and other provinces of government primary and intermediate schools modeled after the public school system of Japan and the West, the Viceroy of the province, Yüan Shih Kai, has held up the government schools in Wang Su as a model for other districts to follow: 50 schools having been established in that district of only 108 villages, many of which are small and quite near to one another.

comment part;

In the district of Ts'ang Hsien, lying further west and a good deal in the mountains, a rather serious case of persecution of a man who had been attending the Christian meetings held in a village near the city was not dealt with very satisfactorily by the

magistrate, and there has been considerable lukewarmness among the church members in the vicinity, partly on this account and partly for other reasons. The demand was made of the man persecuted that he should contribute a large sum of money, comparatively, for idolatrous theatricals; from contributions for which purpose Christians, by treaty stipulation, are exempt. Refusing to do so, his hands and feet were bound behind his back, and a pole passed thro' between them and his body, and he was carried for a considerable number of rods in his village by the pole in this way. Neighbors pleading with his captors to release him, he was not carried further upon the pole, but taken to a temple and there kept, bound with

cords, for four or five days, during which time, he says, also, that he was compelled to burn incense, as an act of idolatrous worship. An effort is being made, however, to secure some more satisfactory action by the magistrate, and a better spirit is beginning to prevail among the church-members.

Further southwest, along the railroad, is the department of Ting Chow, in the western part of which an earnest preacher, Mr. Wei Ting Ch'ang, has been located during the year. He has been doing excellent work. Last autumn the father of the young man who was killed in the troubles with the Catholics in Ting Chow a year and a half ago, was baptized, and others are ready for baptism. Meetings on Sunday have also been maintained more or less

such action has been taken, since the writing of this report: the principal offender, who is the head-man of the village, and also a man of standing as a literary graduate, having been summoned to court and publicly rebuked by the magistrate and ordered to settle the case, which we will undoubtedly by the payment of a sum of money

regularly in a number of other places in the department: in the city, where those interested have rented rooms for a chapel, and from which place, too, it may be added, many have gone to work in the gold mines in South Africa, nearly all of them promising to contribute something each month for the church in Ting Chow; in the village of Mu Fou, where there have been two baptisms, and where there continues to be not a little interest; and in the village of Ch'i Lehi ("Lehee Jee" - Seven Terraces - tho it appears to be on the level plain), one of our old out-stations. In Ch'i Lehi a new church, or chapel building, has just been erected, largely out of indemnity funds, with chapel, guest or reception rooms, school and teacher's rooms and kitchen, all

complete. Tile-roofing and brick walls give a substantial and not unornamental appearance to the buildings, which are in two rows, while an open court between gives opportunity for putting up a mat awning, in Chinese style, thus making a spacious kind of out-of-doors room for large gatherings. The chapel was dedicated just as this report was being written, with a two or three days' celebration, including meetings, feasting, and exhibition of lantern pictures for the many in attendance, Pastor Mêng and another preacher and two Bible women being the delegation from Paotingfu. Pastor Mêng estimated that there were seven or eight, or perhaps as many as ten thousand people gathered to see the lantern pictures, which were exhibited in

the open air, the first evening they were shown; giving him and the other preacher who were present an opportunity to speak to many in explanation of the pictures, which were largely illustrations of Scripture subjects. The second evening the attendance was not so large, but there was an even better opportunity to speak, as the people were more quiet.

Beyond Ting Chow, and about 70 miles from Paotingfu, the railroad passes by the important prefectural city of Chêng Ting Fu, a former capital of the province. An opening for work has presented itself here, in a region populous with towns and villages, just east of the city, and a preacher, Mr. Chao Kuang Pi, has recently been located in this region.

The preacher in the Chao Chow district, still beyond Chêng Ting Fu, Mr. Sung became involved in

trouble in the autumn on account of the refusal of many of the Christians in a neighboring village to pay taxes for idolatrous theatricals, and was, in fact, somewhat severely beaten in connection with the affair. However, a letter from the superior official at Paotingfu, along with some pressure brought to bear upon the local magistrate, finally led to a satisfactory settlement of the case; one sequel of which was the removal by the magistrate of the village headmen, who had been largely responsible for the trouble, and the substitution of others in their place.

In May twenty persons were baptized at one time in the village where the preacher has been living, the first being an old man of 73, nine of the members of whose household were already church members, and who has long himself been a stanch supporter of the church; and the second also being an old man, of 75, from Hsiao Tao Tsun,

the village near by where the disturbance had taken place the autumn before. Two of the sons of the latter were baptized at the same time. Another candidate received to church-membership on this occasion was Mr. Kao, teacher of a boys' school established at the time of the Chinese New Year by the Christians in this same village. Mr. Kao is a literary man who has received the degree of "hsiu tsai" — "accomplished talent," the first literary degree, corresponding in a general way to the western bachelor's degree, or B. A. — and at the examination where he received this honor, among more than four hundred candidates, fifty or sixty of whom received the same degree, his name stood first. His examination essay has also been published, with others, in book form, for general distribution.

Deacon Tang and his wife have been working since last autumn in

the adjoining field of Kao Ci, where he visits and preaches in four or five villages in rotation, his wife, however, continuing, the greater part of the time, in one place. On Christmas Day a general meeting, representing all of these villages, was held at one of them, and at this time Pastor Méng received twenty-one persons into the church on confession of faith. In May others were baptized, several of the number in the village where Mrs Tang had been staying, and here also ten or fifteen women and girls entered their names, the same day as candidates for church-membership. At this place too, a deacon was ordained, and both the ordination and the baptisms were performed and all the meetings held in a building which had been the "family temple" or "ancestral hall" of the Li family, many of whose members have now become Christians, and, consequently, have ceased to worship the ancestral

tablets. These still stood, a score or two of them, in a sort of closet, with shelves, in the middle of the wall: but the Christians hope to convert this "family temple" into a Christian chapel, only one member of the family continuing to oppose, and he came to at least one of the meetings held in the building during the pastor's visit.

In all this field, during the past year, where preachers have been located, the church-members and others interested have been themselves raising from a third to a half of the preacher's salary: and the boys' school above mentioned, in Hsiao Hao Ts'un, has been established and maintained almost entirely by the Chinese Christians.

We may and do believe that there are forces, Divinely originated, in connection with our work, accomplishing much more than appears upon the surface:

but what we have been able to do, in comparison with the vast field in which we are, appears to have been little more than moving somewhat, here and there, the waters on the surface of the sea. The general establishment of public schools, however, now going forward, is one of many indications that forces springing out of the Christian civilization of the world are beginning to move the great ocean of Chinese life to its depths.

E. E. Aiken.

Rec'd Nov 1 1904
Ans'd Nov 3

Long Report Ending 31.1905

Elec. & Mech. 3.

Medical Work in the Pao ing Fu field.

While the American Board has no physician stationed in Pao TingFu, and practically the entire Christian work for the large section of country north, south, east and west of PaoTingFu is willingly and efficiently done by the able physicians of the Presbyterian Mission, yet in one sense it is a union work; Presbyterians furnishing the doctors and we the patients- three fourths of the latter are reported to be from south of the line which divides our fields.

There are at least two reasons for this; first, the Gospel has been preached for a greater number of years in this southern field, and second, it is being more frequently visited by Christian teachers than is the country to the north. The people are thus being ~~brought~~ brought moreclosely in contact with those who know the benefit of foreign treatment, medical and surgical, and have lost much of their fear of the foreigner; hence we never go among them without being appealed to for relief from theirsdivers diseases.

We are often obliged to tellsuch sufferers that we can do nothing for them, but that in the city there are hospitals fully equipped for the treatment of the diseases of men, women and children.

Many avail theselves of the hope held out, while others ,alas, through want of time or morey or faith, maybe do not try to reach the place where help may be given.

Sometimes sad indifference is displayed by parents who being told that we have no medicine that will cur e their child, but it can

can easily be cured be treatment in the hospital, will say "tsai shuo" and go away, perhaps to buy a Chinese perscription that will quiet their consciences. Two instances came to our notice lately, both in a village in the Ting Chou district. A healthy Christian work is going on in the village, and it is visited as frequently as possible by helpers, though it has no resident teacher.

The people are very industrious; big and little at certain seasons of the year working late and early making pigs' hair-rope. It is not a cleanly occupation at best, and in twisting the strands soot is worked in, which gives the passing stranger the impression, as he notes the black hands and faces, that he is in a coal region. The dirt causes much inflammation of the eyes and lids and calls for eye medicine are numerous.

Among the cases was one, however, of a different order. A child had had one eye destroyed by small-pox, the other was curable by operation. "Could she go to Pao Tig Fu"? "No, her mother a widow with four girls, herself nearly blind, had no money to send her". The foreigner would pay all expenses if the child could be sent to Pao Ting Fu at once. "Would"nt the foreigner please put some medicine into her eyes to cure them?" "No" medicine would not cure them". Oh, well then "tsai shuo", (speak of it again), and as the girl does not have to see to twist the rope-strands the mother will not spare her from the work of helping to provide the daily bread.

This is not so strange, however, as she is only a girl, but another case is not so easily explained. A baby boy was brought whose hip joint had been dislocated by an older child in pulling him off the "kang". There was much inflammation about the joint, and it was explained to the parents that there was no hope of relief except in the hospital. They said they would think about it, but as they have not brought the child it is probable they have been persuaded by a neighbor to put on a "plaster."

In conversing with patients one gains incidentally much information. One perscription which lately came to our notice shows the Chinese are not so far from some European countries in faith in the efficacy of "relics"!! The dose consists of an infusion of dead mens bones, and is highly recommended for some diseases. Another remedy well calculated to produce the trouble for which it is prescribed, consists in requiring the patient to pick up one by one a hundred cash scattered over the floor.

Of the many who do avail themselves of the privileges of the hospitals no one goes away with out having heard the Gospel story, and learning something to carry home in the heart, a verse, a hymn, or even a small book of Bible portions.

Quite a number of the women who have had to remain for some time in the hospital and who have shown a real interest in learning more about the Truth, have been invited to a class for women that is held ten days of every month in connection with the womans work of the Presbyterian Mission.

We have helped in the class as we were able by furnishing a Bible -woman, and by contributing sometihng toward the expenses. Mrs. Perkins has been called upon so frequently to prescribe for the school children and neighbors at the South Suburb ,that she has thought it best to keep on hand a small supply of drugs to partially satisfy this demand and to dispense in the country while touring. A few simple remedies can be carried that will relieve much suffering and encourage people to trust themselves to the care of the foreign doctor in the city.

May the day be hastened when the graduates of the Union Medical College of Peking shall be settled in these towns and villages,,relieving bodily distress and deformity, teaching the law of prevention, helping the people to rely upon common sense, instead of superstition and to believe and trust in the Maker of their bodies and Saviour of their souls.

Report of ~~[illegible]~~ Work

Parting-Fu Station

Recd July 17-1905

Report of Womans Work. Pao Ting Fu. 1905

The work for women has been carried on much the same as last year and with growing interest. Classes were held during the summer months for Bible study. The work being conducted by the native pastor and teachers.

As touching the different departments of work:

First, in Nov. a station-class was opened especially for country women and girls. Average attendance for the month, twenty-three. Since its close two of the girls have come to Pao Ting Fu to the boarding school, and others look forward to coming.

The Girls Union Memorial School is the name decided upon as appropriate for the educational work in which we are united with the Presbyterian Mission with Miss Grace Newton as Principal.

In this school we have twenty-four pupils most of them healthy, happy and doing well with their lessons.

Bible-women's work: We have three on our roll. On account of home cares one of our women, Mrs. Wang Kuei Yuan, was out of the work for a few months, but soon expects to be back. In her absence Mrs. Ma Yung Hsin, from another district came in and filled her place very ably. We regret to say that Mrs. Ma is soon to leave us. She will be greatly missed by us all, foreigners and natives alike. Mrs. Wang Pu Chai continues her work among the women of the South Suburb. At our Easter service a class of nine took the covenant, all of them women with whom she visits.

Tue Dec 7th, 1915-

Mrs. Liu works in the country, holding classes or touring with the foreign ladies. Two helpers have their wives with them in the country where they do good work among the women of the villages in which their husbands preach.

Touring: This work has been carried on more extensivly this year than last. Mrs. Perkins and Miss Jones have spent seventy odd days in the country, held one class, visited and taught those interested in the Truth, making in all more that fourty visits.

Primary school: Still in charge of Mrs. Yang and doing nicely. Average attendance about twenty. Some of the rote work is being replaced by arithmetic, geography and Nature study. Untill the Chinese New Year a little English was taught. Though little people, aged from five to ten, boys and girls together, seemed to enjoy it very much and took it up without the least trouble. We hope it may prove as profitable to them in years to come as the teacher found it the teaching pleasurable. The village schools are closed. Roman Catholic persecution stopped some of the children from coming, while others have come to Pao Ting Fu to school. Classes of from a week to twenty days are held in these places from time to time, so though the schools are closed, the work is not.

On reading this report one cannot but see the need of another single lady for this field. When the city and school work is cared for the country work has to be neglected and vice versa.

Must it be so much longer?????

Pastor's Report
Rio Grande
July 17 1925

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

Partial Report of the Pao Ting Fu Station May 1906

The South Suburb (native & Cong'l) Christ-Church.

We report for this church slow but real progress. Work on the new church building was pushed thro the spring and summer so that it was ready for dedication on Oct 28th & 29th.

These were two glad days, our joy being shared in by foreign and native representatives from the nearer mission stations. A tablet was presented by local friends who are as yet quite outside of our membership. Thirty families were represented.

Eleven cloth motto-banners were sent in - eight from out station churches and three from city friends. One was from literary graduates, one from the Salt-sellers and the third from friends holding minor positions in the Treasurer's Yamen and the District Yamen.

A memorial stone has been erected in the entrance of the church and it bears the names of 48 persons, American, English and Chinese, who were slain in 1900. There is also a vivid account of the uprising.

The symbol upon the head of the stone is the full clustered vine, in marked contrast with that of the knotted folds of the snake so prevalent in China.

The local church is about completing its parsonage, - a very creditable American-Chinese building of five main rooms.

The membership of the local church is about 100. Faithful, patient work has been done by Pastor Meng and others who have worked with him. For some months one evening each week has been given to

an exposition of the news of the work.

For the man on the street there is the city chapel, open practically all the time. Its reading room is not very fully used but the audience room has had several scores of men during the afternoons of the greater part of the year.

The native church has taken the entire responsibility for this work and its various expenses and is already reaping its first-fruits in its deep interest in this effort to preach the gospel to the people of this city and this region.

The reportable gains in the country churches are rather meager but there has been a very decided growth in the spirit of self-help.

The De Ch'ian church has main-

tained a boy's school with 12-14 boys
Since the end of last year the teacher has been the leader of the religious services, Mr Yang Ch'ing Tang having entered the Union Medical College of Peking.

The Nan I people, who are near neighbors, plan to build a more suitable chapel this year.

A few of the leading members of the above two churches have with the help of five dollars of our general work money opened in Asiao Ch'en a street chapel on the main street of that large town. This is opened every 5th day for the fair and the preaching and book-selling is taken part in by members and preachers from all around.

The Cheng Ts'un church has called Mr K'ang Te, a Tungcho college graduate - to take the place of Chia Teng Lai

who received a strong call from the Ting Chou people. Mr K'ang circulates thro quite a number of adjacent villages including Hsiao Chen.

Going still farther east, Man Ying promises to become another center. Deacon Sun is, I think, doing good work.

Mulberry Orchard is the headquarters of Mr Hsüeh. A good many people in this region have entered their names with us whose ideas about the gospel need a considerable clarifying. On the other hand the official pressure for country schools is sometimes rather severe.

The church of Sang Yuan (M.O.) hopes to build this fall something more suitable than their present 10' x 10' room.

The two large towns of Nan Hsü and Bai Ch'ih have seen the largest

expansion of any part of this field.
At my last visit a few weeks since at Bai Chih there were hardly less than 40 men who attended evening prayers. The next morning I met the young teacher of the government school who has given in his name as a probationer.

Preacher Tien is not a man of high scholarly attainments but he wins men from all classes into the low path. Some idea of his disposition may be gathered from the fact that when, last fall, his son was married he preferred staying at his work to coming in to the marriage.

At Meng Chia village our members rented a small place for 5 years. A quarrel with the Romanists led to their locking the street door and it has remained locked for over a

year. The appeal to the District Magistrate and that to the U.S. Consul proved equally resultless.

Now our Deacon Tang has gone to this place to investigate and if possible to help.

In the district of Jao Tang, Wang Shu Wên has done steady work as school teacher and general helper.

Notwithstanding their large figures the daily attendance has gradually not risen much over 30. Some have entered the government schools. Many have returned home because of exhausted funds. All but a few have been from this province, several Fu and many Districts being represented.

The books of the Christian Literature Society and the English Lessons and

The larger part of my own time has gone to helping the boys and young men who have come asking for instruction in English. When the call from the outside field has been insistent, Mr Aiken has kindly taken my place.

From Sept 18 to the end of the Chinese year, 59 names were enrolled. Of these only 26 returned while the number of names added this year up to the present is 56.

Notwithstanding these large figures the daily attendance has generally not risen much over 30. Some have entered the government schools. More have returned home because of exhausted funds. All but a few have been from this province, several Fu and many Districts being represented.

The books of the Christian Literature Society and the English Lessons and

Grammar of Dr Tenney have been the books chiefly used.

I can but count it a high privilege to assist in opening to so many young men a door into the modern Christian world.

Statistics for year 1905.

Members '04 adults 418 added '05 103
died 7 excommunicated 4
Present Adult Membership 510

Taken Covenant 83
Children 04 51 05 27 Total 78

Out stations 28 Organized churches 8
Entirely self-supporting 4
Unordained Preachers 9 Total Native Laborers 18

Total Contributions (including school fees) gold 1433.14

H. P. Perkins

St. Catherine - 1905-6

REC'D AUG 2 1906

Annual Report (In Part)
Pastingfu Station, May 1, 1905 –
Apr. 30, 1906.

The boys' school has had a peaceful and prosperous year, with an attendance of about 35 for the fall and winter term and of about 40 for the spring term. The building of a new house for Pastor Meng by the Chinese church leaves vacant and thus available for school purposes, the building in which he has been living, in the west part of the school court: and it is probable that the principal teacher, Mr. Tsui (Tsuey) may move into this, leaving the house which he has occupied in the center of the court, to be used for a school library, museum, and reading room which it is hoped to establish. The additional land, about half

an acre, which was desired to complete the piece back of the school court, of two acres and a half, altogether, for a boys' campus and play-ground, was secured at the end of the Chinese year, tho it has not yet been entirely paid for: and the means for building a wall around it and putting it in order for the boys' use are still a desideratum. The land was owned by a Mohammedan of wealth and official standing: and tho he had once or twice offered us the piece, yet, at last, he was inclined to change his mind, and if it had not been for the interest taken and the practical assistance given by another Mohammedan official, whose nephew was studying English with Mr. Perkins, the land very probably would not have been

obtained. We should be glad to introduce into the school some of the features of the new government schools, like military drill, caps and uniforms, and some of the excellent illustrated elementary text-books which are now being published in such large quantities and used on such an extensive scale in the government schools: but the lack of a teacher familiar with the drill, and the cost of caps and uniforms, are difficulties which present themselves. Howeverwe hope that something in one or more of these directions may yet be accomplished.

Five boys went from the school to enter the academy at Tsung-chow in the autumn, two of them from Shansi: and these have continued

to be seven students from Shansi in the school during most of the year. One of these has now left, and two others of the Shansi boys will be ready to enter the academy at Ping-chow in the autumn. Arithmetic and geography, the Bible and the Chinese Classics have been the main studies, as heretofore, and Mrs Peirsons and Mrs Aiken have both rendered much-appreciated assistance in teaching selected classes English.

An attempt was made, about the beginning of December, to gather at Pastingfu a self-supporting men's station class. This however proved a failure. Learning wisdom from experience another attempt was made in February, on the basis of a small contribution from each member towards the cost of the class. This time the experiment was

a great success. The time was a month, from the 20th of the Chinese 1st month to the 20th of the 2nd month. Each one joining the class was to bring 1.200 cash, about 30 cents gold, not far from a fourth of the cost for each person for the month. The rest of the expense was divided between the station and the Chinese church, the church bearing one-third and the station two-thirds of the amount. 40 or more were in attendance, altogether, varying from literary graduates to boys who scarcely read but little. Much good was done in the reading and study accomplished, in the spirit which prevailed, and in the social intercourse and acquaintance which were established. Pastor Ming thought the result showed absolutely that

we should make the station class a regular department of our work.

The year does not seem to have been one of very marked advance in the work thro' the field to the south-west along the line of the railroad, but every where peaceful conditions prevail, and we may hope that foundations are being quietly laid for good results in the future. In the Fang Hsien district, to the west, a better state of feeling seems to have followed on the action of the district magistrate in settling the case of the man who had been somewhat seriously persecuted, in one of the mountain villages of the district. The magistrate publicly reprimanding the principal offender, a man of standing in the village, and ordering him to settle the case,

which he did by the payment of a sum of money. The church-members at Ma-chuang-t'ou, the principal center of our work, thus far, have re-established their little Sunday meeting, in which we rejoice, as the regular meeting on Sunday is a matter which requires faith and perseverance, when the few members who may gather have no preacher to preach to them, and no one of their own number qualified to do much in the way of leading. The little village in the Jasmine of yellow gold," in the "valley of dates, of jujubes, in the Sarche district, has some of the brightest Christians in the region, the they, too, in their remote mountain village, have not been without continued persecution.

Mr. Lin, who graduated from the Theological Seminary last Spring, spent a month of the winter at the village of Hsiao-hsin-chuang, near the district city of

Wang-tu, which has been the most important center of our work in that district. His stay was attended with excellent results, in awakening and interesting the people, young and old, and it is hoped that he may go there again. Meantime, the Catholics have started station class work in the village, with free use of money, and thirty families, according to one report, and many more, according to others, have joined them.

Mr. Lehig, also a graduate of the Theological Seminary, was called to Ting-chow, the city on the railroad forty miles south-west of Pao-ting-fu, especially thro' the agency of a church-member named Chou, who, tho belonging in the province of Shen-Chuen, has been living in Ting-chow for some years, and has been very

anxious to have the church established in that place. He has been engaged in recruiting laborers to go to the gold mines in the Transvaal, and, on the basis of the income from this source, undertook to invite Mr. Ching to become the preacher for Ting-chow, to be supported by contributions there. The income from the recruiting of laborers, however, has not proved to be as large as was anticipated. We are hoping, notwithstanding, still to maintain work at this important point.

Not much progress seems to have been made during the year at Mu-lon and Leh-chi, other centers in the Ting-chow field; at the former, donations, largely because they have been without a teacher, much of the year; and at the latter, unfortunately, there is a lack of unity among the church members.

Several of the rooms of the new chapel buildings have been occupied, since the Chinese New Year, by the government primary school which has been established in the village. What appears to be the usual character for the tablet of benefacions are written on a sheet of paper and pasted on the wall, tho no great amount of worship seems to be given them: at all events, the pupils from Christian families do not join in such ceremonies as there are. The chapel room, however, does not show the evidences of constant use and of its being the center of a living church which we viewed like to see.

In the Ts'in-lê district, next beyond Ting-chou, there has been considerable interest in a village just east of the city, where a building has been fitted up for a meeting-place with teacher's room. Some help has been

given one of the principal men here
in a financial difficulty which he
had in his village: but, besides
this, there seems to be a genuine
interest in this place, and there
are church members also in the
neighboring villages, so that there
is a considerable door of opportu-
nity in the vicinity. A teacher
who was at the village first men-
tioned, Mr. Ieh Ang Wen Gii, a
graduate of the College at
Ying-chow last year, went
at the Chinese New Year
to enter the Union Medical
College at Peking. Another
teacher and preacher, Mr. Wei
Ging leh Ang, who had been
doing excellent work in another
of the villages referred to, also
went to Peking in the autumn
to enter the Theological Sem-
inary: but he is to be working
among these villages for the
summer, where he will be more
than welcome.

He will visit the Chinchow and

Kao-i fields, which had been the extreme limit of our territory along the railroad, to the southwest, being much nearer to missionaries of the London Mission in that neighborhood than to our own, was adjudged by the Delimitation Meeting held at Pei-tai-ho last year to the London Mission: altho our work there had been long established, having many connections with Pao-ting-fu, and the change was strongly opposed by the Chinese church, most of the church-members in the districts in question expressing their extreme if not entire unwillingness to make the change. On the other hand, apart from the action of the Delimitation meeting, other causes operated in some measure to bring about a withdrawal of the American Board's work from this field. Mr. Shun Chi Shan, the preacher who had been doing what seemed, for the most part, excellent

and successful work in the Lehao-
chow field, felt, nevertheless, that
his support there was not all
that it might have been, and,
accordingly, removed from that
district, and, later, entered into
the work in a locality just east
of Leheng-ting-hu, where a favor-
able opening had presented itself,
thro' an introduction received
from the London Mission. In
the village of Ts'ai-chia-tsang,
where a start was first made,
Mr. Sun, after a time, left the
premises of the rich man who
had first invited us there: and
a teacher's living room and little
chapel, with a court-yard, was
secured in another part of the
village. Help was given to a
man who had been interested
in "the doctrine," belonging in
another village not far distant,
in a law-suit in which there
seemed clearly to be an attempt
to make a considerable and
unjust exaction from him, and
he contributed 140 Taels to the church,

out of which fund various expenses, such as that of renting and furnishing the chapel, and of paying the preacher's salary for a considerable period, were met. Recently Mr. Sun has moved his family to Ts'ai-chia-fang, where a comfortable place had been provided for them.

Another little center has been established in the village of Ieh-cho-tsun, also not far from the east gate of Ieh-ting-fu, where Mr. Ieh-ao-Kiang Pi has been in charge of the work. A building has been fitted up for school and chapel purposes, by those in the village who are interested, and Mr. Ieh-ao, besides conducting evening meetings and Sunday services, also teaches a boys' school, which has numbered some 15 or more scholars, largely engaged in studying Christian books. Since coming to this place Mr.

lehao has been supported entirely by the people of the village.

Besides the preacher already mentioned, Mr. Wei Ying lehʿang, faithful and earnest Deacon Yang, and another church member named Li Jung lehʿeng, from the Lin-Ch'eng field, bordering on the Kao-i district, went from Paotingfu to enter the class formed in the Union Theological College at Peking last autumn; and lehsai Wên ʿHan, who graduated at the Tʿung-chou College last year, also entered the Union Medical College, along with lehang Wên Yü, at the beginning of the

Chinese year.

Colporters representing the Bible Societies have been at work in our field, and have sold many thousands of Gospels, especially in the autumn and spring months, when the country fairs bring out great numbers of people. This is a powerful auxiliary agency, in connection with the regular preaching of the Gospel — which, indeed, it itself often is, the colporters doing a great deal of preaching, in connection with the selling of their books. And, when the right men are employed, with proper supervision, this work may be the means

of much good.

By the terms of the Pollock Bequest, left by a lady in Scotland, copies of the New Testament were to be presented to officials in China, thro' the agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A pleasant share in this distribution has been taken in connection with the work of the station, copies of the New Testament given, which is in the literary or Wên-li style, bound in morocco, having been presented to officials in Pao-tingfu, Lehseng-ting-hsien, and other cities. Calls were made, and explanations given, and the greatest courtesy was shown by those called upon, in almost all cases: while

return visits were received from the provincial treasurer and judge, and the tao-t'ai living at Pastingfu.

The general church meeting at Easter was one of no little interest and was remarkable, for the degree to which the subjects discussed had to do with current general topics like the relation of the church to public movements, and to the new national life which is developing so rapidly in China. Addresses of much force and ability were given by Rev. M. Miller and Rev. Dr. Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission, the former on the Evils of

Too early Marriage, the latter on the Duty of the Christian Church in relation to the present state of affairs in China. 17 or 18 persons were received to church membership, and about the same number to the "taking of the covenant", the step preliminary to church membership, at this meeting.

The visit of the committee appointed by the mission with regard to the transfer to the Chinese church of the land upon which the new church building has been erected by the Chinese Christians, a visit which the committee took the opportunity to make in connection with the dedi-

cation of the new church, was much appreciated, and was most helpful in making a satisfactory disposition of the questions arising in connection with the proposed transfer of land; especially those relating to the removal of the martyrs' graves and the proper site for hospital and dispensary, should medical work be resumed again at the station.

A Christian Endeavor Society, connected with the Chinese church, has been holding meetings weekly during the year, sometimes on Sunday evening, and sometimes on Saturday evening; but

since the warmer weather came, the time of meeting has been changed to Sunday morning, in the main church building, just before the regular service.

On Thursday evenings, also, a meeting for the discussion of general subjects is held in the new church building, at which discussions of current topics and of various themes, new and old, have been given, chiefly by Pastor Meng and Teacher Huan.

No mission report from our field, at this period in Lehina's history, would be complete which did not refer

to the marvellous awakening of the Chinese people, political, educational, military, industrial, social, in all spheres of life and thought, in the midst of which we now are. Humanly speaking, it is the impact of western and Christian civilization, along with successive shocks of war, which has, at last, awakened the ancient East from its lethargy, and is quickening it to a new and throbbing life. It does not, we believe, require unusual spiritual vision to discern, among all the forces working so mightily in China

at this time, the presence
of the Son of Man: nor
unusual faith to believe
that first and greatest,
deepest and most abiding,
among all the aims and
results of this stupendous
change, this world move-
ment which is enveloping
us and carrying us
forward, is and is to be
the establishment of the
kingdom of Heaven in
the hearts and minds
and lives of men.

For the Station, E. E. Aiken.

Central Pacific Railroad Company
Station - 1900
Post 66

Mr. Stockton, Sir & Gentlemen:

We have received and examined all the papers relating to the claim of Mr. Hebner for damages, and find that the claim is a just one and comprising the amount in question is a little more than the amount allowed by the company in settlement of the claim. We think it advisable to settle this claim and pay the amount allowed by the company on all the land required and running through the property of Mr. Hebner.

Yours respectfully,
S. G. Gilson.

20 Enc

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

~~Nine 1100~~

Junelst, 1906.

Woman's Work Report for Pao Ting Fu.

Work for Women has been carried on much the same as in past years, save that country class work has been more extensive. Each of the three ladies of the station has been busy in her own department to the full extent of her time and often beyond the extent of her strength.

Mrs. Aiken, in addition to teaching English in the boys' school and a class for women that met at her house weekly, has since the Chinese New Year been doing regular visiting and teaching in the city and suburb.

One particularly interesting family she visits is that of Mrs. Chen who, years ago, read some with Miss Pierson. She was married and went away from all Christian influences. She did not, however, forget the things she had learned, and last winter she sent asking that we go and see her. We went, of course, and found her anxious to renew her acquaintance with the foreigners, and have her two young daughters taught, with the hope that later they ~~mi~~ might enter school.

Besides many outsiders, the boys' school, the primary school, and the church people all come to Mrs. Perkins for medical help. With a small supply of drugs kept in the house she is able to relieve the most that come, tho' "home dispensing" has its drawbacks, especially for the dispenser.

Some, perhaps the most, of the outside patients are referred to the Presbyterian hospitals, where they are received and relieved, if possible, without regard to the field from which they come.

Sometimes they fear the treatment more than death, as was the case with one poor woman who came this Spring with some cancerous trouble of the hand. The only hope was amputation, hearing which she turned away horrified, saying "Why, what use would I be without my hand?" We tried to help her see that she would be of more use without it than she had been for the last few months with it, but she could not see it so and went home saying "Shih ke yao ming ti ping, chiu ssu, la tao," (I've a deadly disease, then I'll die and that's the end of it!)

Aside from the dispensing done at home and occassional days spent at the Pres. hospital assisting Dr. Mackey, since the Chinese New Year Mrs. Perkins has taught a class in English in the boys' school. Both ladies besides keeping house and directing their children's lessons during the week, have at times gone with their husbands, on Sunday, to villages fifteen to fifty li distant.

So much for the work in general, now in particular-

Bible Women- Mrs. Wang Pu Chai still works in the south suburb, occasionally adding a new one to he homes she visits. Mrs. Liu, who did touring and teaching with Miss Jones, left mission employ last December and later was taken on by the local church where she seems to be doing a busy work, visiting in many homes in the city. Sometimes the foreign ladies go with her, but only by invitation, her work being entirely independent of the foreigners

Day or Primary Schools-This has improved very decidedly this year, both in its course of study and in attendance. To the customary lessons in " Doctrine" have been added arithmetic, geography, a new Chinese reader, and writing, in which lessons the children passed very creditable examinations at the end of the term. Inasmuch as this work was mostly done without books, but by " word of mouth" teaching we have greater cause than ever to appreciate our faithful little teacher, Mrs. Yang Ch'ing T'ang, who lives up to her Bridgman School name, Hsin Tz'u. The school opened with nineteen pupils and closed with thirty three. In connection with this school Mrs. Aiken has a Junior C.E. which meets at her house each Saturday afternoon.

Boarding Schools- Owing to lack of suitable teachers for country schools we found it best to add to our primary school a girls' boarding department on a small scale in order that a few little girls from outside villages might begin to study. It adds but little to the expense and the benefit derived is well worth all it costs.

In the Girls' Union Memorial we have twenty four pupils. At the Chinese New Year we added one new pupil but also lost one. Su Jen T'zu, after a brave fight for life, finally succumbed to the tubercular trouble which had taken hold upon her, probably while in the Buddhist nunnery to which she was given in a famine year when she was but three years old. After accepting Christianity her parents got her back and sent her to the Christian school where the last four years were spent. She was a lovable child and a faithful student. She was one of a class that received baptism some months ago, five others entering the church at Easter. Miss Newton reports our girls to be almost without exception, studious and obedient.

Station Class'--From Dec. 3rd, and lasting a month a class was held in Pao Ting Fu which was well attended by country women and a number from the Suburb. The women worked diligently all day and did not want to stop when bedtime came. Some of the country women came from a long distance, so it seemed best to furnish every thing for this class.

Six country classes were held during the year, giving from eight to ten days to a class. Though perhaps the most trying work

a foreigner can find to do, it is certainly a step toward self dependence which we need so much to see developed among the people. There is not one thing furnished but the little books that they read first. The foreigner goes when they will find an "idle" room which, being interpreted means "room for one more". There she settles down for the eight or ten days, as the case may be, teaching and explaining to any who care to study or listen.

The number and style of the crowd vary in the different places Sometimes there will be only ~~one~~ old women and little girls; sometimes the old women will stay at home and care for the children, allowing the daughters-in-law to come . In other places they all come " the lame, the halt, and the blind"-old women, middle aged women, young women, little girls, and ever, always that not new species mentioned by Mrs. Smith in her report last year as "the rampagious baby"- specimens of the same being present at every class anywhere from one to eight in number. At first thought so few days given to a class" would seem ridiculous were it not so pathetic", as some one has said, but during these few days we work early and late, all of us doing our best, and it is gratifying to find, on visiting them again, that the women have not forgotten all they had learned and some have added not a little. ~~to in addition~~. The young woman who made the record of the season, not knowing a character when she began, learned perfectly 360 in ten days and a number of hymns including "Che Teng Shih He Jen". The number of days spent in touring and country class work was seventy- four. No account has been kept of calls and house to house visiting in city and suburb.

We have not covered the field by half, in fact we have only touched in a few places. We hope in the coming year to do more and probably will, as the language study is a little less pressing for some of us, but at our best we cannot do the work of this great field with our present force, so we would again remind you that we need another single lady for PAOTINGFU....

a foreigner can find to do, it is certainly a step toward self dependence which we need so much to see developed among the people. There is not one thing furnished but the little books that they read first. The foreigner goes when they will find an "idle" room which, being interpreted means "room for one more". There she settles down for the eight or ten days, as the case may be, teaching and explaining to any who care to study or listen.

The number and style of the crowd vary in the different places. Sometimes there will be only ~~one~~ old women and little girls; sometimes the old women will stay at home and care for the children, allowing the daughters-in-law to come . In other places they all come " the lame, the halt, and the blind"-old women, middle aged women, young women, little girls, and ever, always that not new species mentioned by Mrs. Smith in her report last year as "the rampagious baby"- specimens of the same being present at every class anywhere from one to eight in number. At first though so few days given to a class"would seem ridiculous were it not so pathetic", as some one has said, but during these few days we work early and late, all of us doing our best, and it is gratifying to find, on visiting them again, that the women have not forgotten all they had learned and some have added not a little, ~~in addition~~. The young woman who made the record of the season, not knowing a character when she began, learned perfectly 360 in ten days and a number of hymns including "Che Tang Shih He Jen". The number of days spent in touring and country class work was seventy- four. No account has been kept of calls and house to house visiting in city and suburb.

We have not covered the field by half, in fact we have only touched in a few places. We hope in the coming year to do more and probably will, as the language study is a little less pressing for some of us, but at our best we cannot do the work of this great field with our present force, so we would again remind you that we need another single lady for PAOTINGFU....

Omission

Paoting-fu - 1908-9

Summer Conf.

Rec'd JUL 30 1907 For the ~~Mission~~ Board A

Pao Ting Fu Partial Report 1906-07

Notwithstanding a rather serious dissension taken part in by our preachers and leading local members and extending thru the summer, there has been more work done in our field than in any former year.

The young man thought to be the author of anonymous placard-letters which made grave charges against leading members was recommended to withdraw to his home in the district of Nu Ch'iang which he reluctantly did and where he has taken the lead in opening a "new learning" school - the first one, he says, in all his district.

Mr Tien has given his time to the two large towns of Da Bai Ch'ih and Nan Hsü in the north part of the Li Hsien district. In these two large business towns we have what appear to

be two vigorous churches. The baptized membership is hardly 20 but the real constituency is 10 times this number.

Roman Catholic opposition has been active from the first, to say nothing of rivalry which supplies in the single town of Nan Hsü 8 "Halls" where food is given if the R.C. books are recited.

In this town our church leaders are also directors of the local "new school", besides which the Church has this year got together a boys school with Mr Tien as teacher.

In Da Bai Chih the "new school" teacher entered his name as one of our probationers.

The R.C's. have bought the place hitherto used by our people who now meet in rooms used by some of our members for their business.

Another trade centre in the same district but to the west is Hsiao Ch'en.

Here we have no local members, but our chapel is the gathering place of a growing constituency who come in for business each fifth day. Members of the De Chuen church have been especially active in renting and furnishing this chapel. Deacon Sun, now adopted by the Pao Ting Fu branch of the Home Missionary Society, has been appointed to this center.

Mr Yang who has been working in and around De Chuen is giving his time largely to medical practice in Hsiao Ch'in and is doing something to help those who are being reformed out of the opium habit.

The De Chuen church has maintained a boys boarding school of 12. The funds have mostly come from S. Africa.

A station class was held there this spring, the chief expenses of which were paid by the P.T.F church.

The little church of Nan I, near by, is trying to build and has raised funds amounting to 40.00 gold. They very much desired help from our general work fund and it is the writer's opinion that in such cases small grants in aid are profitable forms of investment.

Mr Hsüeh's circuit has been as before the rather indefinite one centering in Mulberry Orchard. Here the membership of 8 has doubled and the 10 X 9 room has been exchanged for one three times as large.

In several towns and villages hereabout a few young men have been baptized and the outlook for church extension is excellent. There is some thought - besides much talk - of opening a street chapel in Hsin Chiao or New Bridge. We have only 3 members here but this is

another trade center.
This circuit reports contributions, mostly, of course, for local work, of $34.00.

Mr Lang has given perhaps half his time to my field, especially to Meng Chuang and Hsiao Ch'en. He has now been taken over by the H.M.S. which pays half his salary and has given him a general commission to the field east of this city. For visiting new places and for short periods of service in older places he seems to have especial fitness.

Wang Shu Wen has taught a few boys and acted as church leader in Sing Chuang. These people are quite separate from other Christian neighbors and their progress in the Christian life is correspondingly slow.
Mr Wang returned to his home in Ch'ü Chi for the New Year vacation

and very suddenly died on the 12th of the first month. He is well spoken of by those who knew him best.

I have made, according to my memory, 4 short tours into my field, accompanied once by Mrs Perkins, who has also been out with me several times for Sunday services.

The women all over this field are especially needy and there are endless opportunities for helpful work among them by women missionaries.

A friend was asked whether he had no sins which he desired to confess. He replied that he had but did not know where to begin. This is our difficulty in attempting any statement of the needs of this side of our work. As the native churches come into being and grow the women are bound to feel the new influences and to be raised by them. But if

the leaven is mixed into their side of the dish at about the same time that the men get theirs it will promote the harmonious development of the whole.

The English school has taken much of my time. There were 33 old scholars and 6 new ones. A few of the former were new to the school but having studied elsewhere recited with the older men. The new scholars were taught by two former pupils.

Most of these young men get into some government school or into business but not infrequently I receive a call ~~from~~ or a letter from one of them. They come from many parts of the province while the homes of several are outside the province.

As to the local church I will write

but a few notes.

The Board has given to the native church the land asked for by the committee appointed by the mission.

The martyr-graves have been moved to the plot indicated by this committee just south of the native church. The proper walling of this cemetery and a very moderate ornamentation call for perhaps two hundred dollars. Should there not also be set in the wall of the church a memorial tablet of our three missionaries whose names thus far appear only in Chinese?

There is, I believe, some $30.00 in hand which I hope will be used for the cemetery. This money with 12.00 more already used for the Union School came as conscience money from Mrs Chang, now teacher in the Union Girls School, but 16 years ago matron in our Girls School in which position

she says she squeezed money from the girls' food, the 42.00 being principal and interest up to the present. The 12.00 had already come to our ladies some time before but without explanations. This did not satisfy the inner voice. When the balance came it was with full explanations and the whole matter was put before the church from the pulpit.

There have been some murmerings as to the churches finances, upon which a happy effect was produced by the public reading at a recent General Meeting of all the accounts of the past 4 years, the amount involved being about 10000.00 silver dollars.

We would call attention to a very palpable mistake in the last An. Report of the Board which gives as the population of our field

1500000. We have made no census of our field but judge from the map that it is of about the size of all the Board's Shantung field and we know of no reason to suppose it to be less densely populated except perhaps along its western edge near the mountains.

Henry P. Perkins

Contract

Minutes of Proceedings - 1906-1914

Annual Report (In Part) Rec'd JUL 30 1907 22

Paotingfu Station, May 1, 1906-Mar. 31, 1907.

The Chinese church in connection with the station, of which Mr Méng Chi Tsêng is pastor, continues to develop and expand, and there is a great deal of harmony between its operations and what constitutes perhaps more properly the direct work of the mission station: in both of which circumstances we find cause for great rejoicing and for profound thanksgiving to God. The erection of the new and commodious church building by the Chinese church, year before last, was followed last year by the building of a parsonage, a pretty house of seven rooms, finely situated on a large, high piece of ground just opposite the church.

A Mr. Wang Kuei Yüan, who acted as a deacon of the church for some time, while liv-

ing in Pastingfu, has now been for several years in Tientsin, where he has become connected with the business of recruiting labourers for the gold mines in South Africa. From this source he is said to have a considerable income, out of which he has been supporting a preacher working in the country district south of Pastingfu, and also one or two Bible women.

Recently the idea of establishing a Home Missionary Society, like that so successfully inaugurated two years ago at Peking, was suggested, and advantage was taken of the presence of Rev. Shu Wang, the missionary of the Peking church, to ask him to preach Sunday morning upon the subject. Cordial invitations, which were as cordially accepted, were given to attend the second annual meeting

of the Peking Home Missionary Society at Nan-meng, and Pastor Ming, Preacher Tsien, Deacon Li and E. E. Aiken accordingly attended the meeting at Nan-meng. Hearty appreciation was shown of the good things provided, in all ways, and still further appreciation was shown, after the return of the delegates to Paotingfu, by the action of the Paotingfu church, at a general meeting held not long after, in forming a second Home Missionary Society, or Pu Tao Hui. More than half the amount needed to support a preacher was raised at the first meeting, in gifts and pledges, and Deacon Wang transferred his contributions for preacher and Bible woman to the new society, the same persons as before being contin-

ned, preaching and teaching; and the society, of which Deacon Chang Wên Chai, or Chang Tao Wên, of Wang-tu, was made President, also assumed part of the support of Preacher Tang, sending him out, as, in some sense, the first missionary from Paotingfu — and, with his faithfulness and devotion, his good judgment and common sense, his unselfishness and self-sacrifice, his sympathy with and love for men, a most worthy messenger of the cross — to "the regions beyond," in almost entirely unoccupied and practically new districts to the south-east of the city.

A station class was held at the central station in March, the rule being that those attending were to pay about sixty cents, silver, or thirty, gold, towards the cost of their food for the

month. Deacon Wang, moved, perhaps, by the example of the heathen, who give almost unlimited support in connection with their station, or study, classes, wanted to contribute this amount for everybody, so that the class might be "free for all;" but it was thought best to keep, as far as possible, to the principle of self-support, the sum above mentioned being really only about a fifth of the actual cost for food, fuel, and miscellaneous expenses: so it was finally settled that Deacon Wang might pay the share of those who seemed to find it too hard to meet the charge themselves, a proportion which, in the event, proved to be about three-fifths of the class.

The Easter general church meeting felt the impulse of the great religious gatherings of the

season in the Far East, the L. M. E. A. conventions in Shanghai and Tokyo, and the Centennial Missionary Conference in Shanghai. The statement was made that the number of Protestant church-members in China might reach 170,000 or 180,000, and adherents, perhaps 400,000: but a later report makes the number of communicants 250,000, so that the Protestant Christian community in China may now not fall far short of a million souls. On Easter Day sixteen were received to the church by baptism, and as many more either to the "entering of the name" or the "taking of the covenant," the first and second steps preliminary to baptism.

Daily preaching has been maintained at the street chapel near the center of the city, which is carried on by the Chinese church, almost all of the year. Mr. Kao

Jung Lehai, who was long connected with the mission as a preacher, but now practises as a physician, independently, in the city, volunteers his assistance in the street chapel preaching nearly every day. He is a zealous and effective speaker, but the most constant work at the chapel has been done by Mr. Sin Ju Sin, a faithful and earnest preacher and worker, who is connected with the daily managed by the Chinese church, but has also speaking and working at the street chapel for one of his regular duties. He reports fifty regular listeners to the preaching, besides the many who come and go each day.

Pastor Mêng went as delegate to the Y. M. C. A. convention at Shanghai in March, along with Pastor Li of Ceho-chow and Elder Li and Teacher Tsin

of the Presbyterian Mission at the West Suburb: bringing back to us, as he knows so well how to do, inspiration and help from the great movement which the Y. M. C. A. represents.

The Boys' School has had an attendance of 40 during the spring term of 1906, and of 26 or 28 during the current school year. Three boys went to Ping-chow in the autumn, including two from Shansi, and six more, among whom were two others of the Shansi students, were ready to go at the beginning of the Chinese New Year. But, at the request of Dr. Sheffield, representing the faculty at Ping-chow, these students are to wait until autumn before going from Paotingfu, their teacher, meantime, taking them over

the same work which they would have been doing in the academy at Ting-chow. In the autumn, the required monthly payment from the pupils towards the cost of their board, including heating and lighting, was increased from a dollar to a dollar and a half per month. Even with this, the number of pupils not being, comparatively, large, and the price of grain very high, the average cost for each pupil per month for the year increased from two dollars and a half to three dollars. There is some question, taking into account the poverty of so many of the families from which the students come, and the recent general establishment of public schools by the Chinese government, whether the charge of a dollar and a half per month, under all the circumstances, may

not be too much. However, altho the public schools are free, there is often more or less of expense connected with them: and the opinion of the head teacher is that, in a year when the harvests are good, the charge is not too high. Another change which has been made during this school year has been the keeping of more careful records of the work and standing of the pupils, accompanied by recommendations to the parents of students who make little or no progress to find some other employment for their sons, instead of the teachers keeping them in the school and trying to force them along by frequent whippings.

The western part of the field of the Paotingfu Station extends in a south-westerly direction along the line of the Peking-Hankow Railway,

from Paotingfu to the region below the prefectural city of Cheng-ting-fu. The railway runs parallel to the range of mountains which here forms the western boundary of the Great Plain, at a distance of some ten or fifteen miles. At a moderate calculation, this part of the Paotingfu station field represents an area of about 100 miles in length, averaging, perhaps, 50 miles in breadth, or about 5,000 square miles. At 300 or 400 to the square mile, which is not a large estimate for the Great Plain, in which most of this field lies, the population would be 1,500,000 or 2,000,000; and if the average be taken at no more than 200 to the square mile, the population would still be 1,000,000. The field includes ten or twelve districts, or counties, lying partly in the prefectures

of Paotingfu and Lehêng-ting-fu, and partly in the departments of Ting-chou and Lehao-chou. The above reckonings are for the western part of the Paotingfu station field only, and do not include the eastern half of the field.

The preaching force in this great region for the larger part of the year has been quite small. One reason for this has been lack of means, appropriations from the Board being limited and the people themselves, as yet, not being very much awake to the necessity of calling and supporting preachers of their own. Another reason has been the circumstance that so many of the preachers and recent college graduates connected with the station have gone either to the Theological College or to the Medical School

in Peking. The feeling in encouraging and helping these students to go, was that the growing church in China ought to avail itself of all the opportunities open to it in the line of the highest education, in all branches of study; that it is the duty of the mission to give to all those connected with it, especially to those who have grown up in its institutions, the best possible preparation for their life's work; and that some temporary turning from the direct work of evangelizing - which, of course, generally speaking, ought to be pressed with the utmost energy - for the sake of further study, will be abundantly compensated for by the more thorough and better work done later on by those who have taken more time for preparation. However, the students still give

the long summer vacation to preaching; and two of the medical students entered the Medical College with the understanding, that they were to give five years service to the Mission, after graduation, at ordinary helpers' salaries, as an equivalent for tuition. Now it appears that, owing to insufficiency of funds for carrying on the Medical School, it will be necessary to provide in some way for the payment of the amount of the students' tuition; but, at all events, the above was the understanding with which the students went, and the agreement which they made.

The district of T'ang Hsien, west of Paotingfu, lies a good deal in the mountains. At the old center here, the village of Ma-chuang-t'ou, where the elder Pastor Mêng lived for some time with his family, just before the Boxer troubles,

a plan was suggested for starting a boys' day school, at the time of the Chinese New Year: no government school having been established in this place. The names of the boys were given, five from Christian and five from non-Christian families, each of whom was to pay two strings of cash, about a dollar and a quarter, silver, for the year; and the parents of the boys were also to provide the necessary fuel, light and tea for teacher and pupils. As the school could hardly cost less than some tens of dollars, at the lowest, it was felt that the parents might give more than the two strings of cash for each scholar, as they would have been obliged to do in a school of the old Confucian type; but when this proposition, conveyed by letter, was laid before the parents of the non-Christian families, it was unfavorably

received: with the result that a Confucian school was finally established in the village; tho we still hope that, sooner or later, we may be able to have a Christian school there. What the writer thought would be the least necessary for a teacher was 80 or 100 strings of cash a year, perhaps five or six silver, or two or three gold dollars a month; but the people seem to have thought that a good deal less would be sufficient. In this village, as in endless numbers of other Chinese villages, for more than one third, two thirds of the families, in fact, for the generality of the ordinary people, any kind of meat would be an unthought of luxury, except for very special and extraordinary occasions, such as wedding and funeral feasts, and the passing of the New Year. Neither can they afford cabbage as a part of their daily diet, nor "ping-tzu" (bing-tzü), the baked or fried cakes of the meal

of the coarse red kao liang (gŏw lee-ăng), or tall millet, durah, as it seems to be called in the valley of the Euphrates; much less the more expensive cakes of the tall millet of the white variety, or the cakes of the ordinary small yellow millet: none of these, but only the porridge, or gruel, of this small yellow millet, with coarse pickled turnip for a relish. Many families, as the long period stretches out, before the coming of the harvest, and the stock of grain runs low, mix in chaff with the porridge, or chou (jō), as the Chinese call it, eking out the scanty supply of grain with something which will make it seem, at any rate, to go further. The small millet porridge, or chou, is by no means bad, as those who have partaken of it can testify: but it is to be feared that the addition of the chaff would hardly be an improvement in

regard to palatableness, any more than as regards nutritiveness!

Meantime, the Leatholics also have opened one of their schools for the study of "the doctrine" in the same town, as they have in many other places in this and the adjoining district of Wang-tu (Wäng). A number of these are places where we also have church-members or persons interested, and the starting of the Leatholic work often makes a very distinct difference with our own, apparently, at least, so far as reaching the community generally is concerned. The inducements offered by the Leatholics, among these being food for the one or two months or more given to the study of "the doctrine," draw many people, and when the remark is made, as the writer recently heard it said of the district just north of the city of Wang-tu, where we have been working for twenty

years and have Christians in, perhaps half a dozen villages, that there are now Catholics in almost every village, one wonders whether, after all, it can be that the Catholic form of Christianity is to be the great popular religion of China. In these Catholic classes for learners, of which a great many are held in the country districts where the Catholics are working, if food is not desired by any one, five silver dollars are given as its equivalent. If a family become learners, this sum is given for each member of the family, making, for a family of five or ten persons, what is to the Chinese, in their poverty, a very large amount. Viewed from the stand-point of external circumstances alone, with the wealth, power and influence which the Catholic church now has in so many places in China, the wonder is not that

so many Chinese become Catholics, but that more do not. The existence of so many church buildings, almost all of good size, a great number of them comparatively large churches, in cities and towns and villages, often where, throughout whole regions, Protestants as yet have scarcely any proper church buildings at all, is another evidence of the growth of the Catholic church. All that it is necessary for us to insist on, however, is that there is a place for Protestant Christianity to fill in China, and a work for it to do, here as elsewhere: and to seek that we and those who believe with us may do our work and live our life in peace and good-will to all; learning, too, from others, all the lessons which it may be possible to learn as to what is really, in the long run and taking everything into the account, the wisest and best, the most effective and

faithful way of doing the work we are trying to do.

At the north suburb of Wang-tu lives Deacon Chang Tao Wên, a reading man, whose family, he says, has been a literary family for twenty generations. He reads the newspapers and keeps up with the times, and is a man of prominence in the suburb where he lives. Nearly twenty years ago, when Pastor Mêng, then a student at Ts'ing chow (Tsông-jō), was touring, preaching and selling books, he first met him. Deacon Chang was then a Confucianist, and thought there was little need for Christianity among a people who had the teachings of Confucius and Mencius. But notwithstanding his veneration for the exalted precepts of these sages, he smoked opium and kept a gambling place, and did not seem to find anything in Con-

ficius or Mencius to keep him from either the one or the other. But Pastor Méng continued his acquaintance with him, and when he became a Christian, as he did, finally, he not only gave up opium and closed his gambling place, but he vowed not allow any one else to keep a gambling place in the north suburb.

We were much indebted to the Pangchuang station for the services of Mrs. Arthur H. Smith in conducting special meetings at Paotingfu, the first part of the winter, both at the West Suburb and at the South Suburb. The meetings she conducted created a profound impression, especially in the boys' and girls' schools, and have led to a permanent deepening of the spiritual life. After the meetings at Paotingfu Mrs Smith also kindly consented to spend several days in the Wangtu district. She spent some time

at a village near the city, where there are a number of Christian families, and also stayed for two or three days in the family of Deacon Chang, at the north suburb of Wang-tu. Mrs Smith was very anxious that Deacon Chang's wife should give up the habit of taking opium, which she had used for forty years, tho by eating rather than by smoking; and the old lady appears actually to have done so, especially as she went for treatment to Dr Mackay's Woman's Hospital at Pastingfu, where no patients are allowed to take opium. When her rheumatism, or the similar malady from which she was suffering, recurred, however, after a time, she seems to have found it too hard to deny herself the drug which would give relief. Many of the women of the suburb came in to see and hear Mrs Smith, and the Chris-

tian women there and others besides seem to have been most anxious to have her come again. Deacon Lehang is one of the most intelligent and progressive men we have; and thinks that if foot-binding and the wearing of the queue can be done away with, two of the changes most needed in Lehing will have been made. Some time since he expressed the opinion that western teaching, the teaching which prevails among western nations, that is, in regard to morals and conduct, was seriously deficient in respect to the subject of obedience to parents and regard for the opinions and authority of elders - the whole wide range comprehended, in Chinese ideas, under the term hsiao[4] (hsee-ŏw), or filial piety. The older ones of the family arranged a marriage for the Deacon's oldest son, who is a student at Ting-chow, with a girl from an ordinary

family in a neighboring village. This did not suit the young man, who wanted a more intelligent and educated partner for life. The marriage was duly celebrated, however, and the girl received into the family. The happy husband seems to have gone through the forms in due order, as filial obedience required: with the trifling exception that he refused to have anything to do with his wife! This distressed his father to no small degree, but so matters went on, or, rather, one might say, did not go on, for a good many months, until, finally, the father yielded. The son went home from Tsingchou for a brief visit, and it was arranged that the girl should return to her own family, the affair being settled amicably and without any law-suit, much

to the father's relief.

Half-way between Paotingfu and the next prefecture, or fu, of Lehêng-ting (Jüng-ding) — Lehêng-ting-fu, that is — lies the departmental city of Ting-chou (Ding-jō). Here the preacher Lehia Fêng Ju (Jee-ä Fung Joo), a theological seminary graduate, is located, in chapel premises which have been rented on the south street, not far from the south gate. Lehia was not much encouraged when he went there, as, besides past experiences which the people had had with Boxers and Roman Catholics, there had been a movement on the part of many, some years since, professedly towards Protestantism, but which was like the gathering unto David at the cave of Adullam, when every one who had a law-suit, or trouble with the Roman Catholics, or other similar difficulty, professed to want to join the

"Jesus church" — a movement not without its excesses, which led to much trouble, a serious outbreak taking place on the part of the Catholics which involved actually the loss of two or three lives — after all this, the general feeling seemed to be that the "doctrine," Christianity, that is, might as well be let alone. However, all these troubles are now long since, happily, past. Chia has a pleasant and convenient place for living and preaching, at the chapel premises where he is, to which, in the autumn, he removed with his family from Pastingpi: thus securing what is so much to be desired, the presence of the preacher's family with him, in the place where he lives and works. A Sunday meeting is maintained, which, when Preacher Chia is absent visiting other places in the country,

is conducted by a man from the province of Ssü-ch'uan, named Lehou (Ho), living in T'ing-chou. This man was on his way to Peking, to urge a law-suit against some of his relatives, when, arriving in T'ing-chou, he came into contact with the professed movement towards Christianity, above mentioned. As time went on, almost all others fell away; but he came to understand what "the doctrine," or "the Jesus doctrine," really was, and, tho a man from another province, became very much devoted to the idea of establishing the Christian church in T'ing-chou. He practises somewhat as a Chinese physician, and has also taken part in the recruiting of laborers for the gold mines in South Africa. Having some income from this source, he and others associated with him invited Chia to come and be the preacher for T'ing-chou. They were

earnestly desirous that he should come, and promised to pay his whole salary. After a month or two, however, it appeared that the income from the South African business would not be sufficient to enable them to do this; but Lelia has continued at Ting-chou, at which important center we are beginning to believe that, with his experience, good judgment, and attractive and winning qualities, he may prove to be "the right man in the right place."

The country field often appears to be more productive and fruitful than the city, important as that is: and Lelia has spent much time in visiting the country districts, where there are church-members or others interested, especially in the county of Wu-chi (Woo-jee), about 25 miles south or south-east of Ting-chou. In this district, in a village

called Kao-ling (Gŏw-ling), lives a rather prominent and comparatively well-to-do man named Jên (Shĕn), who was mixed up in the movement above mentioned, and who has had a good deal to do with the Lathoics, sometimes in a friendly way, and sometimes in a way not so friendly. Since first becoming acquainted with us, three or four years ago, he has made much progress in the knowledge of the Bible, and about two weeks since, he was baptized at his home in Kao-ling. Here he keeps open house for the missionary and for Preacher Lehia not only, when they may visit him, but for all the Lehiatians and others interested who may come from the villages around, holding and conducting services, when no other preacher is present, in a large and convenient room in his own house. In the winter months Lehia rented sometimes

visit this place and stay for several days or a week, perhaps, holding meetings and talking to those who might come in the evening, the attendance increasing each night, until there might be fifty or sixty or more, who would sit and listen for hours to the preacher as he talked. At the time when Mr Jên was baptized, twelve or fifteen others were admitted either to the "entering of the name" or to the "taking of the covenant," the former being the first and the latter the second step preliminary to baptism.

Previous reports have mentioned the populousness and importance of the prefecture of Chêng-ting-fu, south-west of Pao-ting-fu. The prefectural city bears the same name, and is located on the north side of the Hu-to (Hoo-doä) River, on the south side of which, at a

distance of about ten miles, is the starting-point of the Shansi Railway. These prefectural cities occur at intervals of about a hundred miles on the Peking-Hankow line. Beginning with Peking, occupied by the American Presbyterian and our own and other missions, next on the line, going south-west, comes Paotingfu, the capital of the province, also occupied by the American Presbyterian and our own missions, then Chêng-ting-fu then Shun-tê-fu (Shoon-du-foo), where are both the American Presbyterian and China Inland Missions, and, further south, in Honan, Chang-tê-fu (Jang-du-foo) and Wei-hui-fu (Way-hwey-foo), where are two of the three stations of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Honan (Hu-na All along this line, Chêng-ting-fu is the only prefectural city as yet unoccupied, except for a large Roman Catholic establishment, where a bishop is in residence.

Cheng-ting-fu is mid-way between our field and that of the Shansi Mission, soon to be brought so near to us by the new railway connection, and, in recent delimitation of the mission field, has been adjudged all that part of the prefecture lying east of the railway, that is, to the Paotingfu station: making, for that station, a field of twenty or more counties, much of which great region, with our present force and means, it is almost impossible, as yet, to touch, at least in any very direct way. It seems as if the Cheng-ting-fu field might certainly be occupied by some Protestant mission, at no distant day; and, mindful that the entire Shun-ti-fu station, next below on the line, with all its work and workers, is supported by the 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City, we are moved to ask again the

question raised in a former report, whether there may not be some church belonging to our communion which would like to establish and maintain a mission station in this great and populous field.

At present, we have a preacher, Mr. Lehao Kuang Pi (Jöw Gwäng Bē), who formerly studied in the Theological Seminary, located in a village just east of Lehêng-ting-fu, where he has been conducting regular services, teaching a school of 17 or 18 pupils in the daytime, and holding meetings with the older ones almost every evening; receiving his support entirely from the people in the village where he is, a place called Lehu-'hê-ts'un (Joō-'hū-ts'ōōn). As frequently happens when a preacher or teacher is located in a village, Mr. Lehao's presence at Lehu-'hê-ts'un has been of assistance to the people there in some of their law-suits and

village troubles; tho we try to avoid all unwarranted interference with civil affairs.

Another preacher, Mr. Sun Lehi Shan (Soon Yee Shan), a graduate of the college at Tsung-chou, was located in another village near Lehêng-ting-fu for some time: returning in the autumn, however, to enter the Theological Seminary at Peking. At the time of completing this report (the latter part of April), he has already gone back again to this place for the summer, the Theological Seminary having been closed at an earlier date than usual on account of the Missionary Conference at Shanghai.

Still below Lehêng-ting-fu, but also upon the line of the railway, are the districts of Lehao-chou (Jow-jo) and Kao-i (Gow-ee), where the Paotingfu station has had work for a good many years,

and where there are, altogether, well towards a hundred church-members connected with us. This field, however, being so much nearer to work of the London Mission, lying to the east and south-east, than to Paoting-fu, and our own field, especially as including Leheng-ting-fu, being already so large, these more distant districts, in delimitation meetings which have been held, have been adjudged to the London Mission; and for a year or two we have done little or nothing in this region. Finding nearly all of the church-members notwithstanding, exceedingly unwilling to make the change, so that, practically, the transfer could not be made, the missionary of the London Society, Rev. A. H. Bridge, during the summer invited the writer to a friendly interview, cordially asking him to renew work in the district, in the spirit of mutual friendliness and co-operation

This invitation, so frankly and cordially given, was willingly accepted, and in the autumn the writer, accompanied by one of our Chinese preachers, Mr. Tang, attended the annual meeting of the London Mission preachers at Mr. Bridge's station, Wei-chia-chuang (Way-jee-ä-jwäng), about 25 miles from Kao-i (Gou-ee). After the meeting, Mr. Bridge, Mr. Tang, one of the London Mission preachers named Wang, and the writer visited the principal villages connected with our work, in these districts, in company, jointly putting the matter afresh before the Christians in these places, and explaining that while it seemed desirable that the transfer should be made, yet, as far as the church connection of the Christians in these districts was concerned, it was a matter which they themselves must decide. Most of the church-

members in one village wished to be transferred, and their names, accordingly were given to Mr. Bridge: but in the greater number of the villages visited the Christians expressed a more or less decided preference for continuing their church connection as at present.

Since the time of writing the former part of this report, the Chinese Home Missionary Society connected with the Paotingfu church has made arrangements for locating a young man named Wang, Mr. Wang Sien Ch'ün (Wäng See-en Chün), who has been for some time a student at T'ung-chou, as a preacher in one of these districts, that of Chao-chou (Jöw-jō); while another young man, a graduate of the college at T'ung-chou, who has just completed his first year in the Theological Seminary, Mr. K'ang Chang T'ê (K'äng Jäng Dŭ), has been located for three months

of the summer vacation to preach in the villages of the adjoining district of Kao-i (Gŏw-ē): the expectation being that the people themselves will contribute a half or more of the amount needed for his support.

An auxiliary of the preaching and evangelizing work of the station has been the service of a number of colporters, representing the American, British and Scotch Bible Societies, who have sold Gospels and other portions of Scripture regularly through the year, at fairs, on market days, and at other times, in the region south of Paotingfu and in many parts of our wide field. Two or three colporters of the British and American Societies, uniting their labors at a fair, reported sales of a thousand portions, chiefly Gospels, doubtless, in one day. This may have been something of an

exaggeration, for the sake of the round number; but another report, which made the total six or seven hundred, probably was not beyond the mark. The writer himself sold the last fifteen copies, at another fair, of three hundred of the Gospels issued by the Scotch Bible Society, disposed of by the colporter and himself, his part being that mentioned above, in one day. Another colporter is a quiet and unobtrusive man, who seems to be diligent in his work, in which he has also two sons to help him. He, too, sells the annotated Gospels of the Scotch Bible Society, each Gospel issued by that society, besides the annotations which it contains, being made attractive by a colored picture, usually illustrating some one of the parables of Christ, as a frontispiece, and also containing a map of the Holy Land; and for a year and a half now this colporter has reported sales

averaging more than a thousand Gospels a month.

The colporteurs report little opposition, and say that the field is open for preaching and selling books everywhere: and in their work, both by disposing of books and by preaching, they are scattering broadcast the good seed, not a little of which must take root and grow to the gathering of the harvest. They not only sell books, but often visit the out-stations, or little beginnings of churches, in the country, and the homes of the church-members, frequently leading meetings in the places to which they go: and in this way, too, and, sometimes, in helping in the carrying forward of regular street chapel, or general, preaching, or in the securing of places for churches or chapels, they give material help towards the upbuilding and establishment of the church.

For medical work we still depend chiefly upon the Presbyterian Mission Hospitals at the West Suburb, to which, both to the men's hospital and dispensary in charge of Dr. Chas. Lewis, and to the woman's hospital and dispensary, in charge of Dr. Maud L. Mackay, a large number of patients have gone from the American Board mission field. For the treatment of these many patients and for a great number of services to the missionaries of our station and their families, we are much indebted to the physicians at the West Suburb and their assistants. Not as compensation for these services, for which it would have been altogether inadequate, but as a slight contribution in recognition of them, we have asked from the Board, with the approval of the mission, the past two years, a grant each year for the Presbyterian Hospital of $200 gold: receiving and forwarding

the same proportionate part of this as has been received upon other estimates or requests for mission work.

We could hardly have a more pleasant subject with which to conclude our report than the acknowledgment of the visit of the Deputation from America. The regular visit of the Deputation, including both Secretary J. L. Barton and Rev. Dr. E. C. Moore, was not made until after the writing of the first part of this report; and a few days after their visit we had also the pleasure of welcoming Secretaries C. C. Creegan and A. N. Hitchcock for a Sunday at Paotingfu. Secretary Barton, however, stopped for a day at our station on his way to Shansi, in February, and the writer was able to accompany him and his escort, Rev. Dr. W. S. Ament, of Peking, along the first part of their forward journey from Paotingfu to Shansi, via the Peking-Hankow Railway, riding for a hundred miles through the field of the Pao

For medical work we still depend chiefly upon the Presbyterian Mission Hospitals at the West Suburb, to which, both to the men's hospital and dispensary in charge of Dr. Chas. Lewis, and to the woman's hospital and dispensary, in charge of Dr. Maud L. Mackay, a large numbe of patients have gone from the American Board mission field. For the treatment of these many patients and for a great number of services to the missionaries of our station and their families, we are much indebted to the physicians at the West Suburb and their assistants. Not as compensation for these services, for which it would have been altogether inadequate, but as a slight contribution in recognition of them, we have asked from the Board, with the approval of the mission, the past two years, a grant each year for the Presbyterian Hospital of $200 gold: receiving and forwarding

the same proportionate part of this as has been received upon other estimates or requests for mission work.

We could hardly have a more pleasant subject with which to conclude our report than the acknowledgment of the visit of the Deputation from America. The regular visit of the Deputation, including both Secretary J. L. Barton and Rev. Dr. E. C. Moore, was not made until after the writing of the first part of this report; and a few days after their visit we had also the pleasure of welcoming Secretaries C. C. Creegan and A. N. Hitchcock for a Sunday at Paotingfu. Secretary Barton, however, stopped for a day at our station on his way to Shansi, in February, and the writer was able to accompany him and his escort, Rev. Dr. W. S. Ament, of Peking, along the first part of their forward journey from Paotingfu to Shansi, via the Peking-Hankow Railway, riding for a hundred miles through the field of the Pao-

tingfu station, and telling Dr. Barton something of the region through which we passed. Since the visit of the Deputation, we are more than ever proud of our Board, and realize that through the coming of these honored representatives of the churches in the homeland, who came to us as our brethren and friends and associates in the great common work in which we are engaged, Paotingfu and all of our North China mission field, already made sacred by martyrs' blood, has been taken in a new sense and with a new nearness into the thought and prayer and affectionate remembrance of the churches at home.

Respectfully Submitted,

E. E. Aiken.

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

Woman's Work Report
of Paoting fu station
for the year 1906-7.

In Paoting fu the year just closing has been one full of achievements and failure, hope and disappointment, joy and sorrow and for some much suffering with the promised rest. But through it shines the "kindly light" always leading us whether we realize it or not.

In November Mrs. Arthur Smith came very unexpectedly to Paoting fu and after a time of awakening new interest and a more consecrated devotion in the Presbyterian Mission came to the south suburb. Two meetings were held each day for more than a week. Results have been evident in many ways.

evident in many ways and
Ming Shih Mei is often spoken
of with much feeling by this
and that one.

Early in December just in
time for our big meeting our
church organ which Mr Tewksbury
chose for us arrived. It is a
help and since its arrival
there have been fewer times going at once
than formerly.

During the week of prayer
the Pres. and we united for
services, holding meetings at
both sides of the city. The
attendance was large and the
gatherings very helpful.

There is beginning to dawn
on the minds of the Chinese
in the Tsuting church, a fact
which shows progression namely
that the Chinese young men should
share their part in the common
work was found to be

church life. The women of course have had their own C.E. meeting and are always present in good numbers at the regular church services, but not until recently have they entered so much into the church life. As Kao Hsin Hsien Sheng said in his sermon recently - "Until the women of the church have their active part the church cannot attain its fullest stature in Christ in her work,

Our girls at the Union Memorial school numbered twenty three this year. Miss Newton's very careful training shows in their every action & voice. It is a pleasure to see them they are so soft mannered and work tidy. The Primary school there has been taught by Mrs. Yang Chiao Tang again this year, & a fine work was found for her to

much for one, so an assistant Mrs. Yang has been taken on to act as matron, Mrs. Yang, from Chang Sen Ma. There were ten boarders the first term and eleven the second term together with the day pupils making an enrollment of thirty six for the year. Mrs. Yang Pin Chai is our only active Bible woman at present. She has been as faithful as ever in her work, going every day to the houses in the north suburbs teaching and sympathizing with the people. Her husband appeared a month or two since. No one had known his whereabouts. He says he was working in a place where there does not past office and so could not write. His anxious wife daily tries into the city

It is some times more handy not to have a thing than to have it. Mrs. Hsueh and Mrs. Tang have been students in the Bible Women's Training College at Peking this year. After their course we shall take them on as regular Bible women. Mrs. Hsüeh came home in February to tour with Mrs. Jones, but the tour had to give up - so she returned to hear that Mrs. T. is learning a valuable lesson namely "how little she knows" - a lesson which doesn't hurt any one. But tho' she is not noted for her brilliancy she is a good, kind, even tempered soul, ready to do anything she can to help. Mrs. Liu the church deaconess has made daily trips into the city

preaching and teaching. Mrs. Smith has her work all laid out for the coming year and is assisted by Nancy Nwe Yuan, the former carter of Dr. Pocks, who has been in the south of Kiangsu business in Trenton and is come with well-to-do.

In December Miss Jones held a station class in Nanking fu. In Feb. the second class had to give up. As Miss Jones was needed in the sick room. The class was continued by others.

Mrs. Perkins and Miss Jones have spent some time touring in the south west field visiting the villages some of which had never been visited by foreigners. We are on our knees and hearts before for the coming year, but do we know the full Sunday in December a mighty guar-

quartette has undertaken to provide music for each Sunday. Some translating of words and music had to be done. A few ready translated hymns were sent us by Dr. Goddrich for which we were very grateful.

The Junior Society was given up this year on account of more pressing duties. Teaching classes in the day school, some helps in instrumental music, study of the language, domestic duties, dispensing medicine and visiting in the Chinese homes have been some of the duties of the foreign women. We have been kept out of mischief, which is something to be thankful for.

Many new plans of work are on our minds and hearts for the coming year, but God only knows how much we poor creatures, the shadow of a

ocean accomplish. It seems to
days as tho we must have
more workers in voting fri
Pray for our station and its
needs, which is a great one,
other parts coming so promptly
than last year.
Praying for us who are there and
those for the place and its
people, that our work may
be done more conscientiously,
more as Jesus worked when
on earth.

You all know of the great
sorrow which visited our
station in February. You know
of the terrible shock, the pain,
the agony, the anxiety, the
first hopelessness. The great
responsibility fell on
the only physician and
surgeon in Pathing for all the
time, the hours the Chinese
women spent in weeping and
prayer. The shadow of death

over us all during those first days. But do you know of the loving hands ready at every turn with loving deeds, the friends and messages from other parts coming so promptly, the wonderful bravery of Dr. Mackay, the hope which grew from a tiny spark more and more. and the beautiful peace and calm assurance which encircled the dear afflicted sister and her family? The loving Father's hand was over all and He has led us out to the place where we can thank Him for His mysteriously workings. He may see fit in His wisdom to bring the seemingly unbearable upon His children, but always with it never failing comes the needed strength. How much we can have if we will only receive Why don't we lean harder

on the Everlasting arms, and trust more completely knowing that "Behind the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow keeping watch above His own."

For the station R.M.A.

20-1-00

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

Partial Report of the Pao Ting Fu Station
May 1908.

I present three reports obtained from the three men at present working in my field.

Report of Mr Lang.

The condition of the branch church of Loa Chia Ying is very good. The number of Roman Catholics is large and so there has been very much mutual recrimination, in spite of which the purpose of our members has remained constant. Recently they have influenced the owner of the room before used by our people not to rent it to them. But this has not prevented the meetings. For a time they met one week with one family and another week with another. Last year in the 11th moon a female member, Mrs Tang by name, opened her house for the meetings, since which time they have had a definite place. Altho the number is not very large the members are very firm.

This year they have set up a primary school with Mr Chou as teacher.

Meng Chia Chuang.

This church was formerly (one of) 12 members and, in spite of much trouble with the R.C.s, still has this number. Altho it has not increased it may be called all right. Last year the members mortgaged a house for 90 taels. The general condition is fair.

Wang Pan. Formerly those who were looking toward the church were many. Now there are only 2. The others, because their hopes were disappointed, have dispersed.

Hu Chia Chuang.

Here too were many seekers. Last year as they were very poor, the R.C.s used money and bought them over leaving but one person. "Many are called, few are chosen".

Mulberry Orchard.

The membership is small but their efforts have been extraordinary. They have wished to invite a teacher to explain the Way, but have had no money. Last year they managed to get together a fair amount of money and have used this in business hoping to get some profit with which to invite a teacher. Their state is very good.

Yin Ts'un in Rao Yang.

Here there was a member - Sun Ting Yü - who led into the church another man - Tien Doun Ching. These two men are really a wonder. They rented on the street a building for preaching. No preacher appearing, Tien got another man to join them. These 2 agreed to attend each fifth (fair) day. Neither one is able to preach and each time they went they would sit there uselessly all day. The rent money was not small. When I went there, I advised them

to give up the place and not to unlawfully spend so much money.

Sun and Tien have a restaurant in Liu Chia Chuang which has for its name Purpose of Mercy Shop, meaning, we have received the grace of the Lord and plan thus to repay it by raising funds with which to invite a preacher.

Report of Yang Ching Tang on Dzz Chüan and Nan I in Bo I Hsien and Hsiao Ch'in in Li Hsien.

As to the condition of Dzz Ch'üan, it is better this year than ever before. Three years ago the members built a church. Each year since the entire expense has been borne by local contributions. The past year these have been larger than ever, making it very evident that the members have the church more than ever in their hearts. They have set up three superintendents who with one heart do the work that comes to them.

Each Sunday the male and female members living thereabout unite with the Dee Chuan people and truly have one heart of love for the Way.

The most delightful thing is that there is a female member - Wha by name - who each Friday gets together the women whether members or expectants which makes a sight never before seen. This disciple's body has had continued sickness for a year and a half but she still remains thus warm-hearted and loving the truth, being indeed not ashamed to be a follower of the Savior.

During the past year the church has as before invited a teacher to teach the boy's school and to be the religious leader. The school has 16 boys - more than last year. All the expenses have come from local contributions. From all of which we can see that they are making real progress.

As to Nan I, the members are 10 parts united. They have bought a piece of land and expect

before long to build. To accomplish this they are using their utmost endeavor, and give an example not often seen.

Hsiao Ch'in of Li Hsien.

Here there are no members. We open the chapel and preach on each day which has a 3 or 8 in it. Those who have heard have been very many. Besides there are many members who come in from all around of whom some listen while others take part in the preaching making a sight 10 parts good to see.

Last year at the end of the autumn we had a large meeting attended by over 100 members for 2 days which was very pleasant. Over 100 strings of cash were contributed for the expenses of the chapel. This has been used for more than a year and we hope before long to have a large church in this place.

Report of Tien Chih Chung.

I was not able to attend the Pao Ting Fu General Meeting this spring because Nan Hsü has now a boy's school of 16 pupils and I feared confusion if I should leave. There are also over 10 women who are hoping for a visit from Miss Jones.

The members in this place number 13 while those in the near town of Da Bai Ch'ih number 5. Probationers and expectants number 120. Those who have taken the covenant are 30. Recently 6 more have given in their names.

The present condition is rather prosperous. 120 strings of cash have been contributed the past year out of which 30 strings have been saved for the church fund.

The present teacher - the end of the church - is stupid and ignorant but to teaching has been added the responsibility of preaching. By looking up to the Lord for his grace and help everything has been peaceful and prosperous.

Report of Mr Perkins.

The English school has taken about 6 hours daily except on Sundays. The newer pupils are taught by two or three of the older pupils and examined by me Saturdays. A few of the students live in the city while some 20 live in this compound. In view of the opportunities for missionary service which I find coming to me I have decided not to go to Tokio this year.

There has been all over my field so far as I can learn a very large ingathering into the R.C. fold. Five silver dollars is the amount of assistance given to each convert. I am coming to see why they are here and also why we who cannot do their work are here. Each organization must do its own work not together but apart.

The native H.M.S. has supported in my field for most of the past year one woman and one and one-half men at present writing this promising organization

seems to have suspended operations. I have little doubt that the next term of active service will be a longer one.

The three reports already given seem to me to give a fairly accurate view of the condition of progress in the small churches. There are several of the newer places in which, from what I gather, there has been fair progress but which have not been included in any of the reports.

H. P. Perkins

Partial Report Pao-Ting-Fu
Station 1907-1908.

Perkins

Paotingfu Station Annual Report (In Part), May, 1908.

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

At the close of the spring and summer term of the Boys' School, last year, Mr. Kuan Hsieh Chên, or Kuan Wan Kung, resigned the position of teacher, which he had held for several years, afterwards obtaining a place on the faculty of the government military school at Yao-tsun, about twenty-five miles from Paotingfu. Here he teaches mathematics, and also chemistry or physics, receiving a salary five or six times as large as that which was given him at Paotingfu. Partly on account of lack of funds, the vacancy left by his resignation was not filled during the fall term, and Teacher Tsui taught the school alone: but this proved to be a considerable burden for Mr. Tsui, altho the number of pupils was not very large; and we were glad, after the Chinese New Year, to welcome

Mr. Fin Shih Ming, or Fin Fu Sho
of the class which had just grad
ated from the college at Ting-ch
to take the second teacher's plac
Mr. Fin has taken up his wor
with energy, one manifestation
of this being the rigor with whic
he conducts the gymnastic exer
cises or semi-military drill in
which the boys engage, his servic
as leader supplying a long felt wan
The boys wanted school uniform
like those commonly worn b
the students in the governmen
schools; so it was arranged tha
each boy should contibute a
silver dollar, equal to about
half a dollar, gold, for which
quite neat looking suits we
procured, made of the Chinese
coarse, but strong, yellowish cott
cloth, with black trimmings: an
there was also money left out
the dollar towards the straw
hat to go with the suit! Th

uniforms consist of trousers and short coats, or jackets, buttoned up to the throat, with standing collars, and, by contrast with the Chinese long gowns and baggy trousers, are really foreign dress. Four boys went from the school to enter the academy at Tsung-chou, at the Chinese New Year, when, also, a good many new pupils entered the school; and among the present scholars are not a few of considerable promise. The Y.M.C.A., or religious society which the school-boys have, holds a meeting for Bible study, or for hearing about missions, or for some similar purpose — sometimes the discussion of a general topic — every Friday evening. For these meetings leaders are invited by a committee of the students: and a committee of the boys themselves also arranges for several of the scholars going

on Sunday afternoons to the Ma
'Hao' (Hŏw), a sort of general ma
ket-place in the city, to preach an
sell Christian books and calen
dars to as many among the cro
that gather there as will listen
and buy. The same committe
also usually appoints two or thr
boys to go and help in the
preaching at the street chapel
not far from the Ma 'Hao,
at the same time. The boys
have also voted to ask Teache
Sin to represent the school a
the C. M. A. Conference wh
is to be held at Tung-chou
in June, and have appoint
a committee to gather contrib
tions from among the scho
boys and others, to meet
his expenses. Five boys als
went from the school, besid
two Shansi boys who had be
studying in the same clas
to enter the academy at Tu

chou, last autumn, and at the same time two other Shansi boys also went from the school to enter the academy at T'aiku, Shansi: making, altogether, thirteen boys who have entered the academy at T'ung-chou, or that at T'aiku, from the Paotingfu school, during the mission year.

The Chinese church connected with the station has had, on the whole, a prosperous year, tho the contributions for church purposes have not been so large as in former years, and, recently, some trouble in the church resulted in the resignations of the pastor, Mr. Mêng (Ming), and of Deacon Li Chung Hê (Lee Jong Hu), who has long been active in church affairs. However, we feel that most of the troubles have now been settled, and it is hoped that, ere long, Pastor Mêng

and Deacon Li may be back
in their old positions again.
Chinese houses for rent have bee
put up by the church on the prem
ises formerly occupied by the
China Inland Mission, the
larger portion of this land ha
ing been bought by the church
partly for use as a church
burying-ground. General meet
ings for all the Christians co
nected with the station were
held, according to what is
rather coming to be the establishe
custom, at Christmas and
Easter. The Chinese church provide
entertainment for those who cam
tho a considerable part of the ex
pense was paid back by contribu
tions which were given by the
visitors: and at each meeting
there were some twenty or twenty
five persons who either were receive
to the church by baptism or else
"took the covenant" or "entered the man

steps preliminary to baptism. In the autumn Mr. Lehang Ying Fin, or Lehang Leh ing Hsiang, a graduate of the college at Ts'ing-chou, who had long been active in managing church affairs on behalf of the Chinese church, resigned the position which he held in this connection, and accepted a place as teacher in the government military school at Paotingfu, which now holds the rank of a national military school for the empire. At the same time Mr. Ts'ui Ming, formerly a teacher in the Ts'ing-chou college, accepted a similar position in the same school. Both are engaged principally in teaching mathematics, and each receives a salary six or seven times as large as when in church or mission employ. Besides the regular Sunday morning service, Sunday evening and Wednesday afternoon

prayer meetings, Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Society have been maintained throughout the year.

The street preaching chapel in the city is a valuable, one may say, indeed, an indispensable adjunct of the church life and work. It is opened for preaching every afternoon except Saturday, ordinarily, and, being favorably located near the center of the city, audiences readily gather, and, with more or less of coming and going, keeps the room filled for hours. Mr. Wang Ichi Shan, a graduate of the Ying-chou College at the Chinese New Year, has been engaged in the work of preaching at the street chapel, and reports that, after the general preaching, as many as ten or twenty or thirty will remain, it may be for an hour or so, for more or less personal conversation, closing, perhaps, with the offering of prayer. There are

several others who preach and talk constantly at the chapel, voluntarily giving their services in this way.

An institution which gives material assistance, in connection with the street chapel work, is the book store established last year by the Chinese Christians. This adjoins and, in fact, occupies a part of the same premises with the street chapel. When the book store was opened, the agreement was made that the store should pay a sum of a rather considerable amount, due each year, upon the entire premises, to the Chinese government: and, also, that those employed in the book store should have charge of the whole place, opening and closing the chapel and keeping the room in order. Besides giving an opportunity for the purchase of Christian books,

still another advantage to the wo
from the bookstore is the keepin
open at all hours of the day
of a place at the chapel to
which preachers and church-
members and any who may
be interested can resort for
reading and conversation. A
mentioned in last year's re-
port, the book-store keeps on sa
the publications of the America
Bible Society, the North Chin
Tract Society, the Commercial
Press, of Shanghai, and the
American Presbyterian Mission
Press, besides the Christian Lite
ture Society: the store, in fact,
having been established original
as a branch of the Christian
Literature Society. Another book
store has recently been opened
in the city by the same per
sons who opened the first, a
another branch of the same,
and large sales are already

reported at the new place, chiefly, however, if not entirely, of text-books for the government schools, sold at wholesale.

At the suggestion of Pastor Méng and others, the station class for men, at Paotingfu, which has been held for one or two years in the first and second months of the Chinese year, about February or March, was, this year, transferred to a date earlier in the season: beginning in the latter part of November and continuing till the large or general meeting at Christmas time. The especial reason for the change of date was that in February and March spring work is beginning, so that some members of the class are inclined to leave for their homes and others are uneasy, feeling that they ought to be at work upon their land: while in the

late autumn and winter the minds of people living in the country are at rest, as there is little or no farming work for them to do. The expenses of the class were met partly by the members themselves, partly by the Chinese church and partly by the mission. There were over fifty members studying, many of whom were already church-members but it was felt that the class was a profitable one, and that the members made material progress.

It gives us much pleasure to be able to record a good year, for the first calendar year of the Home Missionary Society. Preacher Tang, who was regarded as the first home missionary to be sent out by the society, altho a part of his support was still re

ceived from mission funds, worked for a time in the district of Kao-yang (Gōv-yäng), south-east of Paotingfu. The work here did not seem especially fruitful, however, for one important reason, perhaps, viz., that the Home Missionary Society did not go so far as to provide a place for preaching, in the district city or elsewhere: and Mr. Tang, accordingly, was, after a while, transferred to the market town of Hsiao-ch'ên, in the district of Li Hsien; a town situated in the midst of a good many villages in which there are church-members, and where quite extensive premises have been secured for use chiefly in connection with the church and mission work. Another preacher, Mr. Sun Wên Hsin, who has long rendered faith-

ful service as a deacon, worked in the same district through the year, being supported entirely by the Home Missionary Society. Still another preacher, Wang Sien leh ün, located in the village of Ting-tsün, in the department of Ieh ao-cho has been supported by the Home Missionary Society. Tho' his influence, or on account of his being located in Ting-tsün as a preacher, a considerable sum of cash was raised, with which the church building in Ting-tsün has been enlarged, painted and renovated, another large room, the same cost furnishing accommodation for the preacher and his wife. One or two Bible women have also been supported by the Society, one of these, Mrs Sy working in the old out-station, or out-

ter, of leh-ing-hiang-ch'êng, about fifteen English miles south of Paotingfu.

There is nothing very new to report concerning the districts of Wang-tu and Tang Hsien, to the south-west of Paotingfu. In the central cities of these districts, as well as in not a few other cities in the wide Paotingfu field, to say nothing of the large market towns, preaching-places ought to be opened and preachers located as soon as possible: but this demands men and means, for both of which the need is great, urgent, in fact, if the field is to be evangelized in any comparatively short time.

Preacher Lehia has continued regular work in the city of Ting-chou, in which he is located with his family, also visiting

places outside the city, especially in the adjoining district of Wu-ch There appears to be a slow and gradual, but rather steady grow and progress in connection with the work in this region, and we hope to see the church established in Ting-chou. There has been an opening of considerable promise in the Wu-chi distric south-east of Ting-chou. A church-member named Jen Kuei (Kuo) Lehêng, in the villag of Kao-ling, in this district, ha made great efforts to secure a place for the church in his village, and, with the aid of co tributions made by others, has purchased premises comprising an English acre or more of ground, divided into two courts, with sev seventeen or eighteen chien, or square ten-foot sections, of com paratively new and substanti buildings.

There is not much to be said about the district of Hsin-lê, where, as in so many other places, the plants of spiritual growth and promise have languished for want of cultivation and watering: but Mr. Wei Tung lehang, a promising preacher and student who is just graduating from the special course in the Union Theological College, and who has done good work in this district in previous years, may soon return to Hsin-lê again, and we are not without hope that premises may be secured for his work in the city.

Mr. Sun lehi Shan, a member of the second class in the Theological College, did not wish to return to the College, after the Chinese New Year, and, accordingly, returned to his old field in the region just east

of the prefectural city of Lehêng-ting-fu. Here he makes his headquarters in the village of Ts'ai-chia-hang, about five miles from the east gate of the city. In this village a small house and court were secured for church use last summer, large thro' the efforts of Mr. Sung, it would appear; one of the church-members, a man of very moderate means, selling one or two Chinese acres of land and using the price received to aid in getting the chapel.

In a market town one or two miles away from Ts'ai-chia-hang lives a teacher, belonging to a well-to-do family, who has established a school, at his own expense, and was teaching some twenty pupils. Action was brought against him in the court for this, by some of the leading men in the village.

the ground that he was interfering with the government school in the place; tho it was hard to see why, as the town was one of considerable size. Unsuccessful in the law suit which followed, at the suggestion of Pastor Méng he went to Tientsin and familiarized himself with the Y. M. C. A work and schools there. Returning to his home, he opened his school again under the name of a Y. M. C. A. school, tho the curriculum was almost identical with that of the government schools. The Lehêng-ting-hsien prefect, a kindly old man, and having, like so many of the public men of Lehsina, a taste for letters, warmly befriended the school, and gave the teacher an official permit to carry it on, specifying the curriculum, appointing the teacher to be at

the same time Superintendent
or Trustee of the school, and
also authorizing him to add
to his primary school, alread
established, an intermediate
or grammar school departmen
The teacher was baptized, with oth
a few months ago, at Ts'ai-ch
kang. An interesting feature
of the school is that the
teacher's wife assists him i
his work, both being about
fifty years old, and having
no children: each of the two
teaching two classes.

The day before this teacher w
baptized, some eight or ten pers
were baptized in another ville
called Lehu-'hê-ts'un (Ju-'hê-ts'
about three miles away; these a
cessions to the church being i
considerable measure the frui
of two or three years' labor of
the preacher Lehao Huang Pi i
this place. One group among tho

baptized represented four generations of the same family, being the family upon whose premises the meeting was held and the baptisms performed: father and son and son's wife and grandson and great-grandson; the great-grandson a baby, but the baby's great-grandfather no more than fifty-seven years old.

During the year, a station of the Apostolic Holiness, or Faith, Mission has been established in the city of Ché-ng-ting-fu, and we are glad to welcome them and all Christian workers to our field, in which the harvest is so great and the laborers are so few. Most of the party at the station, which numbers about twenty, altogether, including children, are comparatively new in China; so that becoming acquainted with the Chinese lan-

guage would seem to be a hist
requisite for usefulness amon
the people into the midst of
whom they have come.

The church at Tung'n Wang
(Dōng Dōo Wäng), in the distric
of Lin-ch'eng, on the borders of
Kao-i, is a bright and shin
light for all the region aroun
It may be called the Ultim
Thule of our Pao-ting-fu mission
field, indeed of all our
North China field
on its south-western side, bein
reckoned more than four hundre
and forty li (lee), Chinese mile
or a hundred and fifty English
miles, south-west of Pao-ting-fu
tho it is probable that accurate
measurements would reduce thi
distance by some twenty miles.
Why the people in this distant
village should seem to have a
better idea of a church and of
church life than those in alm

any other of our centers, away from Paotingfu, it may be hard to say; but the testimony of Mr. Green, of the Chihli Inland Mission, who has work in the near vicinity, uttered a year or two ago, that it was "the brightest spot anywhere round," and the establishment of a regular church order, with service on Sunday and week-day prayer-meeting, gives promise of continuance, strengthening and enlargement in Christian character and life.

What may, perhaps, be called an integral, and certainly a most important part of the life of the church is the proportion of scholars representing the church and many villages throughout the mission held in the various Christian schools at Paotingfu, Peking, T'ung-chou and elsewhere. In the large mission compound at Paotingfu are three schools, the

boys' boarding-school, with about
forty scholars, altogether, the English
school, with fifteen or twenty
scholars, for Chinese young men
learning English, and the girls'
day and boarding-school, with
some twenty scholars. Eight or
ten little boys have been at-
tending the boys' day-school, in
the church compound, while
about twenty girls from the si-
tion are in the Union Girl
School at the Presbyterian Mi-
sion in the West Suburb. Th
are also representatives from the
station in the Medical, Theo-
logical and Women's and in the Bridgman
colleges, a
academy Peking, and some twenty-five stu-
dents in the college and acad-
emy at Tsing-chon. In the
present era of modern educatio
and progress in China, howev
there ought to be more Chinese
schools, and a larger number
of pupils in those which already

exist, and it may be hoped that the Christian spirit and Christian truth may prevail in the government schools also to an ever increasingly greater extent, as time goes on.

In the spring of this year a large number of willow trees were planted in and about the mission compound, while the Chinese church also planted a considerable number on their premises. The planting was done with the expectation that the trees would not only make an important addition to the appearance of the compound, but might also, in the course of ten or twenty years, be a means of considerable profit. Care was taken to have the trees properly watered, but the season was unfavorable, owing to the great dryness of the weather, and but a few of the trees appear to have lived.

Ten or twelve colporters ha
been at work in the Pastin
field, in connection with t
Scotch, British and Americ
Bible Societies, and we mu
appreciate the assistance giv
by the societies in thus enlar
ing the force of workers co
nected with the station. C
has seemed necessary to dismi
one or two colporters for sellin
at too low prices and for
want of faithfulness: but r
ports are regularly received
of thousands of copies of
Gospels and other Scipture
portions disposed of each
month, and we believe th
much faithful work has b
done.

One of the colporters empl
by the British & Foreign Bi
Society, who has long been
church-member, lives
in the village of Tang Fing,

Pastor Mêng's old home, in the department of Shên-chou, about sixty miles south of Paotingfu. This colporter, whose name is Chang Tao K'uan, became much interested in the starting of a Christian day-school for boys in the village. The teacher was to be a man who had formerly taught a Confucian school in the village, and the Christian school, in fact, was to be established in the same room in which he had formerly taught; but the teacher had since become a candidate for church-membership, Christian books, besides some books of "the new learning," such as arithmetic and geography, were to be studied in the school, and regular Sunday services were to be held in the school-room,

there being no church or chapel building, as yet, in T'ang Fêng; and these services it was expected that the scholars would attend. Besides this, it was the anticipation that the church-members would gather at the school more or less frequently during the week, and that the place would be a center for the Christian life of the village.

The work of the Pastingfu station, in a very important sense, may be said to have begun with the preaching of Mr. William Burns in T'ang Fêng, more than forty years ago, when the Gospel was first heard of. Chang Tao T'ai, an old church-member still living in T'ang Fêng, and a Pastor Mêng's father. The al[illegible] with Chang Tao T'ai, was recei[illegible] to church-membership at Pa[illegible]tingfu in the early days of th[illegible] work there, and was fo[illegible] many years the main-stay [illegible] the Pastingfu station among t[illegible] Chinese workers, as his sons, the el[illegible]

and the younger Pastor Mêng, have since continued to be, the former up to the date of his death, in the Boxer year, and the latter till the present time. There is a little group of church-members in Tsang Tsêng, but the progress of the church there has hardly been what might have been desired; and the hope was that with the opening of the Christian day-school the church might be quickened to new life. Fourteen pupils were gathered, after the Chinese New Year, and especial care was taken that no pupils should be received who had been in attendance upon the government school in the same place. Notwithstanding, opposition was made to the Christian school, especially by the local district superintendent of the government schools, and the school was practically

disbanded. When the matter was mentioned to the Tao-t'ai Mr. Li Shu Fang, now the Provincial Judge, who was the official superior of the departmental magistrate at Shêhsien, Mr. Li said that the school need not be interfered with, or the pupils taken away for the government school, which already had twenty or thirty pupils of its own. The magistrate at Shêhsien, Mr. Hsü, a vigorous and capable official, said to be a relative of the Empress-Dowager, was inclined to take very strongly the position that only children of church-members or candidates for church-membership should be allowed to enter the school. The words of the Tao-t'ai, however, were quoted to Mr. Hsü: and a day or two after, the general superintendent

of the government schools in the department came out to Tang Feng, with word from the official to settle the matter; which he did by allowing the fathers of the children to send their sons either to the government or to the Christian school, as they might please. The colporter reported that there was still some fear of official opposition: but, with the permission given by the General Superintendent, representing the magistrate of the department, there would seem to be no reason why the school should not continue without molestation.

As heretofore, our main reliance for medical assistance has been upon the physicians in charge of the hospitals and dispensaries both for men and for women in connection with

the Presbyterian Mission at the West Suburb, towards the medi work of which we are glad, eac year, to make a small co tribution received as a grant for this purpose ha the Treasury of the Board. Bo the men's and the women's hos pitals and dispensaries at the West Suburb are well-equipp for medical service, and we a much indebted to the physi cians of the Presbyterian Miss for many kindnesses and much aid, rendered both t ourselves and to a large numbe of Chinese patients from ou American Board mission field Indeed, it is said that fu as many patients come to the hospitals and dispensaries from the American Board fie as from that in which the Presbyterians are working. Dur the past year, on account of the

absence of Dr. Ferris, who has been taking his furlough in America, the men's hospital and dispensary have been closed to the general public, which has been a serious deprivation. Who property belongs at the Presbyterian Mission station in Peking. Dr. Dillie has been living at the Presbyterian Mission in the West Suburb, to be at hand for cases of emergency. Dr. Ferris is expected to arrive in China during the summer, however, and we hope that in the autumn the men's hospital and dispensary may be open once more.

A rheumatic trouble has seriously affected Mr. Perkins' knees so that for a year now he has been unable to walk or stand. Fortunately, however, for the continuance of his work, he was already engaged to a considerable extent in teaching English to Chinese young

men; some of these living upon the mi
sion compound, and others
coming daily from the city
so that this work he has been
able to continue substantially
as before, keeping general Sup
intendence and oversight, also,
the mission work in the part
of the Paotingfu field which
been under his charge. It ha
been a great joy that Mrs Pen
after the railroad accident
last year which resulted
in the loss of both feet, ha
been able, by the use of artifi
limbs, to recover, in some
measure, the power of locom
tion: a power which, we trust
she may enjoy in still large
degree, as time goes on.

The loss of Lehang Wên
one of the promising young m
connected with the Station
who had graduated from the
Tsing-chau College and wa

studying at the Union Medical College in Peking, should be mentioned. He was a young man of a genuine Christian disposition, and of gentle, lovable character. Alas, it would appear, to influence in the cholera season, last autumn, he fell a victim to the dread disease, and was thus suddenly taken away; but is remembered with affection and regret by the Christians not a few places to which he had gone as a preacher and teacher, and, indeed, by all who knew him.

Visits from Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wade Hicks, representing the American Board and the Young People's Missionary Movement, and from Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Rist, of Minneapolis, representing the Laymen's Missionary Movement and the churches at home, have not

only been most welcome and much appreciated for their own sake, but have also served to bring us into near and more intimate relation to the constituency which we represent. Such visits not only bring the home-land nearer to us, and thus are full of comfort, inspiration, and good cheer, but also bring us nearer to the friends at home and so can but lead to a more intelligent interest in and a more earnest and generous support of the work upon the field.

Mention should be made of our indebtedness to Mr. W. Elliott, the Agent of the American Bible Society, and to Rev. G. D. Wilder, of our Foochow Station, for the opportunity given to all the colporteurs connected with the Pastington

station to enjoy a month's study in the class conducted by Mr. Wilder at Tsing-chou last summer. Much was done by Mr. Wilder in giving instruction to the colporters as well as to the others in the class, and not a little benefit must have been received by those in attendance. We are glad to anticipate a similar opportunity for the colporters this summer at Peking, in connection with a class for the preachers of the Peking and Tsing-chou stations, to be conducted by Rev. W. S. Ament, D.D.

A visit which was much enjoyed was made last autumn by the writer of this report, in company with Pastor Méng and also Rev. G. D. Wieder and Preacher Li, of the Tsing-chou station, to the stations at

Annual Report Paoningfu
1907-1908 E.E.A.

58

P'ang-chuang and Lin-ch'ing
upon the occasion of the
ordination of Rev. Wang
Shu T'ien, at P'ang-chuang
It was an inspiration to
be able to attend the ordi-
nation of so humble and
earnest a worker, to be pres-
at the large meeting of
Christians which were held
at P'ang-chuang and, a few
days after, at Lin-ch'ing
and to come into contact
with the large and growing
work of both stations,
meeting under such pleas-
ant circumstances the
friends engaged in it.

E. E. Aiken.

RECEIVED
O. H. PATTON
JUL 30 1908

Reports from men working in Mr. Perkins' field — June 8th 1908 26

Report of Mr. Lang - receiving half of his salary from American Board and the remainder from the Native Church Missy Society.

"The condition of the branch church of Lo Chia Ying is very good. The number of Roman Catholics is large and so there has been very much mutual recrimination, in spite of which the purpose of our members has remained constant. Recently they have influenced the owner of the room before used by our people, not to rent it to them. But this has not prevented the meetings. For a time they met, one week with one family and another week with another. Last year in the eleventh moon a female member, Mrs. Tang by name, opened her house for the meetings, since which time they have had a definite place.

This year they have set up a primary school with Mr. Chang as teacher

Meng Chia Chuang – This church had formerly twelve members and in spite of much trouble with the Roman Catholics still has this number. Altho it has not increased it may be called "all right".

Last year the members mortgaged a house for ninety-strings of cash ($73.00). The general condition is fair.

Wang Pan. Formerly those who were looking toward the Church were many. Now there are only two. The others, because their hopes (of material gain) were disappointed, have dispersed.

Hsi Chia Chuang. Here too, many were seekers. Last year as they were very poor, the Roman Catholics used money and bought them over, leaving but one person. "Many are called, few are chosen".

Mulberry Orchard. The membership is small, but their efforts have been extraordinary. They have worked to invite

a teacher
to explain the "Way" but have had no money.
Last year they managed to get together
a fair amount of money and have
used this in business, hoping to get
some profit with which to invite a
teacher. Their state is very good.

Yin Tsun in Jao Yang. Here there
was a member who led into the
church another man. These two
men are really a wonder. They
rented on the street a building for
preaching. No preacher appearing, Mr.
Tien got another man to join them
These two agreed to attend each
fifth day (fair day). Neither one is able
to preach and each time they went
they owned sit there uselessly all day.
The rent money was not small.
When I went there I advised them to
give up the place and not to uselessly
spend so much money.
Messrs. Sun and Tien have a restaurant
in Lin Chia Chuang which has for its name
"Purpose of Mercy Shop": meaning we
have received the Grace of the Lord and

plan thus to repay it, by raising funds with which to invite a preacher.

Report of Yang Ching Tang - helper of the American Board in Po I District - and in Hsiao Chen, Li; Haicw District.

As to the condition of Ti Chiao - it is better this year than ever before. Three years ago the members built a church. Each year since the entire expense has been borne by local contributions. This past year these have been larger than ever, making it very evident that the members have the church more than ever in their hearts. They have set up three superintendents who with one heart do the work which comes to them. Each Sunday the male and female members living thereabout unite with the Ti Chiao people and truly have one heart of love for the Way.

The most delightful thing is that there is a female member - Mao by name - who each Friday gets together the women whether members or expectants, which makes a sight never before seen.

This disciple's body has had continued sickness for a year and a half. but she still remains thus warm-hearted and loving the Truth. being indeed not ashamed to be a follower of the Savior.

During the past year the church has, as before, invited a teacher to teach the boys school and to be the religious leader. The school has sixteen boys — more than last year. All the expenses have come from local contributions. From all of which we can see they are making real progress.

As to Nad I, — the members are ten ~~parts~~ united. They have bought a piece of land and expect before long to build. To accomplish this they are using their utmost endeavor and give an example not often seen.

Hsiao Chien. — Here there are no members. We open the chapel and preach on such day that has a three or eight in it. Those who have heard have been very many. Besides, there

are many members who come in from all around, of whom some listen while others take part in the preaching, making a sight ten fold good deal.
Last year at the end of the autumn we had a large meeting attended by over one hundred members, for two days, which was very pleasant. Over One hundred strings of cash were contributed for the expenses of the chapel. This has been used for more than a year and we hope before long to have a large church in this place.

Report of Tien Chih Chung - American Board helper in Nan Hsü District -

I was not able to attend the Pao Ting Fu General meeting this spring because Nan Hsü has now a boys school of sixteen pupils and I feared confusion if I should leave. There are also our ten women, who are hoping for a visit from Miss Jones.

The members in this place number thirteen, while those in the near village of Pai Chih are five. Probationers and expectants number one hundred and twenty. Those who have taken the covenant are thirty. Recently six more have grown in their names.

The present condition is rather prosperous. One hundred and twenty strings of cash have been contributed the past year out of which thirty strings have been saved for the church fund.

The present teacher - the end of the church - is stupid and ignorant, but to teaching has been added the responsibility of preaching. By looking up to the Lord for his ~~guidance~~ grace and help, everything has been peaceful and prosperous.

I have not copied Mr. Perkins' report as it refers largely to his work with the students of English and none of that work is supported by the Franklin Co. Churches. E. A. P.

Report from new working
in Rev. Perkins, Field-
Eng. Eng. & Const.
June 1908.

The members in this place were
thirteen, which then in the nearly
so for which are fine. Protestants
and interested number the hundred
and twenty. Now the law taking
the amount are thirty. Recently
were two from in this name

The present condition is another Protestant
are hundred and twenty adding of age
we been constituted the last year to
which thirty adding have been
the church first.

The present location - the seat of the
church - is central and convenient.
We have added the new building
capacity of twenty for holding of
half. Every thing has been remarkable
prosperous.

I have not asked Mr. Perkins' report
as it runs largely this work with
the statistics of baptisms and more
of that work is supplied by the
translation Co. Thanks. E. W. P.

AUG 11 1908

PAO TING FU.

Womans Work Report from April 1907 to June 1908

Owing to the slow recovery of Mrs. Perkins and the necessity of an early start for the seashore, but little work was done in the womans department last spring, except for the schools which closed as usual about the middle of June.

From the Girls Union Memorial School, the graduating class of six, three of who were Am. Bd. girls, entered Bridgman School at the opening of the fall term.

The Primary school with a winter attendance of thirty-six as the hot weather and examinations came on dwindled to twenty-eight, most of whom did creditable work and six girls were promoted to the G.U.M.S., where we have at present but twenty-two pupils.

The cholera (and other diseases) took three of our girls during the summer and the fear of it kept others from returning at the opening of the school in September. However , others came in until about the usual number was enrolled in both schools.

After the Chinese New Year the Primary school grew so in the boarding department that it was necessary to make new arrangements. The boys numbering twelve were divided ,the three older were sent to the Boys Boarding School the remaining nine were given a room in the Dispensary building with Mrs. Kang, a former pupil of the G.U.M.S.,as teacher.

This left twenty -six ,twenty of whom were boarders,and quite enough responsibility for Mrs. Yang, as they range in age from nine to nineteen. She in aided in the care of the girls by a matron who also reports daily expenditures to Mrs. Perkins and brings in for treatment any who may need medical attention.

In Nov. a station class was called for country girls. It began with fifteen of whom five after a few days went into the Primary school, Their parents wishing them to become regular pupils. One who was ill when she came, after being treated by Mrs. Perkins for a few days, went to the hospital, were Dr. Mackey confirmed Mrs. Perkins decision that she should go home which she did, as, also, did another girl who became homesick.

Thus depleted the class worked on very well till Christmas when three more went home. The remaining five continued untill school closed at Chinese New Year. Wishing these girls to become a little acquainted with the "beauty of law and order" they were put into the boarding department of the Primary school with whom they attended the class in Bible enplaination and met for evening prayers. It was sufficently successful to decide us to try the same plan this coming winter.

The country work began with the "big meeting" at Hsiao Ch'en in Oct.,,shortly after which was held a half months class with an attendance of nineteen women and girls and last but not least six small children. One wee boy not a month old had colic about every night and the foolish foreigner for a night or two got up, heated water for the water bottle

and took it out to him. Later it was found this had not been used lest it burn him; instead they stuck him with hot needles about the nose and mouth to let out the "feng" (wind) which he plainly had for had he not sneezed the moment he was born?

This class over, the afore said station class occupied Miss Jones' time for the rest of the year. On Jan. sixth she went to Ting Ch'ou, was out twelve days visiting some of the places that had been waiting for a year the promised class which Mrs. Perkins' accident had caused to be postponed. Arrangements were made for classes after the Chinese New Year.

In spite of its being the last month of the Chinese year when the people are very busy, in Shao Ts'un, where four days were spent, seven or eight girls came daily to study, and twenty or thirty men, women and children each evening, when the visiting helper held a meeting.

This place of Shao Ts'un is specially improved since first visited by Mrs. Perkins and Miss Jones, four years ago, when people came in such unmanagable crowds as to almost suffocate the foreigners. Two years later there were some slight signs of improvement and this year one could note further progress, Even though one child was still singing the first line of Hebrew children's "Running sang ju hsin Kuei chen Kang"

After the ten days class held in this village, beginning Feb. eighteenth at which fourteen women and girls studied, four girls came up to Pao Ting to school where there were already three boys. Seven pupils from one village is rather above the usual number so we may continue to report progress.

After the ten days at Shao Ts'un a week was spent visiting new places. On the way home the old churches of Ti Ch'uan and Nan I were visited where some of the members were ill and feeling quite forsaken not having had a call from the foreign teacher for more than a year.

Next on March eighteenth began the Hsiao Ch'en station class, of a half month, of twenty-six women and girls and five small children, most of whom were either just over, or just coming down with the measles. Hard as it was on their mothers not to mention themselves, no the whole it was a more peaceful class than that of last fall, for with measles in all stages the infants were not equal to the "fights and footraces" at which they had previously occupied their time. Mrs. Hsüeh, a student Biblewoman of good promise, helped with the teaching. The Hsiao Ch'en classes have represented ten villiges, each sending from one to eight pupils. This place is central to a large district so that year by year we shall hope to see a still larger company in for the semi-annual class. The pupils are asked to bring about half of what their food costs, which they do very gladly.

This Hsiao Ch'en class ended ~~another~~ five days were spent in the field east and south of Ting Chou visiting one old church and some very new ones, so new, in fact, that they cannot be called churches at all — just a handful of people looking at the "doctrine", and needing further instruction very much.

Owing to talk of "delimitation", and limitations, the districts of Kao I,

Chiao Chou, and Lin Ch'eng, one hundred and fifty miles to the south, had not been visited by a foreign lady from Pao Ting for more then three years untill in May when Miss Jones, accompanied by Mrs. Lang, a student Bible woman, spent eleven days in that neighborhood. Visits were made to seven villages where some of the people have more or less knowledge of the Truth. Considering the little teaching they have recieved it was not surprising to find them living "at a poor dying rate", but rather that they were not dead entirely"!!

In one of the villages they had a few weeks help last summer from Mrs. Lang, and later, a month and a half of teaching from Mrs. Liu, the native church deaconess. Is it in consequense of this help that this village is more alive than any of the others visited? They have three boys and two girls in school in Pao Ting Fu.

In P'an Ts'un one of the more distant places they had not seen a woman teacher, either foreign or native,, since Miss Morrill and her Biblewoman, Mrs. Chang, taught there for a half month ten years ago, when a few women learned the Lords Prayer and a page or two of the catechism.

There were other villages that we would have been glad to visit but time and health would not permit, however, Mrs. Lang remained behind to teach for a few weeks longer.

Concerning the work of the ladies of the home station, the first half a year Mrs. Aiken taught music, gymnastics and English in the Boys Boarding School, and for the entire year has continued in charge of the Biblewoman, Mrs. Wang, who has made about two hundred calls since Sept., spending as many as fifteen hours some weeks visiting and teaching in the South Suburb and neighboring villages. Mrs. Wang is not strong and often has to walk some distance to her work which she finds rather discouraging at times, because of the indifferance of some ~~among~~ whom she she visits. However, each year there are a few who enter the church the result of her earnest, faithful effort.

As last, so this year, Mrs. Aiken has been unsparing of time and strength, in all sorts and conditions of weather, training the choir and preparing music for church services with special selections for Christmas and Easter.

Mrs. Perkins has had about the usual amount of medical work, the schools furnishing the majority of the patients. She also enjoyed a little time spent in reviewing and revising the medical section of the book for Chinese women which Mrs. Mateer is soon to have published.

Thus with calls on sick and poor and doing "ye nexte thynges" too numerous to mention" that make up life in a station, all have kept busy....

Chiao Chou, and Lin Ch'eng, one hundred and fifty miles to the south, had not been visited by a foreign lady from Pao Ting for more than three years until May 1922 when Miss Jones, accompanied by Mrs. Lang, a student Bible woman, spent eleven days in that neighborhood. Visits were made to seven villages where some of the people have more or less knowledge of the truth. Considering the little teaching they have received it was not surprising to find them living "at a poor dying rate", but rather that they were not dead entirely"!!

In one of the villages they had a few weeks help last summer from Mrs. Lang, and later, a month and a half of teaching from Mrs. Lin, the native church deaconess. Is it in consequence of this help that this village is more alive than any of the others visited? They have three boys and two girls in school in Pao Ting fu.

In T'an Ts'un one of the more distant places they had not seen a woman teacher, either foreign or native, since Miss Morrill and her helpwoman, Mrs. Chang, taught there for a half month ten years ago, when a few women learned the Lords Prayer and a page or two of the catechism.

There were other villages that we would have been glad to visit but time and health would not permit, however, Mrs. Lang remained behind to teach for a few weeks longer.

Concerning the work of the ladies of the home station, the first half year Mrs. Aiken taught music, gymnastics and English in the boys boarding School, and for the entire year has continued in charge of the Bible-woman, Mrs. Wang, who has made about two hundred calls since Sept., spending as many as fifteen hours some weeks visiting in the South Suburb and neighboring villages. Mrs. Wang is not strong and often has to wait some distance to her work which she finds rather discouraging at times, because of the indifference of some ~~among~~ whom she has visits. However, each year there are a few who enter the church the results her earnest, faithful effort.

As last, as this year, Mrs. Aiken has been unsparing of time and strength, in all sorts and conditions of weather, training the choirand preparing music for church services with special selections for Christmas and Easter.

Mrs. Perkins has had about the usual amount of medical work, the school furnishing the majority of the patients. She also enjoyed a little time spent in reviewing and revising the medical section of the book for Chinese women which Mrs. Hatsor is soon to have published.

Thus with calls on sick and poor and doing "ye maxte things" too numerous to mention that make up life in a station, all have kept busy....

Annual Report of Pao tingfu Station (In Part), for the Year, May 1, 1908 – Apr. 30, 1909.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

Personnel

The personnel of the station has continued the same as last year: Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Perkins, E. E. Aiken and Mrs. Aiken, and Miss Laura V. Jones. Mr. Perkins seems to have made considerable progress towards overcoming the rheumatic trouble which has affected his knees, the past two years. He is now walking about, by the aid of one or two crutches, with a good deal of freedom; and Mrs. Perkins, also, since her feet were crushed in the distressing railroad accident of two years ago, has, tho' artificial aids, regained much of the power of locomotion.

Medical Work.

The activities of the station are

principally in educational and evangelistic lines, altho Mrs Perkins, who is a regular physician, carries on medical work for the pupils in the schools and for the women more especially connected with us; while, each year, $200, gold, are asked from the Board, in the General Work fund, or for Medical Work, and the proportionate part received is paid, as a contribution towards the expenses of the Presbyterian Mission Hospital and Dispensary at the West Suburb, where Dr. Lehan Lewis, the very able and efficient physician in charge, treats at least as many patients from the American Board mission field as from that of the Presbyterian Mission.

Schools.

Four schools are located in the American Board mission compound: the boys' boarding and day school,

the school for Chinese young men learning English, the girls' day and boarding school, and the little day-school for boys under ten years of age (Chinese reckoning). The last two are included in the report of Woman's Work, being in charge of Miss Jones, while the report of the English school is given by Mr. Perkins.

Boys' Boarding and Day School.

In the general statement of the work of the station made by Pastor Mêng (Ming), included in Mr. Perkins' report, the number of pupils in the boys' boarding and day school is given as 50. Of these — the number for the last term, which is larger, probably, than ever before — 37 or 38 have been boarders, and about 14 day-scholars.) The charge for each pupil is $1.50,

silver (about $.65, gold), per month; which is about half the cost of food, light, heat and incidentals. There has been so much trouble in collecting this that at the beginning of the year a rule was made that each pupil must bring six dollars, the amount due for the term of four months, at the commencement of the term. Almost all of the money due was thus brought, with the result that there has been a considerable improvement in the finances of the school.

The two teachers, since last autumn have been Mr. Ts'ui (Tsuay) and Mr. Wang (Wäng). The first is a graduate both of the Tsing-chou (Tsoung-jo) college and of the former mission theological seminary, now succeeded by the union theological seminary, or college. He has been teaching in the school most of the time since the Boxer

year, likes his work, for which he is well fitted, is patient and kind, yet not lacking in proper discipline, when this is called for, and is much respected and loved by his pupils. The other teacher also seems to be efficient and well liked in the school, tho he has had the advantage of only one or two years' study in the college at Ts'ing-chou.

(The school prepares boys for the Ts'ing-chou academy, where they have usually entered the second year class) The boys who came to Ts'ing-chou from the Paotingfu school at the beginning of the present year, however, were a good deal more advanced, and the teachers hope that the class leaving the school at the end of the year will be ready to begin the third year at Ts'ing-chou.

(Mrs Aiken has been teaching English in the boys' school for some time: but since the Chinese New Year she has been giving especial attention to this work, teaching an hour and a half, five days in the week, and making English a part of the regular curriculum of the school. Nearly or quite all of the pupils in the first and second classes study English, besides a number of other pupils, about 25 in all.)

The 15 mu[3] (moo), or Chinese acres, about 2 ½ English acres, of land, back of the boys' school court, purchased out of indemnity funds for a school campus and playground, have not been available for this purpose, not having yet been inclosed by a wall: but it is hoped that funds may soon be in hand for this, enabling us to throw the whole into one

with the school court, and thus to give the boys the breathing-space and the room for games and sports which they need.

Students.

About 20 girls from the American Board Pastingfu station are in the Union Girls' School at the Presbyterian Mission in the West Suburb, and about the same number of boys and young men represent the station in the Union College and Mission Academy at T'ung-chou. 2 girls belonging to the station have just graduated from the Union Woman's College at Peking, and 4 others have entered the Union College or the Bridgman Girls' School at Peking; while three young men, all

college graduates, represent the station in the Union Medical College at Peking, and 2 others, also graduates of Tsing-chou College, have just completed the course in the Union Theological College at Peking, and received licenses to preach.

Station Field.

The Paotingfu mission field is divided with the Presbyterian Mission at the West Suburb, which works to the north of Paotingfu, while the American Board Mission works to the south: the great roads running east and west from the city being taken as the dividing line. The wide area of the American Board field extends about 50 or 60 English miles to the south-east, 80 miles to the south, and 125 miles to the

south-west. It includes about 20 districts, each with its walled city and district or departmental magistrate, and has an area of more than 5,000 square miles, with a population of 1,500,000 or 2,000,000. The evangelistic work to the south and south-east of the city is in charge of Mr. Perkins, while that to the south-west, along the line of the Peking-Hankow Railway, is in charge of the writer.

Western Part of Field.

(In this western and south-western part of the field there are some 200 or more baptized church-members, and perhaps about the same number of "inquirers," or candidates for baptism.) This field may be divided, roughly speaking, into eight

principal districts, for the purposes of our evangelistic work, in its present stage. (To labor in this field, with its hundreds of thousands of people, to plough and sow in these myriads of hearts, and to reap, if God wills, for the Master, we have four preachers,) all theological seminary graduates, and two of them college graduates as well. These last two are just finishing their course in the theological seminary, but one of them had already been in the field for some years, after leaving college, and both have worked in it, in vacation times. (Each preacher, then, would have, on an average, two districts, besides other territory adjoining, for his field: that is, something like 200,000 people, living in two or three walled cities and about four hundred towns and

villages.

District of Wang-ti.

In the Wang-ti (Wäng-doo) district there are about 15 baptized church-members. The principal centers here are the north suburb of the city, and the village of Hsiao-hsin-chuang (Hsee-ov-hsin-jwäng), about a mile and a half to the north of the city. The prominent church-member in the north suburb, Mr. Chang, who has been made a deacon, and who gave up taking opium when he became a Christian, years ago, has frequently been in low health, and has gone back to his opium again, doubtless on account of physical depression. He has been taking the anti-opium pills, the kind he takes also

containing opium, but has reduced the quantity he uses of these by one-half, and promises to give them up entirely, with the advent of warm weather. He has a son, a young man of ability and promise, in the college at Ping-Chou, and other sons coming on.

Most of the church-members in this district are in the village of Hsiao-hsin-chuang. Owing to differences among them with regard to the new chapel secured after the Boxer year, and also, perhaps, because the home of one of the church-members, a bachelor, seemed a more convenient place of meeting, the church gatherings have been held, for the past two or three years, in the latter place rather than in the chapel. After thus standing long unused, the chapel has recently been occupied as a resi-

dence by the father of one of the preachers, whose home is in the village. Considerable objection has been made to this, but the proposition now is to sell the property to the present occupant, and to use the proceeds, along with the wood of the trees growing upon the premises, for building a new chapel on the old site, nearer the center of the village; where, it is hoped, all the Christians connected with us may meet for worship. A circumstance of a somewhat different character, but not without relation to our work, may be included in this report, viz, that the Catholics, it is said, have taken in five thousand church-members in the district of Wang-tu, nearly all within two or three years.

Tsang² Hsien⁴.

We have some 10 or 12 church-members in the neighboring district of Tsang² Hsien⁴ (Tsäng' Hsee-en'), 7 or 8 in the village of Mä³-huang²-tsu² (Mä-huäng-tö'), two or three miles from the city, and 3 or 4 in the village in the "Ravine of Yellow Gold," in the "Valley of Dates," among the mountains. Mä³-huang²-tsu² is an old center, but not a very active one. Some of the Christians in the village among the mountains, however, certainly seem to be "pure gold," and upon a recent visit to them five "took the covenant," promising to live as Christians, tho not yet baptized.

Chapels ought to be opened and preachers located in the district cities of both the Wang²-tu and Tsang² Hsien⁴ districts, without delay: but the men to take up

this work do not seem to be forthcoming, nor the means with which to support them and to furnish them with chapels in which to preach.

Department of Ting-chou.

The next district is Ting-chou, with its district, or departmental, city, located upon the railroad. The city was formerly very large, its wall making a circuit of 14 miles, as great a length, the inhabitants are fond of saying, as that of the northern city of Peking. Ting-chou has shrunk to about a fraction of its former size, much the largest part of the area within the wall now being cultivated land; but it still remains the center of an important district, or department, in which is much fertile land,

(ing'-jō)

with many villages of considerable size. The city governs, also, two other districts besides its own.

Preacher Ehia (Jee-ä') has been located here for two or three years. He frequently says, when talking about the circumstances of the work in Ting-chow, that "there are no circumstances!" but others think that a good beginning has been made, in a difficult field. There are 27 church members in the district, a good part of these being in the village of Leh-i-chi (Lekee-jee), a place about 25 miles south-east of the city of Ting-chow. In Leh-i-chi there is a chapel, very complete in its appointments, with room for worship, guest-room, room for preacher or teacher, kitchen, and school-room, the last at present occupied by the government or public school of the village. A preacher

ought to be located here, if we had a man to spare

Not a few of the relatives and neighbors and acquaintances of Christians in villages close to the city of "Ting-chou" frequently visit the chapel there, and slow but real and perceptible progress is being made. An immediate and pressing need at "Ting-chou" is that of a preaching chapel so located that it may attract audiences out of the large numbers of people who come into the city every two or three days for the regularly recurring fairs: the present chapel, while excellently located and convenient for such purposes as worship and prayer-meetings, teacher or preacher's residence and study classes of men or women, yet being a little too retired for general preaching. The Christians connected with us in

Ting-chou and vicinity have raised 50 or 60 dollars, silver, towards getting a permanent chapel and suitable preaching place in Ting-chou! This is an excellent beginning, considering their small number and limited means! but the amount contributed is not, as yet, a very large proportion of the several hundred dollars which will be required.

District of Wu-chi.

Partly as an off-shoot from the work at Ting-chou, and partly as a result of the activity of a prominent church-member, now a colporter, and of another colporter, both living in or near the district of Wu-chi (Woo-jee), adjoining the department of Ting-chou, considerable interest has been developed in a group of villages in the Wu-chi district. There

are now about ten church-members and, perhaps, two or three times that number of candidates for church-membership in these villages, six of the church-members having been baptized and fifteen or more others having been admitted to the "taking of the covenant" or to the "entering of the name," the latter the first and the former the second step towards baptism, according to our custom at the Paotingfu station: this last number of 21 having been received during a recent tour, in the month of May.

Under the leadership of the church-member above mentioned, Mr. Jên², who lives in the village of Kao-ling² (Gow-ling), several hundred dollars, silver, were either contributed or advanced towards the purchase of premises containing a Chinese acre or more of land, and a considerable number of good

building, as a center for Christian work in the neighborhood. Mr. Jên's older brother, however, is not a professing Christian, to say the least of it, and the purchase was a good deal mixed up with family affairs, Mr. Jên having sold some of the family property with which to make up the amount needed for the new place; and the upshot of the matter was that when the family property was divided, last autumn, between the two brothers, the new place was given over to the older brother as a residence for himself and his family. Mr. Jên's proposition was that the church should take over the older family property, in which he and his family, along with his father and mother, are now living, they continuing to live there, for a time, and paying rent, but, later, moving to new premises. The old home is said really to be worth more than the

new property purchased: but there are not many Christians connected with us, as yet, in the village, and, on more mature consideration, it appears to be better policy to get a center in the district city itself, which is only a few miles away, rather than in a village; since the city is the meeting-point to which the people from all the villages around go for the fairs which are held every five days, and which they frequently visit, also, at other times, on public business or in connection with personal affairs. The matter is not yet settled: but the suggestion which has been made is to ask Ch. Sin to pay a moderate rate of interest on the money which has been invested, and to pay back the principal in four three to five years. With the interest thus received it may be possible to rent a suitable

place for opening work in the city.

A very neat little chapel, or meeting-room, has already been built in Sin-t'sin (See-gu'tsoon), another one of these Wu-chi village, at a cost of 60 tiao (dee-yow'-strings) of large cash, about $25, gold. The leading church-member connected with us in the village has put up the building on his own land, and has borne most of the expense himself, so that here also a clear title for the church is something to be desired: but he hopes to get further contributions towards paying the cost of the building, for which he has borrowed some money, and the matter of the title to the property may yet be satisfactorily arranged.

At the time of writing this report, one of the students belonging at the Paotingfu station, Wu Kang, who has just graduat

from the Union Theological College and received his license to preach, and who is also a graduate of the Ting-chou college, has consented to go to Ting-chou to consult with Preacher Lehia (Jee-ä), and also to visit the Wu-chi² villages, with a view to taking up work in the Wu-chi² field.

District of Hsin-lê.

Twenty miles below Ting-chou, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, is the city of Hsin-lê. Mr. Wei Yung-tehang² (Way Yoong-lehäng), a graduate of the theological college, is working in this field, in the village of An-t'ai-chuang (Än-tai-jwäng), about 14 miles west or south-west of the city. There are no church members, as yet, in this place, but some 20 or 30 have given in

their names, from An-tai-chuang and neighboring villages, as wishing to become Christians, and Mr. Wei has been giving them faithful guidance and teaching. In other villages, nearer to the city, there are some 8 or 10 church members, besides others interested. When the people in An-tai-chuang and its vicinity have become reasonably well established in the faith, so that the preacher can leave them, it would be a happy circumstance if preaching and living accommodations could be provided for him in the city of Hsin-lê, so that he might open and carry forward a work in the city itself.

Prefecture of Lêhêng-ting-fu.

80 miles from Paotingfu and 40 miles from Ting-chou, which thus lies half-way between, is

the prefectural city of Ché̂ng-^{4}ting-^{4}fu^{3} (Jing'-ding-foo'), on the Hu-to (Hoo-doä'), commonly called Pe'n-t'ao (Poo'-tow'), River. In the village of Ts'ai-chia'-kang' (jee-ä'-gäng'), some five miles from the east gate of the city, where several preachers, especially Mr. Sun' Ché̂ Shän' (Soon Jee Shän'), there are a number of church-members and many others who profess themselves Christians. A small building has been secured here for meetings and preacher's residence. The people in this place are anxious to have Mr. Sun, who has just finished his theological course, return to them; but he has accepted a call to go back to Ché̂ao-^{4}chou' (Jow-jo'), his former location, further south. However, as this region is not very far away, he can occasionally visit Ché̂ng-^{4}ting-^{4}fu^{3}, and have some oversight of the Christians there.

Three miles east or south-east

of the same city gate is the village of Lehn-'hê-'ts'in (Goo-hu-'ts'oon). Here also considerable work has been done, and there are in the village 6 or 8 church-members, and 10 or 20 other professing Christians. One of these teaches a boys' day-school, in which the pupils study elementary Christian books.

The need of locating a preacher and opening work in Lehêng-'ting-'hu is somewhat modified by the fact that an Apostolic Faith Mission has now been established in Lehêng-'ting-'hu by Mr. Bentsen and his earnest and devoted associates, who include two families, besides that of Mr. Bentsen, in their number, and several single ladies. Like T'ing-'chou, Lehêng-'ting-'hu is a "k'iang' ch'eng" (k'oong chung), that is, an "empty city." Only a comparatively small part of the area within the wall, which is, altogether, about 12 square miles,

equal to that of the northern city of Peking, is occupied, while the rest is given over to the farmer and gardener. But here again, too, while some of the country is sandy and unproductive, much of it is populous and fertile, and contains many large villages: and there may be plenty of room for more than one mission to work in the wide field, with its 14 districts, of which Lehéng-ting-fu is the center, even besides the Lehima Inland Mission, which is already working to the west of the railroad. In the market town of Lehao-chiá-chuang (jöw-jee-ä-jwäng), a mile and a half from Tsai-chiá-kang (jee-ä-gäng), a teacher belonging to a prominent family is a church-member, and here there may be found an opening for carrying on work from the beginning which has been made in the villages adjoining.

Department of Lehao-chou.

In the autumn it seemed necessary to call Mr. Wang Lehe (Wäng) who had been located by the Paotingfu Home Missionary Society in the district of Lehao-chou (Jöw-jō), south of Lehêng-ting-fu, to assist Mr. Tsui, as second teacher in the boys' school at Paotingfu. There are about 40 or 50 church-members connected with us, many of them comparatively well-to-do, in the district, or department, of Lehao-chou, and suitable and convenient chapel premises, with preacher's residence, have been secured in the village of Ting-tsun (Ding-tsöön), which has been the center of our work. Under Mr. Wang's energetic leadership, 40 or 50 tiao (dee-strings) of large cash, $8 or $10, gold, were contributed by the Christians, with some help from Paotingfu, and the chapel renovated and enlarged by taking the veranda

into the main building. The people in this district are anxious to have Sun' lehi' Shan' (Soon See Shän'), who has just graduated from the Theological Seminary, and who was formerly located in this field, return to them, and have promised to contribute 31 tiao' of large cash towards his support: not a very large amount, considering either the needs of a preacher, with his family, or the ability of the church-members; but still decidedly encouraging, as far as it goes. Mr. Sun has consented to return to this field, with his family, and the Paotingfu church, or Home Missionary Society — tho the latter, if not defunct, has been in a condition of suspended animation, to a considerable extent — has undertaken the responsibility for his support.

District of Kao-i.[4]

The neighboring district of Kao-i[4] (Gōw-ee), has some 30 or 40 names upon our church roll, tho about half of these are in the village of Ting Ji[4]-ts'un (Dōōng Dōō-ts'ōōn), just over the border from Kao-i,[4] in the adjoining district of Jin-ch'ēng (chūng). The Christians here, with their Sunday services, weekly woman's meeting, and other religious observances, seem more properly to constitute a church than those in almost any other of our out-stations or centers of work. Just now, they would particularly like to have a teacher or preacher, sent to them, if a man were available, for the especial reason that the women are going ahead so fast that the men cannot keep up with them! Altho Mr. Li[3] Jing[2] leh'ēng[2] (Lee Rōōng lehūng), a graduate of the

Theological College, whose home is in this village, has gone to assist in the work of the Tsiuts'in Station, while another Mr. Li (Lee), who has been the deacon at Ting 'Ju'-ts'in, has gone to take part in the work of preaching at the Presbyterian Mission in Shun-te-fu (Shoon-du-foo') — himself also, at the same time, receiving, in the mission hospital, medical treatment of which he has been in need — yet the man to go as a preacher to Ting 'Ju' does not seem to be forthcoming. But Mr. Sun, at Ting-ts'un, will be only some 15 miles away, and he may be able to visit Ting 'Ju' occasionally and to give some help.

Limiting Field.

Geographically speaking, the evangelistic work of the station

would be more concentrated and, presumably, more effective, and the going and coming of preachers and teachers, on the one hand, and of church-members, on the other, upon the frequency and regularity of which so much depends — everything depends, one might say — for the building up of a mission work, and of a church life, this mutual going and coming would be much more easy if the station field were limited, say, to a distance of 200 li (lee), or Chinese miles, about 60 or 70 English miles, in each direction, south-east, south and south-west from Paotingfu: leaving the Cheng-ting-fu and Chao-chou fields to other missions in those regions, and making the borders of the Hsin-lê and Wu-chi districts — tho, to be sure, both of these are in the prefecture of Cheng-ting-fu — the limit of

our work to the South-west. This has been strongly urged, so far as the Lehao-chou and Kao-i work is concerned, at least: but the mission work has its roots very deep in these fields, and the Chinese church, both at Paotingfu and in the districts themselves, is strongly opposed to the withdrawing of our aid; altho, as may have been noticed, for some years now almost all of the work in this region, connected with us, has been carried on by the Chinese themselves.

As regards Lehêng-ting-hsien, the hope we have had that there might be a sufficient missionary force at Paotingfu to give especial attention to this important field, or that some one of the stronger churches in the home-land, interested in our work, might, perhaps, locate and support missionaries and a

mission work in Lehêng-ting-fu — this hope does not seem very likely to be realized: and, meantime, an Apostolic Faith mission, as above noticed, has already been established in Lehêng-ting-fu.

(The question as to the expediency of withdrawal and concentration, therefore, for the sake of greater effectiveness, again recurs: altho Lehêng-ting-fu and Lehao-chou and Kao-i are all easily reached, by the Peking-Hankow Railway, and the most distant point, the village of Tung Yu, previously mentioned, and reckoned 450 or 500 li (lee), distant from Paotingfu, can be easily reached in 8 hours from the Paotingfu compound, including the cart ride at both ends.)

Bible Society Colporters.

(A branch of work carried on in connection with the station

in various parts of the Paotingfu and adjacent fields, is that of Bible and, especially, Gospel colportage; for which the American Bible Society employs four men, the British three, and the Scotch five.) Besides these there are some others who, tho not regular colporters, are assisted by the Bible Societies, some of whom dispose of a good many books.

One of the colporters has a stall in the "ma "hao" (mä hów), by the prefect's yamên: this large open space, called the "ma "hao," being really the principal market-place, or center of resort, in Paotingfu. Many people visit the "ma "hao," almost every day, and the colporter has an excellent opportunity to preach and to dispose of his books. Two colporters were dismissed, last spring, for selling books below the proper price, or for want of faith-

fulness in duty.

Superintendent of Bible Society Work.

Owing to the number of men employed, and the distance from the central station at which much of the work is carried on, it has long been felt that some regular Chinese supervision of this work would be a great advantage.) The want of animation of the Home Missionary Society, previously alluded to, tho not in itself a happy circumstance, had one happy result in leaving available for this work the man above all others, of those associated with us, especially adapted for it, Deacon and Preacher Sang² leh ung Yün². (Sang lehoong Yün). (Deacon Sang) had himself formerly been a colporter, was thoroughly in sympathy with the men and

their work, and was ready and willing to go to the fairs where men sell their books. He is, besides, faithful and true in telling about things as they are, and in exposing faults which ought to be made known. The three Bible societies united in providing a part of his support, and with the Chinese New Year he entered upon his duties as Superintendent of the Bible Society work. To this he is understood to give a half of his time, the other half being occupied with his work as a mission preacher. A gain both in the efficiency and in the raising of the standard of the service, as a result of his oversight of the colporters, is already apparent.

Price of Books

Whereas, formerly, colporters

would go to a large fair and sell Gospels by the hundred at 2 or 3 cash a piece, making five or six tiao (dee-yow), in a day — tho the man principally responsible for this was discharged some time ago — now, selling at the regular rate of 6 cash for a Gospel of the ordinary size, they can only make a few hundred cash. However, they are well content with this, feeling that, if there is no under selling, all have an equal chance, and that they are not going against their consciences, in selling below the regular price. The Scotch Bible Society Gospels issued from Hankow, have illustrations, maps and annotations, and these are sold at 8 cash, while the British & Foreign Bible Society, whose books are especially attractive, with their colored covers, wish their

Gospels to be sold at 7 cash. We have been trying to reach the 7 cash standard for these British & Foreign Society's books, but have not found this, as yet, entirely practicable, in our Pao tingfu field; as so many books were formerly sold in this region at the depreciated prices, and even an increase of 1 cash in the price, at a fair, may make the difference between the men's getting or not getting enough from the books they sell to pay their expenses; food for one day, at a fair, it is said, with the present prices, costing 200 large cash. Often, of course, they cannot get this, selling even for 6 cash, and Deacon Sang said that, at the former salary paid by one or two of the societies, of $3 a month, he could not urge the men very much

to go to ordinary, not especially large fairs so far away from home that they could not go and return the same day, thus being unable to get their morning and evening meals at home. However, the salaries were all raised to $4, silver, a month, at least, and on this Deacon Tang said that he could insist on the men's going away from home more of the time.

Summer Study Class at Peking.

An opportunity for which we have been much indebted to the friends at Peking, and which we have not a little appreciated, on behalf of the colporteurs has been the chance given them of attending the union class at Peking, held for a month in the summer. Some ten or eleven were in attendance last summer, and it is hoped that eight or ten may be able to enjoy the advantage of studying with the class which meets for a month again, the present summer.

E. E. Aiken.

Rec'd ... 1908

C'1 JUL 26 1909

From the Report of Pastor Meng.

Since the American pastor - Isaac Pierson - first preached here and opened a Hall to the present is 35 years.

Now, going over the list of adult church members, we find 670 names, scattered over 15 Districts.

The P.T.F. head-church has of American pastors and mother teachers 2 names each. Of female teachers, one name. Of Chinese pastors, one name. There are 3 managers, 3 deacons and one female evangelist.

We have one church building which will seat about 500. On each Sunday there gather 150-160, and in the following S.S. about 100. On Sunday evenings and Wed. afternoons there are 60-70. During the week the male and female C.E. societies have their meetings.

Inside the city, opposite the former Viceroy's Yamen, there is a Gospel Hall. Here there is daily preaching by those whose turn it is. The room holds 60 or 70 + is often

full. Sometimes men stand outside looking in, thus obstructing the road.
After preaching to the outsiders, there is in the evening a meeting for prayer and Bible study. The leader is Chang Ying Lin. This often goes on till 11 o'clock or to the firing of the midnight cannon. This meeting, whether at the year's end, or at its beginning, has been very rarely intermitted. Both the Acts and the Romans have been finished.

There is a Boys School, with 50 pupils. The 2 teachers are Tungcho graduates [One is an undergraduate] and the school fits for Tungcho. The boys have a Christian association. They have at the end of the month a meeting with the teachers at which famous men are spoken about for personal incitation.

There has been a school for smaller children of about 30 pupils and a Kindergarden of about 10.

Of the Branch Churches there are over 20. They have 10 deacons and there are 4 preachers

who work with and for them.

I received, last spring, an invitation to assist in the special meetings at Mukden which kept me away one month.
After this there was held at P.T.F. the General Easter Meeting for all the churches.
During the 3 days there were 14 addresses.
The condition of the church at this time was very good.

But soon after, the Devil became very jealous and stirred up great confusion; which led to the resignation of the pastor, who left the city and like a bird flew all about for over 100 days. The church was also distressed and after this time called another general meeting which resulted in the return of the pastor.

About 10 days after his return, it was as tho the great storm had ceased and then the clouds began again to gather. But after a few months, every thing got back to its normal healthy state.

We were glad to have with us last winter the Rev. J. Gofoth of Honan, who held meetings 6 days. [There came near the end of the 1½ month's station class]. There were confessions and askings for forgiveness as well as weepings.

The most unexpected manifestations were in the Boys School. One evening, as they were having a meeting, the Holy Spirit suddenly came down, making the boys break out in loud cryings and in asking each others forgiveness which continued for some 2 hours. After this time the pastors pacified them. Even then a few could not be restrained but Mr Gofoth and Mr Aiken assured them that this was really no marvel and that they should become quiet.

At the following Christmas Meeting, there were over 70 who took one of the 3 steps for entering the church, the largest number in 35 years.

On Xmas Day, 8 persons explained the words Jesus' Birthday [4 Chinese characters] Others personated the 3 Wise Men and Simeon

rejoicing to see the Lord. All of which was helpful in making the spectators realize the meaning of the day. Christmas offerings were also made.

There was a station class for 45 days attended by 30 men. They studied in 4 classes and had 2 prayer-meetings daily. The expenses were met by the students, the native church and the American Board in about equal parts.

* * * * *

Report on the Eastern Division of the Pao Ting fu Field H.P.P.

The American Board has paid, through me, 2 half salaries to 2 men all the year, — Mr Tien and Mr Lang.

The former gave last year the larger part of his time to the Nan Hsü church where he was preacher and school teacher.

But this year this church has decided to follow the P.T.F. fashion of standing on its own feet and has not invited him to return. Mr Tien has then for come back

to his home near this city and responds to requests for temporary help.

Mr Lang makes his head quarters at Hsiao Ch'en, in which place he does faithful work and from which he goes out in all directions.

Mr Yang Ching Tang, tho not in vigorous bodily health, has made this year 2 trips into the country for special purposes.

Mr Sun worked 3 months last fall in Hsiao Ch'en. He received half of his support from Mr Wang Kuei Yuen but as this help was not renewed this year, Mr Sun returned to his home.

Besides the money paid to the above 4 men, I have used for general work 100.00 silver dollars

$10.00 was contributed toward the rent of the Hsiao Ch'en buildings.

$20.00 was granted for the church which the people of Nan I are trying to build.

$18.00 was paid toward the rent of the new preaching place opened in the District city of Bo Yeh. This is an offshoot from the Dee

Ch'wen and Nan I churches. Mr Lang often goes over on the market days.

$12.00 went to the Boys Boarding School of Dee Chiwen. This school opened this year with 15 boys, an increase of 3 over last year.

$40.00 was used for the Station Class already alluded to in Pastor Meng's report.

Last winter, at the request of Mr Chang Ch'ing Hwa, I made a trip to the village of Chao Twan in the District of An Ping. Mr Chang was baptized in Teng Tsun a few years ago but last year he returned to and opened a store in the village of his grandfather. Here he had been letting his light shine to much good effect that 5 young persons were ready for baptism. Mr Tien has recently spent several weeks at this place and reports progress.

The English-Chinese School.

Last winter, 3 of my students resolved to organize a school. Two brothers - Hsing - put their hands into the family pocket and brought out 223 silver dollars. With these they

built a gate-room - opened a gate and bought furniture. They engaged a Chinese teacher and advertised for pupils.

Several of the older pupils teach English, continuing to come to me for their own lessons.

I give 2 hours each week to the new pupils, 6 in number. I have also taught several young men who live inside the city or suburbs, two of whom are teachers in the government schools. One of the students entered a school in Tientsin, but later returned to this. Another intends to enter the Chiang Sha school in the fall.

Statistics - 1908 - 1909

Statistics for Pao Ting Fu Woman's Work

JUL 26 1909

Educational – Schools 2 – Boarding School pupils 47, Day pupils 18 – Teachers 2.

Evangelistic – Biblewomen 2. Days spent in touring and country class work 75. Places visited 15 – Miles traveled by cart 370 by rail 373. Classes held 7. Attendance on classes 120.

PAOTINGFU

Report of Woman's Work for the year ending May 31st,1909.

Work for women has been carried on in the Paotingfu district much the same as last year. During the summer,earlier or later,every one belonging to the station went to Peitaiho,all to rest and some to continue the study of the language which for the most part has to be laid aside during the working months.

The schools closed in June. In the Girls' Union Memorial Graduating class were two Am.Bd. girls of whom one entered Bridgman School and the other is taking a nurse's course at the Presbyterian Hospital. Five girls and two boys were promoted from the Primary School,the boys going to the Boys' Boarding School and four of the girls to the G.U.M.S.

Schools opened the 12th of September but with far from full attendance. The heavy rains of the late summer made the roads very bad and the rivers quite unfordable. (The cornstalk bridges on which we depend in the winter are all taken up in the summer.) To be sure there are ferry-boats but they are clumsy affairs and during high water not very safe.

Last fall two girls escorted by the father of one of them were ferrying across a stream when the donkey which carried the baggage on top of which one of the girls rode,went overboard. The result was a half-drowned donkey and some wet bedding. Fortunately the beastie' rider had dismounted before the accident. It was quite the middle of Oct. before all our country girls were able to come in. In spite of this and other delays including a two weeks illness of the head teacher,Mrs.Yang,the Primary School will accomplish the work required by the Union course of study.

The spirit of the school has been good. Eight girls were received into the church at the Easter meeting while at Christmas nineteen from the G.U.M.S.received baptism.

On Easter Sunday one of our former pupils,married two years ago, came forward seeking baptism for herself and tiny son. Something had changed the unpromising girl of a ne'er-do-well family into a sweet-faced woman.

As to the health of the Primary School it has been exceptionally good and the "medical advisor",as she calls herself,says it is due to the new matron who is industrious and clean and keeps things more nearly up to the mark than any one we have had in the kitchen before,and also to the improved lighting and ventilating of the school-room and dormitories,the grant for which we have to thank the W.B.M.

Early in December a station-class was opened at the South Suburb for girls and young women but was very poorly attended,there being only ten pupils. However these did fair work for the full forty days. Nearly all had studied in previous classes so were somewhat advanced,one class in Mat. and one in the Epistles. Mornings were given to study and the afternoons to explaining and reviewing with the foreign teacher.

Besides the benefit received from regular lessons this class, mostly from the country,had the privilege of attending Mr.Goforth's meetings and of obtaining a wider view of what Christianity means, through the small festivities of Christmas and the week of prayer.

In November twenty-one days were spent in touring and country class work. The lateness of the rains made the crops late so the people were kept very busy until late harvesting and though two classes were held they were poorly attended and every one seemed cold and preoccupied, - and very naturally so for the weather was cold and the women felt the need of their winter clothing the wadding for which was not out of the boll. The season was so late the cotton had to be picked boll and all which had to be cut open and the down pulled out and sunned before it could be ginned. So considering that they were cold already and that some of them had to spin and weave the coverings for their garments out of this very cotton it is no wonder they were a bit preoccupied!

The spring work was quite different. Starting out Feb.24th we made a trip of twenty-six days,held two classes of ten days each,and spent two days in a place lately opened. The classes were well at-

tended and those who came seemed in earnest. In March and April two other trips were made. One of twelve days to Nan I where a ten days class was held with twenty-seven women and girls. Nearly all of those who had studied before and some new ones, these being brought in by the local church members themselves. This is a step in the right direction. The clan spirit is very strong among the Chinese and it holds them long after they become Christians. A little incident goes to illustrate how it works even among the children. I was presented soon after my arrival in a place with some peanuts. The usual crowd of children came in to "look see" and I divided my peanuts with them quite without discrimination. At last the helper's little boy of eight years became so disgusted with my stupidity that he remarked with great feeling, "They are not 'within' no use to give to them." A growth in neighborliness was noticed in almost every place visited this spring and was a source of great encouragement.

Shortly after the Chinese New Year calls came from two villages in our most distant southern field for women teachers, the Christians offering to furnish the food for any one we would send but it was April before any one could be spared to go. April 7th Mrs. Wang, the South Suburb bible-woman, went to Ting Ts'un and later in the month Miss Jones and Mrs. Lang went to the other place, "East Ditch Village" by name. On the way spent three days at the "Li Family Village" where a number of women and girls studied. At the "East Ditch Village three days were spent and the bible-woman remained behind to go on with the work, purposing to stay for a month or more but owing to the illness of her mother-in-law was called home at the end of ten days. During this time twenty-seven women and girls came daily to study. From there I went to Ting Ts'un to see how Mrs. Wang was getting on. We visited, as was her custom, some of the near villages where there are Christians who all count the Ting Ts'un chapel as their place of worship. She continued working there until the end of May.

The last trip of the season was to the district of Hsin Lê, where a few days were spent, the Bible woman remaining for two weeks longer. The work that the women of the native church are trying to do deserve a little notice. Their deaconess, Mrs. Liu, does city work, and during the spring made a two weeks' teaching tour. The womens' C.E.S. has, with its quarterly offering, besides helping make some improvements in the finishings of the church, helped in the support of a little kindergarten which was started in the winter in charge of Mrs. K'ang a graduate of the Bridgman School academy. The death of this young teacher after only three days' illness closed this work in April, but they hope by fall to find another teacher.

The married ladies of the station, although unable to do country work, have been busy each in her own line. Mrs. Perkins has had daily a small dispensary clinic, treating the pupils of the boys' boarding and primary schools, and a few of the neighboring women, and children. The health of the schools has been very good, and the doctor's care light in comparison with last year, particularly in the primary school. She has tried to keep her patients to clinic hours this year, and has partially succeeded, though there have been calls for medicine before breakfast and after bedtime. There was a daily average of ten patient during the winter, rising to fifteen in the spring, as the changeable weather began to affect the s/ community. Few serious cases have been treated, though many have applied, but have been sent to the woman's hospital to become in-patients. One case that was not sent to the hospital is worth mentioning. The nurse in a well-to-do family came to ask for medicine for her mistress, who had a baby five days old, and who was afflicted with insomnia, not having slept for four days. "Had she fever?" "No." "Pain?" "No." "What did she complain of besides sleeplessness?" "Palpitation of the heart!" "Was she eating well?" "Yes." "What was she eating?" "Eggs." "How many, and how cooked?" "Ten scrambled eggs four times a day-forty eggs a day!- aren't you going to give her any medicine for sleeplessness?"

Mrs. Aiken has taught English in the boys' school. Since the opening of the spring term she has given about two hours five days of the week and until in April had the oversight of the work of the Bible woman in the South Suburb. Besides the cares that are the lot of every housekeeper Mrs. Aiken is untiring in her effort to improve the music of the church, and with marked results.

tended and those who came seemed in earnest. In March and April two other trips were made. One of twelve days to Nan I where a ten days class was held with twenty-seven women and girls. Nearly all of those who had studied before and some new ones, these being brought in by the local church members themselves. This is a step in the right direction. The clan spirit is very strong among the Chinese and it holds them long after they become Christians. A little incident goes to illustrate how it works even among the children. I was presented soon after my arrival in a place with some peanuts. The usual crowd of children came in to "look see" and I divided my peanuts with them quite without discrimination. At last the helper's little boy of eight years became so disgusted with my stupidity that he remarked with great feeling, "They are not 'within' no use to give to them."
A growth in neighborliness was noticed in almost every place visited this spring and was a source of great encouragement.

Shortly after the Chinese New Year calls came from two villages in our most distant southern field for women teachers, the Christians offering to furnish the food for any one we would send but it was April before any one could be spared to go. April 7th Mrs. Wang, the south Suburb bible-woman, went to Ting Ts'un and later in the month Mrs Jones and Mrs. Lang went to the other place, "East Ditch Village" by name. On the way spent three days at the "Li Family Village" where a number of women and girls studied. At the "East Ditch Village" three days were spent and the bible-woman remained behind to go on with the work, purposing to stay for a month or more but owing to the illness of her mother-in-law was called home at the end of ten days. During this time twenty-seven women and girls came daily to study. From there I went to Ting Ts'un to see how Mrs. Wang was getting on. We visited, as was her custom, some of the near villages where there Christians who all count the Ting Ts'un chapel as their place of worship. She continued working there until the end of May.

The last trip of the season was to the district of Hain Ie, where a few days were spent, the Bible woman remaining for two weeks longer. The work there the women of the native church are trying to do deserve a little notice. Their deaconess, Mrs. Liu, does city work, and during the spring made a two weeks' teaching tour. The women's G.E.S. has, with its quarterly offering, besides helping make some improvements in the furnishings of the church, helped in the support of a little kindergarten which was started in the winter in charge of Mrs. K'ang a graduate of the Bridgman School academy. The death of this young teacher after only three days' illness closed this work in April but they hope by fall to find another teacher.

The married ladies of the station, although unable to do country work, have been busy enough in her own line. Mrs. Perkins has had daily a small dispensary clinic, treating the pupils of the boys' boarding and primary schools, and a few of the neighboring women, and children. The health of the schools has been very good, and the doctor's care light in comparison with last year, particularly in the primary school. She has tried to keep her patients to clinic hours this year, and has partially succeeded, though there have been calls for medicine before breakfast and after bedtime. There was a daily average of ten patients during the winter, rising to fifteen in the spring, as the changeable weather began to affect the community. Few serious cases have been treated, though many have applied, but have been sent to the woman's hospital to become in-patients. One case that was not sent to the hospital is worth mentioning. The nurse in a well-to-do family came to get for medicine for her sister-in-law, had a bad

REPORT OF PEKING STATION I 1900 -1901

A year ago as we gathered at our mission meeting ,dark and threatening were the clouds about us .Little did we dream how soon they would open ,and this part of the country be drenched in the blood of many of our dear co-workers and native Christians. By the revival which spread through our churches in the early spring ,God graciously prepared the hearts of His servants for the terrible time through which they were to pass .How little WEand they thought as we sang together at the service of consecration , "Where He leads me I will follow" that many ,in very deed would follow "All the way " even to Calvary. There were others who also felt at that time ~~they~~ they could say that with all their hearts who failed when the testing time came ."The spirit was willing but the flesh was weak ".

In January 1900 the Boxer movement first made itsself felt in our most distant out station .In February and March the writer made a tour of some of the outstations and every where the people were cleaning out their well because they were reported to have been poisoned by the foreigners or native Christians.Things gradually grew worse until about the first of May; then the people from the country commenced coming into the city or seeking refuge in distant places with their friends. The unrest grew in the city and every where Boxers were practising ,,in public on the streets and in all the large places in the city . Days were set ,time and again ,when the foreigners and Christians were to be killed ;notices to this effect were put up in different places. Books and pamphlets in regard to it were openly sold on the streets Some of our Christians came to us and asked us to please leave ,as they knew there was no hope for us unlesswe did .

All through the month of May things seemed to be rushing to some great climax.Places where Boxer swords were being sharpened were worked day and nigh to meet the demand

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, ... 190 .....

.....

.....

On the afternoons of June 6-7 Christians from all over the city gathered at our chapel ,and ~~takled~~ Talked over plans as to some general rallying place in case of riot in the city .Mr Ament said he would be glad to have all come there to our chapel ,and we would live or die together. After much talk it was however decided to go to the M.E. mission ,as that place was much larger and nearer to the Legation .At that time ~~some~~ many of the foreigners still felt that no trouble would come in Peking .Extra watchmen were put on for night guard . A great dark cloud seemed to be enveloping the churchand ,and as far as we ~~co~~ could see no hand to save. June 6.Dr Murdock left with Mr Roberts for Kalgan ,they asking her help for the summer .The next day Mr Chapin and family came up from Tung Cho ,and that afternoon came a message calling for help from there . Dr Ament left that evening with carts . All night little sleep came to our eyes ,the noise and confusion was so great in the city . Friday morning ,June 8. the friends from Tung Cho reached Peking.,and as during the day such alarming reports came into the cityit was decided best for all the foreigners and missionaries to go to the M.E. mission .By midnight all the families of Christians with the school girls ,and all the foreigners except Dr Ament were safely housed. The next day it was decided by the committee appointed to have charge of things,that it was too unsafe from a sanitary point of view to have such a mass of people there and that the city Christians ,except the helpers and their families must be sent out and advised tofindhiding places with their friends .This 'Alas! was a mistake .no one thought there would be a house to house search, such as there was.Some of our Christians felt that they would be safer away from us and hid away in parts of the city where they were not known.or got off ~~int the coultry to the hill~~ max.

to me

into the country to hide in the hills or caves Sunday ,June IO Dr
ment conducted service in the chapel, Also on Wednesday afternoon ,June I3.
the usual prayer meeting. Some were there who in less than twenty four
hours became martyrs. . Dr A. left our compound about half past five that
afternoon. He had felt all along ,that he might be able with some of the
Chinese to hold the place for a time at least. He was prevailed upon ,
against his desire to go that nig ht to where the rest were. In the eve-
ning ,about half past six ,the street chapel of the Methodist Mission wa s set on
fire . That was the beginning of the work of destruction . Our place was
reached about nine o'clock. When the work of destruction was over there was
nothing left of our comfortable homes but ruins. The few men who had re-
mained on guard got over the back wall ,and made their way to different
parts of the city . All night the city was lighted by the burning chapels.
Our North chapel and Memorial school buildings were burned that night .
From that time on it was ruin and riot .Death to any one who had ever been
connected with foreigners Some of our people ,after most thrilling ex
periences ,made their way to us, and were with us through the Siege. They
helped in the work of defence ,in bakery ,and laundry . one was killed w
hile working on a barricade by the Russian Legation. ;two were shot ,but
not fatally Four of our little people died as the result of improper nour
ishment..During the latter part of the Siege Mr .Chas:Ewing and family
were all far from well ,They decided to return to America ,which they did
immediately after the arrival of the troops.

two days after the relief Dr.Ament took possession Of a large government place near our old site .It was a Boxer head quarters. To this place he moved our Christians and a few days later was joined by Miss Haven and Miss Sheffield ,with the schoolgirls, Mrs Mateer and Miss Russell ,also Mr Stell and a news paper reporter.Mr Johnson.. The following weeks were busy ones ,looking after the refugees ;providing for their needs ;protectin them and our neighbors from lawless soldiers and tramps of all kinds. Mrs Mateer and Miss Havenleft us in September ,and October first Miss Grac Wyckoff became a memder of our household. During the autumn and winter three reporters found a home with us,also a young man employed as stenographer at the American Legation Many soldiers have been entertained in our homes this winter and Miss Wyckoff has given much time and strength t work among the soldiers.

Dr Ament has spent many weeks in the country ,visitingall our out sta and has succeeded in getting the Christians again established in the villages. In many cases their indemnity has been paid .With the exc of four or five families all are again in their homes. . Would tha were possible for Mark Twain to see the Umbrellas and scrolls that ha been presented to Dr.Ament by the villages he is supposed to have rob In March Dr Ament left for th U.S. ,for a much needed change and the of the work hasfallen upon Mr Stelle ,who is giving all his heart and to it ,and most successfully shepherding the flock..

It is hard to tell just how many recanted during the persecution. As yet it has been impossible to get an accurate statement . The persecution took di ferent forms ,and in some places was much more severe than in others. Some were simply fined all they possessed . One rich widow ,a church-memder was

killed because she refused to pay money ,that was all that was asked of her. in other instances they were required to go to the temples and burn incens

The past winter has been just as truly a time of trial and sifting as the days of persecution. .Two have had to be turned out of the church and a few other cases are but waiting the return of their pastor .

It has been a great grief to us that one of our helpers in whom we had grea confidence has fallen into temptation and had to be set aside from our work.

He is a brave man and .All through the Siege he had conducted himself with courage and in a manner to win the respect of all.He wasat the head of the Chinese volunteer forces.At the close of the Siege the Japanese wanted him to stay with them ,but he refused as he said he knew he could not and keep a clean conscience .

Of our Peking church and its branches I70 members were among the killed. and many are still among the missing. We have as a result of the massacre 24 widows ,40 children without fathers ,4 without mothers and I6 without father or mother . Of our branch churches ,the one at Shun I Hsien suffered the most,There the membership numbered 65 .Of this number 53 were killed ,among them the two deacons. Some of the most thrilling stories o courage and faith to death in church history will be recorded of the Shun I Hsien church. Out siders say that deacon Li was standing leaning against the wall with his arms stretched out forming a cross when the Boxer rushed in and cut him down.Neighbors had warned him ,but he sent all the family away ,refusing to go himself. Another churchmember,a man of 85, refused to give even the money he was carrying on his person to save his

lie . He said "you may take it ,but I will not give it to you".HE was
raying to the last breath. The second to suffer in proportion to mem-
ership was our North chapel.The pastor was with us at the Legation ,and
very thankful are we for him. One half of the members of his flock were
illed .One of the most prominent and faithful when told that the Boxers
ere coming for him put on his best garments and went out to meet them .
he third in rank was the church at Liang Hsiang.That was opened three
ears ago and had 25 members, and probationers ;of these all but ten were
illed .Ping Ting lost three ,Cho Chou 4.Nan Ming and Wen An Hsien churche
8, Among those whom we have seen at our mission meetings but who have
inished their earth witnessing was Li Chun He the Ping Tinghelper..
e was in the Legation during the Siege . One day ,just after the relief
n speaking of those who had been killed he said "It must be the Lord
id not think me worthy to die for Him" .About a month later he and one of
is flock started out to search for some of the other members and if ~~neded~~ in need
bring them to Peking. About twenty five miles from Peking ,just outside
he city of Liang Hsiang they were recognized as Christians ,taken by the
oxers and killed.Their heads were put over one of the city gates; He had
been located in the city at one time and was well known in the region,
p to a short time ago ,we had supposed that pastor Hung was among our
artyr band,now we hear a rumour that he is in Momgolia.We trust it may be
o.Of the South chapel in Peking the most prominent was our good deacon
hang and his wife ,one of the Bible women ,also Mrs Liu ,the north chapel

ible Woman. The chapels at Chao Lan, Shih Lu Chuang
iang Hsiang, Cho Chou and Shun I Hsien were entirely
estroyed. The chapels at Nan Ming, Ping Ting & Lu Tien
were wrecked and only the furniture was destroyed.

lence.

ring the months of persecution nearly all were in hiding and lost by
re or fine all that they had, even to giving up the deeds of their land.
All but two of the out stations have helpers. It is a joy to know that
all these places the Sunday services are well attended. At Cho Chou
e official gave Mr Ament a fine place for a chapel and residence.
the opening day he was present and remained for two hours, the gentry
tended in full force and many kindly words were said. At present the helper
Wen An is living in some temple rooms placed at his disposal by the
gistrate. The latter also gave a site for a chapel as an expression of
is good will. At Shun I Hsien the helper is occupying rooms that are a
art of an empty pawn shop the owner of which is glad to have him there as
protect to the property. Here also the magistrate has given indemnity
or losses. Since Oct the boys day school and two day schools for girls have
een opened and well attended. The women have had two lessons a week
ith the Bible woman and many have taken a great interest in learning to r
ead than ever before. In April a self supporting station class of
hree weeks was held at Hsun I Hsien, attended by twelve ~~men~~ women. Eight of them
ere killed. Two of ~~these~~ them were very remarkable women, one ~~of these~~ had
nly been a Christian for a little more than a year. In former times she had
een most pronounced in her opposition; She went bound to the Boxer
altar singing "Jesue loves me". of the thirty women connected with
that church there are but eight left. Of our three Bible women two
were killed. They did not want to go with us to the Legation but felt
that they should be safe with friends.

No station classes have been held this winter. The womans prayer meeting

as been well attended ,some taking part who never before felt that they could ray before others ~~before~~. ~~Womans~~ Morning prayers has been conducted in the chapel ollowed by a Bible class for every one who could attend. During the win er a number of men have expressed a desire to know more of the Christian eligion and have been received on probation . The Sunday service has een well attended and it has been a constant joy to see so goodly a company together after such a persecution. The church in China has been baptized in martyr blood and that we know through the ages has ever cemented together foundation stones which all the doubt and vengeance of man and devils for eighteen hundred years has not been able to demolish This in Gods own time will be the history of the church in this dark land .By faith ,not by sight now, we see the dark clouds rolled away and the true light shining forth upon the new China.

Nellie R Russell.

May 1901.

Mrs. Robert Parker, Secretary

for 1900-1
May 1901
Rec'd June 28, 1901.

I

REPORT OF BRIDGMAN SCHOOL
1900__1901

It will take but few words to report the events of the school for the months of May to September nineteen hundred .
It was intended to hold school until the middle of June ,but owing to the increasing rumours and disturbances we decided to allow the girls to go if their relatives would come for them. While at mission meeting the girls were scattering ,until of the fifty four, twenty five or thirty had gone to their homes. When we went to the M.E.mission on the eighth of June ,twenty two girls went with us .They were kept together during the ~~si~~ siege and brought to the PeiLo Fu after the Allies came.
When we came out of the ~~siege~~ English Legation Miss Haven wished to leave Peking as soon as she could for her new home .The question arose who was to take her place in the school . At the last mission meeting ,a motion asking Miss Porter to come to Peking to take charge of it had been passed ;but in the autumn we knew not whether any one would be allowed to come to Peking ,and if so when or how any one could come . Miss Grace Wyckoff when asked if she would be willing to stay, assented ,so the mission asked her to stay and help in the school for this last winter in Peking.
Miss Haven left us the last of September ,much worn in body ,after the strain of the summer but,as we hear ,has now fully recovered her health and is enjoying the happiness she so well deserves .
Owing to the uncertainty of every thing ,it was decided to keep only the girls who had absolutely no other home to which to go . With this purpose our present school quarters were fitted up . The two story building contains ,upstairs ,the school room and one recitation room and down - stairs two dormitories . Out of the rooms facing our house were made the dining -room ,bathroom kitchen and womans room . When we began school the first of October there were four books of Arithmetic ,for twelve scholars. Miss Wyckoff taught Old Testament history to a class of eight girls with only two books. When Miss Haven went to Tientsin she sent back New Testaments and Hymn -books enough for each girl to have one .We then felt rich indeed. The first two classes have recited daily ,in Bible instead of once a week . They have taken up the study of certain parts of the New Testament ,taking the inductive method . For the first month we kept school only in the morning ,but when our books from Shanghai came we were able to plan for work enough to keep our girls busy both morning and after noon . Although the work has been somewhat irregular we have tried to make out the usual amount of class-work Beside their regular work the first class girls have taught, in turn, one of the two day school mentioned in the Station Report . They have started a Junior Endeavor society among the pupils and taught ~~in the~~ Sunday afternoon in the children's Sunday -school Five ,of our former class of eight girls will graduate this Spring.One of the eight was married ,another one went to Tientsin, and still another went to stay with her brother ,leaving us the present number

It has been the custom in former years to close the school and hold the graduating exercises at the Chinese New Year. As we began so late, and as it was not probable that the girls could return to their homes at that time we have continued the year until the middle of May, and plan for our graduating exercises on the thirteenth of that month. The girls have held their Endeavor Meetings every Sunday, meetings which have been very helpful to both students and teachers. There has seemed to be a very good spirit in the school, a desire to be helpful and thoughtful that has been very pleasant to the teachers. It would hardly be expected that there would be no illness after the experiences of last summer, but, with the exception of one girl there has been no serious cases. Dr Manly has had the care of the girls coming over two or three times a week if necessary.

During the last years troubles a number of our girls suffered at the hands of the Boxers. Twenty of the girls who were in school last spring were killed. Of these twenty one belonged to the second class, one to the third, two to the fourth, the rest were in the lower classes. Our highest classes are made up of Paoting Fu and Peking girls who could not get away and so were saved. Yu Haien, left us to go to her sisters, and was probably killed there the night the mission place was burned. One of the girls left to go to her home the very day that her father mother and little brother were killed by the Boxers. Her uncle took her and her sister with his own little daughter and that day she went to his home. Two days afterward she was brought back to us at the Methodist Mission. Many other girls who have been at some time connected with the school lost their lives the last year. Of the three who graduated last year only one remains. Ruth met her death in Shansi, directly at the hands of the Boxers. Jessica was taken to a prison, but died two or three months after the Allies went to Pao Ting Fu At Shun Haien, where our church lost most heavily, six of the women killed were former school-girls. Among these was Wen Jung, a girl who certainly let her light shine for her Master in her husbands home. From our Peking church were Shu Jung our deaconKuos daughter and Wen Kuan. The former was killed before the eyes of her husband. The Boxers tried their usual tests and she was found to be a follower of the foreigners while her husband and baby were set free ..... Among these girls, or rather women was Mrs Tien, a Bible woman in the Presbyterian mission. She was loved and respected by all in the church. She and her daughter were killed the night after the latter was married to one of our church members sons. Thirty-six of the Bridgman schoolgirls have suffered martyrdom the last year. Although our hearts ache over the loss of the dear pupils still we feel sure that He who knows and directs all things will bless this blood baptized school as it has never been blessed before

Mary Elizabeth Sheffield (Copy)

PEKING STATION REPORT
for the year ending April 31st, 1902.
****

The Peking station has been manned this year as follows, Mr. W. B. Stelle, Miss M. H. Porter, Miss N. N. Russell, Miss M. E. Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder, and Miss J. E. Chapin.

Mr. Stelle has been here throughout the year with the exception of four weeks needed rest in Mongolia last November after having the whole responsibility of the station all the summer.

Miss Porter who came to take charge of the Bridgman School after Mission Meeting was in Tientsin for study a part of the summer and accompanied the Smiths and Wyckoffs on their return to P'ang Chuang in the fall, reaching Peking again early in November.

Misses Russell and Sheffield had three months in Japan last summer for their first rest after the siege. Miss Russell has been assisting at Pao Ting Fu for the past two months.

Mr. Wilder having been in charge at Tientsin last year went to Japan in June to put the revised Chapin's Geography through the press and then to bring his family who had been there for a year back to China. They arrived in Peking early in October to take the chief responsibility from Mr. Stelle's hands leaving him free to prepare for his first examinations in Chinese. He has devoted himself to study assiduously ever since.

The Peking station has been in almost normal conditions during most of the year. The only exception to this remark is the fact that the plant in the city has occupied temporary quarters in the grounds of a Mongol prince adjoining the old premises on the East. The work has all been centered at this place, the North church uniting with the mother church there. Most of the country stations have been conducted as usual, with varying degrees of success but with no great hindrance from lawlessness or persecution, except for a few months in the Southern districts.

During the early part of the mission year Mr. Stelle held the fort alone. His activities however were not merely of a defensive nature. He has pushed out the lines of our Teng Shih K'ou compound by buying the property of the neighbors so that it is about twice its former size and is bordered on three sides by streets and alleys. It is now nearly square, five hundred feet on each side. These purchases were made with ready silver in hand

from indemnity received in the country districts by Mr. Ament. When the purchases were made property was very low everywhere in the city pn account of the doubt as to the emperor's return and the scarcity of silver. Some of the owners remained as tenants and others bought in other parts of the city to good advantage, while others disappeared alltogether fearing doubtless lest they be called to account for having looted the foreigner's property. All the Chinese houses have been rented and the income has been over 8% per year pn the total outlay and in addition our pastor and the boys' school have been housed rent free. The property is said to be worth three times as much as a year ago. The money paid for it should be refunded when the foreign indemnities are paid, so that it may be expended in the country districts where it was collected. Mr. Stelle's tireless patience and vigorous persistence in buying the houses, temples and shops under the advice of the building committee call for the thanks of the station, the mission and the Prudential Committee. We should add that he was ably seconded by Teacher Tu and others of the Christians.

As a result of the enlargement of the compound we are able to build the new street chapel pn the corner of our large street and an important residence alley. This is now being built and will serve as a crowded domestic chapel for a year or two. The domestic chapel is to stand opposite our front entrance, across a broad plaza, at a gate near the junction of t three alleys, yet within the quiet of our compound. According to the plans of the architect, Mr. Gordon, the chapel, which is at the north side, is to be flanked on the west by the dormitories and the recitation building of the girls' school. Next south of these along the side of the open rectangle is to be the ladies house and another residence, leaving room still for other buildings to face on the main street if desired. On the East side of the rectangle at the north is the house of Mr. Ament. Towards the south is room for two more residences, the boys' school, and the street chapel facing on Teng Shih K'ou. The main entrance to the new compound is to be where the former street chapel stood.

In addition to the labor of purchasing these numerous pieces of property Mr. Stelle secured the indemnity for the native Christians' losses in the city from the government, and then a much more difficult task, he distributed it among the losers. He also removed the bodies of the Christians, who died during and after the siege, from their places of temporary burial in the Russian legation and elsewhere to the church cemetery or family graveyards.

Early in the fall Miss Russell and Miss Sheffield returned from Japan and opened the boys' boarding school. They also took up other work and when Miss Porter arrived the Bridgman School was opened. These things are to be described in the ladies reports. All the schools have had a full quota of scholars and have been carried on with unlooked for success. The girls' school has reached an enrolment of 68, the boys' school 43, with a total through the year of 55. The teachers of the latter were recent college graduates, Kuo Feng Kuan and Liu Pao Yü. They have been engrossed in their work and have done well. The fine group of boys like their teachers have worked with zest and patience. Mrs. Wilder has taught singing and both she and Miss Russell have taught the class in English for which special tuition is required of the scholars. Boarding scholars pay the full cost of their board where their parents are able. This is about $1.00 gold, per month. However only half the cost is paid by most of them and a few of promise as well as poverty are admitted free. All pay a small fee to cover the minor expenses of the school including fuel.

Adjoining the former street chapel was a stone-cutter's shop. In the fall we renovated it, putting in wide glass windows on the street side, converting it into a small street chapel with Deacon Lo of the North church in charge. There has been preaching there with a full house almost daily. The church members have taken hold well and helped in the preaching. While there have not been so many open inquirers as usual the number of attentive listeners has come up to the average of former years and that too with very little of the foreigner's presence to draw crowds.

In February a station class was formed of inquirers living near in the city. Some ten or twelve men came regularly every morning for an hour and a half of instruction in the Catechism and Pilgrim's Progress from Pastor Jen, studying and eating at home, with no material help except the gift of some of the copies of Pilgrim's Progress. They have all but one joined on probation.

Recently a street chapel for the North church has been in the process of purchase and Deacon Lo has been sent there while Deacon Wan, the former chapel keeper here at Teng Shih K'ou has resumed his work. He was willing to present his services free as he has made a competence in business during the past two years, but we have thought best to give him his monthly wages as formerly, so as to increase his sense of responsibility.

The church has been fortunate in having a large hall in the Pei Lo Fu for its Sunday meetings

and weekly prayer meetings. The hall, which seats about 250 has been well filled regularly. The prayer meetings have averaged 150, but it should be observed that about one hundred of these attendants are pupils in the schools. The meetings have been full of life and interest. During the latter part of the year it has been usual for from one or two to six or eight men and women to make a start in the Christian life at the weekly prayer meeting. These are mainly men brought in through the street chapel.

The Sunday School has been using the Old Testament series of the Blakeslee lessons. The services of the church have been conducted through the year by Pastor Jen, Helper Wang Wen Shun and Mr. Wilder They have also regularly supplied the outstations at Lu Kou Ch'iao and Shun I --14 and 23 miles away. Here in the city a growing interest in prayer and Bible study has been marked. All who can read take their Bibles to church and use them. The men most interested in the evangelistic work started an evening prayer meeting for the success of the outer chapel as soon as it was opened. The servants in our compound have also had a nightly meeting in the gatehouse for prayer and study. These meetings were started without the suggestion or even knowledge of the foreigners.

In the southern part of our field at the outstations of Wen An, Nan Meng and P'ing Ching the disorders of last year continued for a few months into this. Foreign soldiers still made looting expeditions and the house of the helper at Nan Meng was plundered. During the summer there was a renewal of Boxer activity. About 1000 boxers gathered and came withim two miles of Nan Meng claiming however that they had nothing against the Protestants. At P'ing Ching they drove the helper from his home and terrified the Christians. They did no other damage beyond pillaging the standing crops of one of the members. They were scattered by the troops of the local officials. At these stations the preaching to non-Christians was delayed by this uprising until late in the fall and did not become normal until February. Country tours have been as safe as ever or more so. Some six or seven tours have been made to the Shun I district a road formerly infested with robbers but now patroled constantly by imperial troops so that its safety is a matter of common remark. One trip was made to P'ing Ku and San Ho about 70 miles away and one to all the stations south, the farthest being 100 miles.

The helper at Shun I, Mr. Han, had done good work there for some four years, building up the church from a higher class of people than we commonly reach. He was a literary graduate, of a well to do family, and of excellent parts but he had never had a Christian education. During the

boxer troubles he was at his home in Shantung whence he was recalled by the church when peace was restored. The church had been cut down by boxers from 63 to 13. Mr. Han succumbed to the many temptations to exact more indemnity than had been agreed upon by Mr. Ament and the authorities. Notice of an attempt to exact money was given first by the local official and later sure proof of several cases was secured. After several failures to respond to our invitations for him to come in and explain the charges, we were compelled to arrest him in Peking just on the point of absconding to his distant home. He confessed to all the cases and offered to repay if we would not turn him over to the magistrate. We felt however that his restoration should be as public as possible and accordingly reported his arrest to the Shun I magistrate and asked him to invite the individuals and the representatives of the villages said to have been mulcted by Han to meet us at the inn of the "Three Harmonies" in Shun I. This was much better for them than to be summoned in a case of criminal prosecution when they would be subject to the beating and squeezing of the underlings. The official fell in with the plan perfectly and called in the elders from several villages of which we had never heard, where it was rumored that Han had operated. He also sent his deputy to meet with us at the inn. One by one the heads of four villages were called in and questioned as to the rumors. They all denied that they had ever been squeezed by any representative of the church and gave a written statement to that effect also promising to contradict the rumors in the future. Then came a village deputation that had gotten wind of the investigation and complained that the helper had taken from them twice the amount of indemnity they had agreed to pay. Mr. Han also confessed to this case as to those of which we had proof. The total amount proved to have been taken by the helper in the five cases was taels 350 and his assets proved to be only taels 300 besides his clothin and travelling money. The five parties concerned, of which the church was one, agreed not to take the latter but to divide the taels 300 proportionately. Even with this one seventh reduction, they were faring far better than if the case were settled in the regular court. One big burly boxer who admitted having bound our little tailor Tu and burned his house admitted alsp that a fine of taels 500 instead of 50 would be just and seemed somewhat impressed by the decision that he should receive his proportion of the 25 taels Han had taken from him ~~out of the~~ in addition to the 25 taels he had agreed to pay. The cases all adjusted in the presence of the deputy, the official posted

a proclamation explaining them all and stating that the helper had been dismissed and excommunicated. The official was pleased with this mode of settlement though doubtless his underlings were not. The general public as well as all parties concerned seemed to approve. We have not since heard of any case not investigated at that time.

It also turned out that the helper had not held the regular services or attended the funerals of the martyrs. He had taken to gambling, opium and other vices so that his evident sense of shame does not give us much hope of his reform. While he has brought such disgrace on himself and the church we should still remember that his early work bore undying fruit for m many whom he had led to Christ lived pure lives and died undoubted martyr deaths.

Search for the bodies of the martyrs with the help of ex-boxers and officials, ~~xxx~~ and their burial with Christian rites has continued through the year. At Shun I there have been 33 such burials on some five occasions. These were attended on two occasions by large delegations of the city church members. There have been three in Peking and a good many more in the country around. Last March Teacher Tu was sent on a four weeks tour into the northern mountains among the robbers to bring back three bodies. Amid great perils he succeeded. All these funerals have been paid for from the indemnity arranged ~~for~~ by Mr. Ament for the purpose. They have averaged about 40 ~~RP~~ taels apiece.

Lu Kou Ch'iao, the site of the famous stone bridge, has been the scene of a remarkable growth in inteest. Up to 1900 there had been but one member there, a faithful old man from the Tientsin church. His neighbors believed so thoroughly in his goodness that they formed a boxer camp in order to protect him and two of them lost their lives in doing so. After the war his forgiving spirit toward those who had sought his life and his Christian charity toward them in heaping coals of fire has won many of them to his faith. Through the fall he repeatedly brought several of them to church in Peking and they always asked for a preacher to be sent. At last Mr. Wilder went and found a congregation of regular attendants numbering about 40, well trained in the outward forms and proprieties of our service. Since then they have had a preacher every Sunday and 24 have joined on probation. They repaired the buildings of one of their number for a chapel, in the winter and now we have bought a lot and Helper Wang is ~~now~~ superintending the building of street and domestic chapels and a parsonage, at a cost of about $600 gold. He is to be stationed there with his family.

The Liang Hsiang station with members exterminated and helper dismissed has not been reopened. So too with Tou Tien. The Pu An Christians have at last after trials and tribulations in court and out secured a large part of the indemnity due them. Three families have returned to live in the temple given them for the chapel destroyed. Their boxer enemies have turned Catholics and tried to get the temple away by inducing a priest to put up a sign on it claiming it for use as a Catholic school. They justified themselves before the village elders, who demurred, by saying that the Catholic is the Father church and so has authority over the Jesus church which is only the church of the Son. A report of this proceeding to Bishop Favier was enough to spoke that wheel and with his kind assistance their scheme was frustrated.

The Cho Chou church with its indemnity of confiscated boxer property given by the magistrate is now self supporting and has raised the salary of helper Li Pen Yuan from 16 to 18 thousand cash a month. There are 95 members, a full equipment of buildings, a day school and a plan for a girls' boarding school. Two st ation classes for men were held last winter and attended mainly by Christians They also help support the outstation of P'ing Ching 16 miles away.

Nan Meng with 55 members is now very nearly self supporting and has paid for the repairing of the Chapel wrecked by the boxers in addition to a large part of helper Hung's salary. Mr. Hung is the father of the former pastor who disappeared during the uprising of 1900. He is old and is to have the help this summer of a young man who graduated from the college this year.

Good old Deacon Hung is at Shih Ko Chuang shepherding a flock of 43 chapels in that district are all intact and open.

Wen An our farthest South, is being cared for by helper Hung and is at last after 30 odd years to have a chapel in the city. An empty lot was given by the official and a series of buildings costing $[illegible]0 is in process of construction.

On the trip to the southern out stations Mr. WILder enjoyed the company of Messrs Galt and Gammon, the latter, agent of the American Bible Society. This was the first visit of missionaries to that region since Mr. Ament went to settle indemnities after hostilities were suspended, over a year before. For a description of the attitude of the people to Mr. Ament I quote from the report given by Mr. Gammon to his society. "I found only a widespread and very general feeling of deep gratitude to Dr. Ament. In every city and town I have visited almost the first question that came from officials and people or from the people was "Do you know Dr. Ament?" and an affirmative reply was sure to bring forth tales of the good he had done—how he had travelled miles to save this family or that individual—how he had stood between the soldiers and the people—how he had settled peaceably and justly the differences of whole districts—how the destitute met with his bounty— how helpless women and girls received his protection —how the sick were cared for

~~—boy, in fac~~

for, now in fact ten thousand things were done that seemed beyond the ability of any one man. What a contrast, this unanimous testimony of the Chinese to the twisted reports that were published and to some extent, believed, by the people at home. To the work of Dr. Ament, more than to that of any other, is due the kindly reception we meet with on this field."

The policy that has been pursued here, as at Tientsin, of establishing the Christians in their old homes as early as possible has been amply justified in the peaceful and independent lives they are living everywhere. There is still unrest and apprehension among those who delayed their return.

All our outstations for which we have helpers are now open doors for a wider work than ever before possible.

STATISTICS.

Helpens,,,,71 ; Living church members (roll not yet complete) 425
Received on probation,,,,70 Baptized---18 Excommunicated--11
Died--12 Native contributions---$222 for buildings etc contributed from their indemnities----$492 For board in schools $22 scholars ,,boys,,60 girls--- Meeting places-- 9.

Report of Bridgman School

1901 - 1902

The last report of the school brought its story to the scatteding of the pupils at the close of the session, following the strange experiences of the Siege. The narrow quarters found in the Mongol compound gave room only for those who had no other suitable refuge during that time of stress and it was thought best for many reasons that all others should be with family friends. During the vacation homes were found for all the pupils away from the courts of the temporary premises of the mission. These became for a time a very hive of workmen, while the pleasant house occupied during the previous month by the ladies of the station, with others in the same court, were being put in order for the use of the school in the autumn. It was a constant astonishment to us that a home so well adapted to its use could be made at so comparitively small expense from houses intended for such different purposes. The upper story of one building was enlarged by taking in a verandah, and made into a schoolroom which seats more than fifty pupils, while another row gave a line of sunny dormitories. The Princes dining room, the great wall mirror covreed by a blackboard, has been dining and recitation room, while the old hostlers home had the door into the stable court walled up, and another opened on our side and made a very useful bathroom and laundry. The garden with its vines and trees gave the girls a fine playground. When all was in order we found our real wants met, and many convenient and pleasant and convenient things about us in the quarters to which so strange a series of events had led us. The place was ready in good season and only the circumstances of the teachers prevented the opening of school at the usual time ~~in good season~~ in the autumn. Miss Chapin was detained in the U.S. and Miss Porter was very desirous of visiting ShanTung before taking up the new work. It was hoped that such a trip could be made and she be back in Peking by the first of November and the coming together of the pupils was set for the sixth of that month. As it came about, her return was three weeks later than she planned and the whole care of receiving old, and new pupils reorganizing classes and adjusting the family life fell upon Miss Sheffield. When the other teachers arrived on successive days, the 22 and 23 of November they found a company of nearly fifty happily settled and busily at work. To Miss Chapin who had grown with the school and guided its progress from step to step the sense of loss must have been uppermost. Many of her beloved former pupils had perished by the hand of vio

1902

care of it, made what it was by such painstaking toil, was a heap of ruins. To Miss Porter, on the other hand, who knew only the Bridgman school of twenty years before such a company of earnest students many of them with definite thought of preparation for Christian service, seemed the very fulfillment of the dreams of her youth. The contrast between what she left in 1881 and what she found in 1901 was in things so much more precious than those which fire can burn or Boxer sword destroy, that the impression of how great a work had been wrought for the young women of China here, filled her at once with gratitude, and deepened the sense of inadequacy to the ever increasing demands of this service, which is no less than the preparation of these students to bear an important part in the making of the new home life from which the New China is to come. All that Miss Sheffield received from her college training, finds place in the guidance of this company of girls, from year to year not only the results of such study will be needed but one after another the studies themselves will be added to the curriculum and we must have other teachers with similar preparation for the higher grade work,

The school opened with pupils from the Peking, Tungcho, and Paotingfu stations, Miss Porter brought back with her six from the Shan Tung field and a few weeks later, we received seven from Shansi. These were from the desolate and scattered flock connected with the mission at Shao Yang. Dr Edwards had previously placed three girls in the school who were here through the "Reign of Terror" of 1900. One of these died last summer, the other are in the first and second classes These nine girls from the English Baptist missions are entirely supported by Dr Edwards. The hope is that they may return to their native province for service when they are prepared to aid in teaching, these additions brought the numbers up to fifty six and every available corner was full, A number of Christian men desired to place their daughters with us but we were obliged to put them off until the warmer weather made it safe to put them in a north dormitory which we could not use during the winter. After the New Years vacation we opened a sort of Annex where these girls, older than most who come to us and so likely to remain a shorter time in school than most of the pupils could have instruction especially adapted to their needs

teachers. Miss Chapin began teaching almost at once, and in spite of a winter of many discomforts, largely the result of the exhausting sea voyage has hardly missed one of the ~~many~~ daily classes. Miss Sheffield has carried on the work in Algebra and anylytical Bible study, History and the beginnings of Natural science have been Miss Porters department. A native scholar has heard the Classics, and explained them to the upper classes, while the audacious Western ~~tea~~ teachers have ventured to expect some comprehension of what they l learned even from the younger, and been much interested in the zest with which fifth class girls expounded Confucian Analects before ~~h~~ having heard the conventional commentary.

A graduate of last year has been the right hand of those in charge not only in teaching, but in general care. She has mothered the younger girls in a large dormitory, attended to the ringing of early and late bells and to many details not easily recounted, but neglect of which would have changed the whole atmosphere of the family, Her bearing toward the girls has been so kindly, sympathetic, and yet dignified that her influence has been one of the most potent ones in making the ~~happy~~ home life which has marked the year. She has proved all that the ~~those~~ who watched her developement hoped to see her, Sincere, gentle, trustworthy, and does good work in the classroom. She teaches all the written Arithmetic and has just taken up Algebra with beginners. Her elder sister, Mrs Ch, also a last years graduate is doing good work in the Annex, of which, under Miss Sheffield she has entire charge — text books. We have been far better supplied with text books than the previous year, but have still been embarrassed by the want of ~~sf~~ some very neccessary ones, The demands upon the Shanghai press have been quite beyond its capacity and we are among the many waiting for the reissue of some of the books in most constant use.

It was decided early in the session to add a full years studies to the curriculum so that the class which would otherwise have been graduated this summer will return in the autumn. Their delight when the announcement was made, that they must be here for another year to complete the course, and eager questions as to what studies were to be given them showed a real appetite for knowledge ~~for knowledge~~. It is probable that we shall soon add a second year and so bring the course well within College limits,

Whether these advanced pupils remain as pupils of the Bridgman school or go, after completing its course, to a higher department under the care of the North China Educational Union is one of the questions which must ere long be decided. No mission is more thoroughly pledged than ours to this Union, No other has so many among its members who genuinely desire the higher grade of study for young women. Far from regarding this as deciding the question as to the location of

school with one of our stations we hold ourselves ready to do all that we can for it, here or elsewhere. Whatever will secure it to North China, bring to it the largest number of suitable students and the largest synpathy of the whole missionary body is what we desire. To separate our advanced pupils from the lower classes must break up normal work which is now one of the most valuable features of the school life, but this sacrifice we are prepared to make if so the best results for the wider circle which the Union represents can be obtained. Should such a school be placed with us we shall welcome it with enthusiasm as the crown of our work. We could then ask with unhesitatingly for that for which we now enter a modest plea, that Miss Mince be located in Peking to teach in the Girls School.

The strong argument for another location is that the health conditions in the city are likely to be less favorable than in some more coming airy site. Apart from that we know of no reason, on our side, why the higher grade work should not be done in Peking but we are in no wise inclined to pressit upon the union if others prefer a different place. Examinations. The New Years examinations were on the whole very satisfactory. The ten classes taught by pupils and weekly reviewed by the foreign teachers showed the faithfulness and competence of the "large sisters" and all the work of the upper classes gave proof not only of diligence but of keen interest in the branches studied. ~~only of diligence but of keen interest in the branches studird.~~

Health. During the earlier months of the session the health of the pupils was excellent. A single case of varioloid in the autumn gave us anxiety, but such quarantine precautions as we were able to take prevented the spread of the disease. In March and April influenza was prevalent in the city and many of the girls were much depleted by attacks and one of the elder pupils was alarmingly ill. Her recovery has been halting, and it is not likely that she will be able to resume study this year. Another, sent us with serious doubt as to her endurance of school life, rallied to comfortable health but the influenza brought a grave access of tubercular disease and she must be sent to the care of Mrs Gammon, whose ward she is with little hope of recovery. The year has been one of steady growth in knowledge of Christian truth and we believe in quickened sense of personal duty and of the reality of the help of a personal Saviour in many of these youthful hearts. Three of the pupils have been received to the church and others who desire, and are we think prepared, to make such public profession of faith.

C.E. Societies The two C.E. societies, with meetings held at the same hour on Sabbath morning, have been full of interest, The leaders often show true apprehension of the great truths chosen as subjects and many take part with solemn and tender words ~~words~~ or prayers. The Junior society was not separated from the other until mid winter, under the general guidance of Miss Sheffield, but with two of the older girls acting alternately as Superintendants, it has been most helpful to those who took little part when associated with the older girls
The Intermediate and Primary departments of the S.S. are taught and conducted entirely by eight of the older pupils with whom Miss Sheffield has a weekly normal class study in preparation.
Mrs Wilder has given most valuable help to the school in instruction in vocal music, Five or six of the girls have lessons on the organ from Miss Sheffield.

The foundations for the new school buildings are laid and we hope to have a home larger and better adapted to the needs of the family than ever before to which they can return after the summer vacation,

In some respects it will seem a fresh beginning and should be a time when we look to the long future and devise liberal things for these who are ~~to have~~, ~~by Gods grace a large part in determining the char~~ ~~who are~~ by Gods grace, to have large part, in determining the character of the church of the future, Their ideals will become its ideals their aims its aims, That they may know more of Gods works, we need proper equipment for teaching natural science, That they may be physically better developed we need a gymnasium, and that those who come to us may be better prepared first to receive, then to impart we need the Kinder garten. If this work is to be carried on it must soon be by other hands than those of teachers who have watched its beginnings. Where are the young er women who should be here in preparation? We urge upon the mission and the Boards at home the thoughtful consideration of this question,

Mary H. Porter.

Statistics
Whole number of pupils during the year 69
At present in the School 64
Provinces represented Chihli. Shantung. Shansi
Mission Stations Peking. Tung Cho. Pao Ting fu Pang Chuang
Tientsin. Shao Yang.

C.E. Societies The two C.E. societies held at the same hour on Sab-
bath morning have been full of interest. The leaders often show the
apprehension of the great truths chosen as subjects and many take
part with solemn and tend twords words or prayers. The Junior soci-
ety was not separated from the other until mid winter. Under the gen-
eral guidance of Miss Shefield but with two of the elder girls acting
alternately as Superintendents it has been most helpful to those
who took little part when associated with the older girls
The Intermediate and Primary departments of the S.S. are taught and
conducted entirely by eight of the older pupils with whom Miss Shef-
field has a weekly normal class study in preparation.
Mrs Widder has given most valuable help to the school in instructin
in vocal music. Five or six of the girls have lessons on the organ
from Miss Sheffield
The foundations for the new school buildings are laid and we hope
to have a home larger and better adapted to the needs of the family
than ever before to which they can return after the summer vacation.
In some respects it will seem a fresh beginning and should be a time
when we look to the long future and devise liberal things for those
who are by Goda grace o to have large part in determining the char-
acter of the church of the future. Their ideals will become its ide-
their aims its aims. That they may know more of Goda works we need
proper equipment for teaching natural science. That they may be phy-
sically developed we need a gymnasium and that those who come to us
may be better prepared first to receive then to impart we need the
Kindergarten. If this work is to be carried on it must soon be by
other hands than those of teachers who have watched its beginnings
Where are the young er women who should be here in preparation
"surgeupon the mission and the Boards at home the thoughtful consid-
eration of this question.

Report of Principal Indian Industrial School 1901-1902.

Report for Woman's Work in Peking. 1902

During the past year the usual routine of Mission work ~~has~~ in the city has been resumed as nearly as possible, but nothing has been done in the country other than one short visit by one of the ladies to Cho Chou. The attendance of the women at the church services has been large and many new faces may be seen among them. God has opened some new doors and we hope for many in the near future. A larger number of women than ever in the past have been reading, but the lack of Bible women has made it impossible to as much as we could desire to help them.

Bible Women

Mrs. Ah the one Bible woman left has been all quite half of the time. Pastor Kings wife has given part of her time to help, but on account of her little children could not do full work. Four women have had special time and instruction given them. One the wife of a helper, the other three in preparation for Bible womans work. These three are widows and have we believe been given to us for this special work. They have taken great care in the preparation of their lessons and their growth in Christian life has been a great delight to all who have known them. All three are ladies who have come from a higher walk in life than the rank and file of the church.
One of them is the Aunt of Duke Ke who lives near us. The other day after her lesson with

Miss Porter she said in speaking of the subject of the prayer meeting the day before. "I understand something of the beautiful life and words of Christ, something of His miracles but what does it mean that He died for us?" This question showed a thought that we who deal with women seldom see.

Another woman, Mrs. Ting of the Cho Chen church, a widow is receiving special instruction in nursing and dispensary work, under the care of Dr. Saville of the London Mission. Dr. Saville seems very much pleased with her and speaks very highly of her work and interest. It is hoped she can have a three years training as she is a bright woman and if spared to us will give great help in the future medical work for women.

Miss Yuan one of our young women and an ex Bridgman School girl has been teaching the past year in the girls school at the London Mission. She has forty girls under her care. A special class will be held during the summer months for these Bible Women in connection with the women from Pao Ting Fu. It is hoped in the autumn the helpers wife and two of the women can be located in the country for work among the women.

The women of the Cho Chou church have been quite faithful in their attendance on the Sunday service since the family of the helper has moved down. Mrs. Li is a great help to them. She has also had a little school of nine girls for the past six months. Now the Cho Chou church plan to have a small boarding school for the girls of that region. The parents are to pay for the board of the girls, the church will pay the matron and the Board will be responsible for the teacher.

At Shun I Hsien there are but four women left out of the thirty and they have m

been able to attend the services there. They are in villages out a little distance and the room where the services have been held has not been convenient for women.

The attendance of women at the Nan Ming church has not been large, and they have sadly felt the lack of no one to visit them. Mrs. Ah the Bible woman has just gone down there to three or four months.

There are no women church members left in Ping Ing church, but there are several women who are anxious to join a station class and have instruction. At Tan Chia Chuang and Wen An Hsien a few women are always in the audience but at both places there is the same drawback as at Shun I Hsien. At Fu Kou Chiao there are ten or more women who attend the services and are anxious for instruction. It is hoped the building will soon be done and the helper can take his family down there, so that the women may have a helper and a place to go for instruction. In the autumn we hope to station a Bible woman there and also a little school.

Day School.

We have had but one day school during the year. This has had a average attendance of thirty children and the examinations showed good work by the teachers.

Womans Prayer Meeting.

The womans prayer meeting has been well attended during the past year and once a year Mrs. Wilder has had a Mothers Meeting

Sunday School for children.

When Miss Sheffield returned from Japa
she took up again the Sunday School w
the little church children. She was assiste
in this by Kuo Shu Lan until the Bridgm
School opened then the six girls of the fir
class and one from the second took up
teaching. The two lowest classes of the
Bridgman School were also included ma
ring an average attendance of forty children
About the first of March a Sunday Sc
was started out in the street chapel.
A number of outside children who h
been in Mrs. Ewings Sunday School
were ready to come. The first Sunday
there were eleven, and the number ha
rapidly increased. There are now about
thirty children that come and more are
looked. This Sunday School is conducte
Miss Sheffield and Kuo Shu Lan and the
other Primary school is in charge of one
of the first class girls. One of the stree
children asked the other day when they
could have a school to go to every day
like the other children. They remembe
Mrs. Ewing and often speak of her. A nu
ber of these children have started to come to
Sunday service. One of them said. "We u
to be afraid to come, but now we know y
like children so we are glad to come."

On all sides we see and hea

much to encourage and cheer, and believe in the near days there will be many open doors.

It has been a great help in all departments of the work to have had Mrs. Wilder with us the past year.

One of the most remarkable cases of conversion that we have had in our church in all its history has come this past year. I refer to the conversion of Mrs. Wang. Her husband is a man of small official rank and was most bitterly persecuted by his wife for four or five years. Again and again she chase the Bible woman out of her court and shut the door in her face. Saul could not have been more fierce in his denunciations than she was, and she made her home so uncomfortable that at last two years ago her husband gave up attending the church. God's Spirit sought her out and as she after the siege was moved over near us to have protection from foreign soldiers, she came to see and accept the Truth. Some months ago she and two of her daughters and a sister-in-law joined the church, another sister-in-law was taken on probation.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Report of the Peking station for the year ending

May 24th.1903.

Personnel---.This station is glad to record its grateful recognition of the work done by Mr.and Mrs.Wilder which work closed about the first of August 1902.Mr.Wilder had collaborated in cordial harmony with the other members of the station as well as with the native helpers.All forms of work seemed to prosper under their fostering care,. The school in Peking was encouraged to new life and new chapels had been started in the country-notably one at Lu Kou Ch'aio and one at Wen An. Their memory is fragrant in Peking and if providentially they should wend their way to Peking again, they would be sure of a cordial welcome. On the 14th.of June, Mr.and Mrs.Ament returned from the United States and rejoiced once more to be engaged in these congemial occupations.During the year,the personnel has remained as it is at the present time,namely Mr.and Mrs.Ament,Mr.Stelle,Miss Chapin,,Miss Porter,Miss Russell and Miss Sheffield.Mr.Stelle and Miss Sheffield have decided that it is best,perhaps,imperative,that they unite their fortunes and lives,which pleasant event will be celebrated in the near future.The health of the station has been good with the exception of Miss Russell's illness in March and April and Miss Chapin's illness in May.Both ladies are now restored to health,at least in good part,and it is hoped they will long continue in their respective occupations. In October of last year the members of the station removed from the Mongol Prince's residence

which they had occupied since August 1900 to their own premises where two dwelling houses and two buildings for the Bridgman school had been erected. The old premises had been doubled in size by prudent purchases conducted by Mr. Stelle who gave generous prices to willing proprietors for their property.

The occasion was also propitious for these purchases as the impression was abroad that Peking would no longer be the capital.

In November, we had the pleasure of welcoming to our compound Mr. and Mrs. Thurston of the Yale Mission. A new house had been erected for their accommodation and soon they were comfortably settled.

The Board has now a property in Peking which is none too large for its growing work and may prove too small. The American Bible society proposes to put up a large building as a sort of religious center for Peking and the station has voted to give the free use of ground on the main street sufficient for that purpose. The building will include reading rooms, rooms for colporteurs, store-room, and above all and most needed, a large book-store for Bibles and all other religious books that can be found from whatever source. The demand for books is far beyond the ability of our present little store to provide.

TOURS--- In July, Mr. Ament made his first round of the stations since his return. The object was accomplished of seeing the brethren from whom he had been separated more than a year. The new chapels were also progressing fimely at Wen An and Lu Kou Ch'iao. At that time there

had no school for boys outside Peking.Now we have five country schools in runnin g order,with about fifty boys. Since before Thanksgiving,Mr.Stelle has made almost weekly visits to the village of Ping Fang,about six miles east of Peking.There we have a fine property ,formerly a temple,but now belonging to the Board.Now that Tungcho resigns its hold on the village of Chu Tzu Fang,near Ping Fang,there is quite a little company of Christians to gather on Sabbath days.Mr. Stelle hopes soon to open a chapel in Tung Pa,a large market town two li distant.Mr.Stelle has been faithful in these visits and it is to be hoped will see large results of his work.He has the privilege,not new to workers in country places,of pushing his wheel home in the face of a stiff head wind or with a punctured tire.

In October,Miss Russell and Mr.and Mrs.Ament an extended tour to our districts south of Peking.There seems no reason why the names of our out-stations should not grow as familiar to the people at home as the stations themselves.By rail to Cho Chou is a pleasant change from the old form of locomotion by mule-cart.The progress in this field is refreshing,notwithstanding the opposition of the Catholics and the general state of unrest that has prevailed for a good portion of the year.

We have here fine premises with about sixtyrooms(chien)under eleven different rooms,this does not count in the four business shops which are part of the premises.Two schools are in order,doing good work,one for boys and one for girls.A Bible woman is located.The preacher,Li Pen

Yuan,seems to have the work well in hand and commands the respect of all.The main expenses of this station,helper,Bible-woman,chapel-keeper, schoolfor boys and board of six boys at present,are borne from the revenue of lands received as gifts from the official or as indemnity. The papers are made in the name of the American Board,with Mr.Ament's name as trustee,according to the plan mentioned in the last treaty with France.The income about covers the above mentioned items and leaves to the native churchthe miscellaneous expenses incident to such a station.That this apparent endowment has worked no harm to the church is shown in the fact that the contributions of the local church have increased more than three-fold during the past year.The mmmbers are mostly simple farmers,few city people,and only two or three could be recloned as even well-to-do.The people here,as in other out-stations, from the indemnity paid to them,have helped largely in the work of the reconstruction of the building,adapting them to the proper use of a mission station.As to the land which we claim as our own,as also the mortgaged lands,there can be no shadow of a doubt as to the legality of our title.No one has raised counter claimsand the papers are made out in proper form.Two widows,made so by Boxer outrages,and their families,are supported by the church.With the bricks and timbers from a Boxer temple which fell into our hands,it is hoped tp put up a good two storey house for the accommodation of foreign visitors.A fine new school-room
schhhlroom(infact two rooms,one for girls,)has been put up which will
easily accommodate forty boys and foreign benches have been placed there

easily accommodate forty boys and foreign benches have been placed there for their use. They have an organ for use at services which Mrs. Li plays very well. As Deacon Liu, of this church, has been called to be pastor at Nan Meng his place was filled by the election of two deacons, Mr. Tung and Mr. Hsiung were elected, fine men who command the respect of all. Deacon Tung lives on the premises at his own charges, being a well-to-do man. He not only gives practically his whole time to the work of the church but is liberal with his money. A man of such character and life would be rare in any land. A Christian widow (made so be Boxer outrages) and three children live on the premises and makes herself useful in cooking the food for the boys who board there. Another widow (her husband was shot while working on the trenches in Peking during the siege) lives here and cares for two young nieces who attend Mrs. Li's school. Altogether, including our shops, over forty people are accommodated on our premises of whom more than half pay rent. Many pages could be takem up in reporting this station but we mention only a few salient points. Mr. Stelle spent a month with this station at the close of last year. His presence and activities were very grateful to the church. The black cloud of Catholicism which has so darkened their prospects needs to be dissipated and the people need stimulus to keep from being depressed in spirit. But we think the church is better for this discipline of fear. A matter of special interest has been the opening seized by helper Li

to reach some of the young in his vicinity.In a box factorynear-by there are about a dozen young men who have studied every evening with the helper for months and seem to lose no interest.Most of them have been taken on probation and afterwards baptized.The boys school has prospered in the charge of Teacher T'an,one of the best known literary men in the city.He was a Christian before the troubles and has held to his faith in the midst of much opposition at home and from neighbors. Helper Li has done some thing in assisting some of the advanced boys in geography and arithmetic.It is hoped this school may prepare boys directly for Tungchou.Our hope must lie largely in these country schools .The boys are serious and earnest and anxious to learn.

Ping Ting----From Cho Chou we proceded ~~to~~ fifteen miles south-east to the market town of Ping Ting.This town is on the direct route to our southern stations and was opened a few years ago by the energy of Miss Russell.The chapel has been rented but the income of a little land there has largely paid the expenses.Several girls from this place are in the Bridgman school and three boys are studying,respectively,two in Cho Chou and one in Peking.New premises have now been purchased and suitable buildings will soon be in order for all forms of mission work.This field has seemed a li ttle sterile but signs of interest are not wanting.The old helper here was killed by the Boxers and his place is very imperfectly filled by a man Shantung who has been some time in the

and who does not seem to get into his work and hold of the people.

NAN MENG.---Sixty li south of Ping Ting is the market town of Nan Meng in the Pa Chou department.Fairly good premises have been rented here for years.Negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of larger premises near by.Nan Meng was greatly bereaved by the death (supposedto be dead as he has not been heard of for three years)of Pastor Hung who had done faithful work there since the place was opened.He tilled the ground welland the fruits are apparent as the years go by.His father, the oldest member of the Peking church,was appointed to take the son's place and has done well but he succumbed to disease at the first of the year and again the church was without a preacher.Some old roots of bitterness still existed between the Christians and the ex-boxers and this visit was largely spent in settling matters.The funeral of Helper Hung on the trip this spring was an event which seemed to bring the church nearer togethera nd they are now working in harmony.The old helper had started a school before his death and we trust it will grow and prosper and be a memorial of his life.

PAO TING HSIEN.---Forty li south of Nan Meng is the little city of Pao Ting where we secured premises in 1900 and there is the promise of a chapel there in the near future,as work has begun anf John Fan,a former student in Tungchou,is on the ground.

Fan Chia Chuang.--Sixteen li from the city is the village of the Fan

Family,our old stamping ground for many years.Deacon Heng, of the Peking church,occupied the chapel at Shih Ko Chuang,Nine li distant,and Mrs. Hung,the Bible woman,wife of the deceased pastor Hung,was the efficient helper at the Fan villageand vicinity.She had the work well in hand and commands the respect of allmost of whom have known her from girlhood.Though by ne means a bold womanshe conducts the sabbath services and teaches a little school,visits neighboring villages and abounds in all good works.Three men were baptized here,Mrs.Hung retaining the fruits of her s pecial work till the next visit.

WEN AN HSIEN.---- Twenty li across the plain is the city of Wen An,a dilapidated city with reviving fortunes since the waters have receded. Here is a complete equipment,begun by Mr.Wilder,with the aid of helper T'ang.Now the buildings were completed and the chapel was to be dedicated.Large mat sheds had been erected to accommodate the 500 guests who had been invited.The walls of outer and inner chapels were lined with banners and tablets,the gifts of officials,gentry and country people. The se veral days of feasting and and the general expense of the whole affair was largely paid by the friends and invited guests,the whole sum coming to about two hundred taels.The work is not very productive in this field,there being only about twenty five Christians after as many years of work.The people in the vicinity are ignorant and easily believe all adverse rumors.The helper musters only a small congregation and as there are very few children among them it has been hard to start a

school.But a small school is finally established,the teacher being a literary man,and one of the two new deacons elected on a subsequent trip.

Second Tour.---A second trip to these same regions was made by Mr.and Mrs.Ament in March and April of 1903.Among the things pleasant to record was the sign of progress over the situation six months before. At Wen An,the school was in progress and three men were baptized,two deacons elected.At the Fan village,seven persons were baptized and the new chapel marked out.Shih Ko Chuang chapel will be closed as a chapel, and may be rented out as a shop.The field has proven unproductive after a fair trial and Deacon Heng is needed in Peking.At Nan Meng there seven baptisms,among them being the father and mother of deacon,Chang, recently deceased,who had asked of his parents as a dying request that they should repent and be baptized.This the parents decided to do. Deacon Liu of Cho Chou was unanimously elected to become their preacher and they pledged half his salary as well as half the support of the school which was in good order with ten or mor boys.The church-members had purchased fifty mu of land with contributions from their indemnity and the proceeds of this land with other regular contributions make this church more than half self-supporting. Dea.Liu visited the field and has decided to accept the call,as personal and unbiassed a call as any preacher ever had.He is now in Peking for a few weeks of study and attendance on the annual meeting before going to his post.One deacon was elected here to fill Bro.Chang's vacancy.

At Cho Chou, seven persons were baptized, and a full chapel, with many intelligent women, was a sight to dwell upon with pleasure. There were church-members of many years standing, now with sons, grandsons or nephews, with them to take their places when they should pass away. There had been a real effort on the part of the old members to accomplish this and they were filled with joy in consequence. The boys school numbers more than twenty pupils and the girls number about half as many. Two deacons were elected, as the growing responsibilities are too great for one. Bro. Hsiung was chosen as one, a man over seventy years of age, yet hale and hearty, standing so well in his village that his friends protected him from the Boxers and not a cent did he pay not make any recantations.

Pu An Tun.---From Cho Chou to P'u An T'un, in Liang Hsiang, we passed over a road familiar from many traversings. At Pu An Tun the village Temple had been made over to the church by unanimous action of the village elders, with 26 1/2 mu of land. The buildings are in good repair and are now occupied by the preacher, Sun, and two families whose houses were torn down in 1900 and have not been restored. Bro. Sun is a new arrival as a helper, having little education, but a warm heart and good sense. He was over-joyed to report that he had three boys studying with him and had a goodly list of inquirers. Five people of long standing as probationers were baptized and two deacons elected, as it seems best for all the churches to have these officers chosen. Several villages were visited. In one village found the owner, a well-to-do farmer, had walled off a small court with

several rooms and had the motto over the door"Gospel Hall"(Fu Yin T'ang and dedicated the room to the study of the Bible.He wanted his old father baptized as he might not have another opportunity.This region is wonderfully ready for the gospel and the labor of past years has not been in vain.The next step will be to secure good premises in the district city and already negotiations are in progress.

The last Sabbath was spent at Lu Kou Ch'iao with the church in their new rooms and pleasant chapel.About seventy people greeted us on the day and it was a pleasure to speak to a company instructed as are the people who have come into the church under helper Wang's administration Three deacons were elected at this place,one a sort of deacon emeritus and an employee of the Bible society.As to the young men,Li of Cho Chou and Wang of the Bridge,the question arises whether or not the time has not arrived for their regular ordination to the ministry. Both are able men,equipped for work and reliable in character.The capable working force of the mission would be enlarged by such a step. One station has been omitted,Shun I Hsien,sixty li east of Peking. Here new premises have been secured,put in order and dedicated just before our annual meeting opened.Out of sixty five members,we were left with only about fifteen after the Boxer troubles,the rest being killed.The chapel would have been dedicated some what earlieronly that

the local official just appointed to his post requested the use of the rooms till his Yamen was put in order. A small chapel has been opened at the Western Hills by two Christians themselves.This gives us eighteen preaching places.As to schools we have six,the one in Peking with forty or more boys.The North church will as speedily as possible start a school.Men are the great need.Places are waiting for the.To meet this need Pastor Jen suggested inviting the principal candidates for helpership to a class in Peking for purposes of study.The class is now organized and has three sessions a day.There are eight men in regular attendance of whom only one receives his food.In the morning they study Church history,at one o'clock Pastor Jen has them in Evidences of Christianity and at se ven o'clock Chang Hsien Sheng takes them in the Life of Christ .The North church was dedicated on Sunday May I7th,Mr.Meech of the London mission preaching the sermon.For this church the Chistians have contributed II00 taels which sum has been nearly s fficient for the repairs and alterations.Pastor Jen will start in with a member-ship of about fifty,the remnant of the ninety members he had before the Boxer troubles.We expect large things from that church as it well located, has a working membership all devotedly attached to their pastor who is a pastor indeed to them all.

At the south church services have been held in two places during the year.The street chapel,holding 300 people is usually full and overcrowded on special occasions.

he Sunday School in charge of Teacher Kuo has been well conducted and ttended.Miss Sheffield has had school of neighboring children which s enthusiastically supported by about fifty of her immediate friends. t has done a good work and doubtless will grow in size when we get int he new church.Ground was broken for the new church on May 3rd.and work ill be pushed as fast as possible.With thenew school house for the oys which we hope for soon and our new church building,we shall feel retty well equipped for work and can hope for the growth and expansion hich the gospel we preach and the sifuation would seem to justify.

W. S. Ament

Statistics for Peking Station 1913

Membership at Beginning of year		425
Added during year by		
Baptism Peking	83	
" Out-stations	44	
By Letter	3	130
Total Membership		555

Schools for Boys	6
Pupils	50
Ordained Pastors	1
others helpers	10
Preaching Places	18

Contributions - Regular $ 131.00
North Chapel Special 750.00
Man Mens " 175.00

$ 1,056.00

Wolking Station

1903

Report of Bridgman School for the years 1902 - 1903

The school was dismissed early in June shortly after the last report was presented. Not many days later the quarters which the girls had occupied in the Mongol palace became the temporary home of Dr and Mrs Ament. The change from the school beehive with its incongruous combination of elegant palace furniture and hastily thrown together pine tables and benches, to the carefully screened and daintily ordered rooms of Mrs Ament was not more marked than many others ~~of the changes~~ of these strange kaleidoscopic years. We knew that the pupils could not gather again in the palace as our lease expired in October and so sent them to their homes with no definite time fixed for return. Dr Ingram spent the long summer days in diligently pressing forward the work of building. Walls went up rapidly. The slate roof was on before the rains and we had good hope of getting into our new home in the early autumn. But unfortunate mistakes on the part of those who furnished the heating apparatus caused long delay, largely increased expense, and much trying labor ~~on the part of~~ to Dr Ingram and his assistants. It was November before we ventured to set a day for the return of the pupils and the 22nd of that

month ~~[illegible]~~ before the pupils began to come in. Even then the dormitories were not heated - forty or fifty girls were housed for some days in the large dining room while a force of workmen struggled with the final adjustment of makeshift attachments that the heater might be made available before the cooking fire could be removed from the U. G. - It was the very last of November before we received the city girls and the school work began. The year's work has thus been done in six months, from which the New Years holidays of twenty days were subtracted -

Our dormitories and school house, in which are main school and recitation rooms, office and dining room, kitchen & laundry, have proved convenient and pleasant. That we made no mistakes in planning our cottage, but we have secured a commodious, attractive and on the whole very pleasant home for the Bridgman school and its work. We cannot express too warmly our gratitude for the patient fidelity and skill with which Mr Ingram labored on our behalf. When the furnace came out lacking parts without which it was useless he supplied the deficiency in part by the labor of his own hands. In season and out of season, as more than one nights work can attest, endeavoring by his own abundant care and thoughtfulness to make up for the lack of these things on the part of those who sent out a heating plant with so little attention to details that but for his ingen-

sity and unsparing toil it would have been worthless for the season. That we were able to have a school at all during the winter we owe to his efforts in supplying deficiencies. We hope before many months to be able to plan definitely for the Kindergarten building and additional dormitory room which we shall need in the near future if the growth of the school is such as we have reason to anticipate from the increasing number of day and station schools which are its feeders.

Teachers. As during the previous year Miss Chapin, Miss Sheffield and Miss Philip have been the foreign instructors. They have had the aid of one of the graduates of 1901 for the entire year, and of another member of the same class for the first term. The duties of motherhood took her from us in February. Her place has been partially supplied by another former pupil a young widow, who also taught a day school for outside children a part of each day. The work of the assistant who has been with us steadily has grown more and more valuable. She is one on whom we might hope soon to place heavy responsibilities but that she cannot probably remain with us as she is to be married within a year or two. One reason why we do, and must, grow more slowly than schools for young men in the matter of ~~self-supply~~ teachers and helpers, is this, always to be anticipated loss just as they are becoming useful of our best assistants. But homes, and our country schools will thus gain what we thus lose, and in God's good time some one will choose and keep the teachers place not as a temporary, but as a life work.

Miss Chapin had almost uninterruptedly good health during the year and was able to do both teaching and attending to some other departments of work until laid aside by an attack of pneumonia in April. She rallied from it more quickly than we could have anticipated and will soon be in quite her usual health again. We are under great obligation to the Pres^n^ mission for sparing Miss Mc Killican as nurse and Dr Mackay as physician during our time of need.
The wise unwearied nurse, who during the long years has been the succor of so many, was thus cared for by our skilful as well as loving who came without request from us to the charge of the sick room, and did every thing possible for her patient. Miss Sheffields change of plans has made no difference in her devotion to the school. She kept up her teaching to the close of the term - May 20th - and promises to recommence it when the girls gather in the autumn - We cannot expect her to do all from the new home with its demands which she has done in the past - the need of re inforcements is increased by even the partial loss of our only youthful teacher, the one who has before her the prospect of years of service -
Miss Wilson has expressed her willingness to come to our aid if the mission so elect. and we confidently hope that she may be so designated at this meeting. Even her efficient aid however will not do away with the importance of having some one lady sent out at once to prepare for work in the near future.

Pupils. The entire number of pupils in the school during the year has been 74. Of these nine were from Shansi, six from Shan Tung, nine from Paoting fu, and the remainder from Peking, Tientsin, Tang Cho and their outstations. Of this number three have died, one was dismissed after a few weeks with us as lacking in integrity as to be an unfit member of such an household, two other went to their homes because of illness, with the hope of returning another term.

Health of the family. During last summer's epidemic of cholera two of our pupils were among its victims both belonging to the F.F.F. station, and both at that time at home. One of these girls was a member of the Senior class, a brilliant scholar who gave promise of becoming an exceptionally good teacher. Among the classes in C. Sci. History last year none showed more careful, faithful work on the part of the instructor than theirs. Her disease was brought on by her impudence in spending the night by the side of her grandfather's coffin. He had died of cholera and she knew the risk but could not be dissuaded. She was taken ill the next day and died in a few hours. The other girl was of frail constitution. She realized from the first that she was not likely to recover, and made plans for the distribution of her little possessions, and for her funeral with entire calmness and much loving thought for her friends. She charged them about her own and one not to spend any thing unnecessary on the last things for her, especially not to buy a coffin more expensive than that in which her father had been buried, and to be sure to give a

portion of her indemnity money to a cousin who is studying in Japan. Her matters attended to she waited in great joyous anticipation for the "coming of Jesus". Her last word was "He will be here soon." She passed into unconsciousness and awoke with Him.

We hoped much from the more wholesome buildings and quiet we giving better physical care to the girls. In this we have not been entirely disappointed and six months is too short a time in which to test the results of such change. We have still had much hindrance in school work from malarial troubles among the girls and not a few are semi-invalids. One member of the Senior Class, who has tuberculosis has been quite troublied and at her home since the New Year. Another, one of the Shansi girls, left a month before the close of the term suffering from two malarial fevers. A very serious case of pneumonia caused us great anxiety in March, but the precious life was spared and the girl has recovered fair health. Dr Mackey of the Pres^n Mission has been our attending physician and has taken kindly and efficient care of serious cases but she is overwhelmed with her own work and as we only call her when need is urgent it leaves much care of all minor cases upon those in charge.

Course of Study. Our plan of adding to the course of study has been carried out. So that the present senior class will have had a year and a half more of school work than any previous graduates. They expect to complete their course

at the next Chinese New Year. The studies have added have been a High School Physiology, in place of a very elementary previously used. Algebra, Geometry, Hygiology, Mental Philosophy, Chinese History and an analytical study of Mencius based upon Dr Legge's Mind of Mencius. The last two branches were taught largely by Teacher Chang Hsi Hsin whose scholarly and enthusiastic interest in China and its classics with his devout and thoughtful devotion to the Truth as it is in Jesus made him a rare exponent of both to his pupils, of whom the foreign teacher was happy to count himself as one. It is hoped that in the time left this class may take up Biology and Church History - It is by such gradual additions to the curriculum that we expect to see the school grow naturally into a college, a name which we do not covet, until we have attained that which it should denote.

Religious Life - There has been nothing of especially marked religious interest during the year, nor has there been any of apathy and coldness. The meetings of the C.E. conducted by the girls have always been interesting sometimes very solemn and tender, while the daily time of Silent Bible Study followed by morning worship has given the keynote to the day. Evening prayers conducted by foreign and native teachers in turn, has given opportunity for many helpful lessons. Twelve of the girls have united with the church on profession of faith and thirteen been received on probation during the year - These are the things of

which we can make record. - Within our hearts are others, now easy to formulate which lead us to believe that our pupils have been learning better things than any of those on which we examine them, things which will appear in the testing times of life as they come to each one - the testing times of school life and its every day experiences and as we see how one or another acquits herself under some disappointment or provocation we estimate the strength or weakness of the new life which she has received. If we note with such joy self conquest, love triumphant over pride and desire for the first place what must be the tender gladness of Him who gives the victory and whose one desire for His followers is that they learn of Him, that He may make them fit for large service.

<u>General Conditions</u> With change of surroundings and increase of numbers the character of the school must also change. Its general aims and methods remain the same but we expect more from those to whom so much has been given.

In this we have not been wholly disappointed and we look back upon a year of almost unclouded sunshine in the atmosphere of the household - of growing confidence and affection between teachers and pupils. The cases of discipline have been few and the result increased sympathy and respect - our girls are impulsive and easily discouraged and need just as

such girls do every where: many suggestions and steady control! To this they respond for the most part with a docility oriental rather than occidental and this is much to repay the teachers watch care who opens to them from her larger store new realms of thought and feeling. The school is under obligation to the members of the Peking and Ling Cho stations and to brethren from the Pres^n and London Missions for their aid in the Sabbath morning services during the year. The street chapel in which the Peking church met was quite too small to accomodate our large family in addition to the other attendants so we were obliged to meet by ourselves in the school room - For S.S. we found room with the general congregation as we did for the mid week prayer meeting so that we have not been entirely shut off from the church life - When the new church is finished it will be most conveniently near to us and we shall greatly enjoy once more forming a part of the general assembly connected with the station. After such a report it seems hardly necessary to call attention to the need of immediate addition to the teaching force. Those connected with the school are obliged to teach such a variety of subjects as to crowd their time and make adequate preparation impossible while the continuous work in the

classroom compels the neglect of other not less important aid to the development of their pupils. If a Kindergarten, in addition to the other training needed is soon sent out we may have the opportunity to inaugurate in this department so long desired. If not it is probable that one of the other missions will do so, and we shall find ourselves obliged to send pupils elsewhere for such training. We delayed so long any adequate provision for medical work in Peking that missions on either side of us had their hospitals & dispensaries before we were ready to begin. We may find ourselves in the same position with regard to the training school and kindergarten. This may be God's plan but since one field has opened and opened, as we were able, such work it seems natural that we rather than others should carry it forward. Union with the Presbyterian mission in the educational work for girls is already begun. It is very desirable that a committee should be appointed by this mission to confer with a similar one from the Presbyterian as to method and conditions of such union, and we suggest that one be chosen during this meeting. Our ideals for the school are far beyond any present realization, but through a year of peculiar difficulties the good hand of the Lord has been upon us, and we look forward with glad confidence to the day of higher attainment & more ade-

quate corps of instructors and richer spiritual life among those beloved young women entrusted to our care. Mary H. Porter.

Edward Hall
University School
Upper Fourth Form Classical
April 25th 1903.

Report of Peking Station, ~~June 2,~~ 1903-04

Missionaries on the field: Rev.W.S.Ament,D.D. Miss.Mary H.Porter.
Mrs.Mary P.Ament, Miss.Jane E.Chapin.
Rev.William B.Stelle, Miss.Luella Miner.
Mrs.Elisabeth S.Stelle, Miss.Bertha P.Reed.

In the United States: Rev.Charles E.Ewing,
Mrs.Charles E.Ewing,
Miss,Nellie N.Russell,

After brave and continued effort to secure health, Miss.Russell finally decided to seek new vigor in the home-land and sailed July 31. Very many whom she has helped keep her in their lives and pray for her recovery and return. Miss.Miner cheered us on Sep.2, and MIss.Reed on Dec.10. Mr.and Mrs.Thurston attached us to themselves and to the new mission,and their necessary return and disappointment was thoroughly ours. The death of Mr.Thurston calls out our sympathy for his wife and friends, and our pray-ers for the mission upon which focused the purpose of his life. Miss. Porters home going takes away a prop from many parts of the work, and a strength from many of our lives, but we can all work just a little harder for the joy of thinking that she is having a change and will be back to us again. This year with the Peking Station is the kind we prayed for before coming to China, and the kind we pray that those coming later may long experience, namely: free opportunity to impart, and normal appropriation on every side.

New Equipment: Our equipment is growing. The building of the new church has been prolonged, but the increased waiting will be well rewarded. It will be dedicated in the Fall. The boys school building is completed and the dormitory nearly ready for roof. That school will open next Fall in quarters accommodating from 80 to 100 boys and adapted to the benefits of cleanliness, fresh air and sunshine. The house for Mr.and Mrs.Stelle will be ready by Fall.At the North Chapel a new girls school building has been fitted up. This is a continuation of the Emily Ament Memorial School and the expenses come from that indemnity fund. At Fang Shan Hsien the new plant taken over from the London Mission, cost $300, a spacious cor-

See Page 1½

At one of our most distant outstations and, also, at Peking memorial services were held for Dr Blodgett. Dr. Ament preached the memorial sermon at both places and paid loving tribute to the founder of our North China Mission. Peking and our outstations, as the scene of the most of Dr. Blodgetts labors will long keep fresh and strong the impressions and memories of this faithful factor and true friend. Children whom he baptized and named are now entering our schools, for it is ten years since Dr Blodgett returned to America. To those of maturer growth the decade brings less change, but after the changes of many decades, when many generations here have followed their first foreign teacher to the common home land above, the name of Dr. Blodgett will still be potent and precious in Peking and North China, and the work which he has done here for the Master will ever abide.

-ner lot on the main street,with chapel,helpers quarters and two rooms for school or other purpose. At Men Tou Tsun a six room building has been leased and repaired. At Tung Pa a five room house has been secured and repaired. This is to be the gift of our zealous Deacon Kuo to the local church, when that body is strong enough to maintain Christian work there. Liang Hsiang is the last but one of the old stations to be reopened. Here ground adjacent to our property has been purchased, and a street chapel, main chapel, school room and helpers quarters are now building. The Hsun I Hsien premises have been doubled by a recent purchase.

Peking. South Church: Although the Bridgeman School has a seperate Sun--day service, our street chapel has not been able to contain all who want--ed to come to the regular Sunday morning worship. Dr.Ament conducts this service when in the city. And the after meeting by reason of the number and interest of the inquirers, has throughout the year proved a most ap-pealing second congregation. The Sunday school through the teachers meet--ing conducted by Dr.Amenthas been kept at good pace, but larger quarters are absolutely necessary for fuller growth and progress. The Christian Endeavor Society in the church has been well attended, and maintains pos-itive works of helpfulness. The Young Mens Christian Association in the boys school, which was started by the two teachers who were members at Tung Chou, is even more conspicuously active and enthusiastic. They have contributed every Sunday over a tiao for some good purpose; and when a small boy voluntarily and regularly gives away his own money, the trans--action is big with meaning. The boys school of 60 pupils has been responsive to the efforts of its two teachers acting under the direction of ~~Mrs~~ Dr.Ament. Mrs.Ament has taught three of the classes daily, besides a class in English. Twenty three of the scholars are borders and they have been made to feel at home in our midst. The problem of caring properly for the health and happiness of the scholars has been greater because of the inadequate quarters. The new buildings will relieve this strain. It

has not been the aim to heighten the grade but to raise the standard of the teaching. The religeous life of the pupils has been an encouragement to us all. The attendance at our street chapel, as also at the street chapel of the North church, has been constantly good. The majority of those who come, come again. Many drift away, but some remain and as their interest grows work for others. During the Chinese new year vaca--tion Dr.Ament had a station class of ten men from the country. Some of these were not Christians, but were young men who as literary graduates and teachers of schools were appreciative of the opportunity for a wider outlook. Pastor Jen and teacher Kuo, of the boys school, aided daily in the instruction. A few lectures were also given by others. The Christian leaders from the various stations and the teachers of schools from those districts, who although not professing Christians, seemed of one mind and purpose and all went back to their work with new desire and new zeal.

The kindergarten work opened up by Mrs.Stelle ### this year has all the brightness and promise which ought to cluster about healthy, active chil--dren. Two girls from the upper class of the Bridgeman School and three from the Methodist School, have acted as assistant teachers, and have had their minds opened to things new and wonderful, in quite as marked a de--gree as the children. The number of scholars has constantly kept up to the limits of available space. The great achievements of the Kindergarten system in other countries will not be lessened when Chinese children are the participants.

North Chapel: Our North Chapel is our joy. Pastor Jen and his wife like the full fredom of directing that work according to their own ideas, and we all delight to see the animation and good results which there abound. They are capable and understand well their great responsibility, and are appreciative of all the help which the Board and missionaries give. The girls school has been changed to include a boarding department, and the scholars have increased from 13 to 17. A new and better teacher, a Tung

Chou graduate, has been secured for the boys school, which now has 21 pu -pils. Plans are under way for a dispensary. Teals 170 are now in hand and 500 are expected. The Chinese neighbors and friends who are not Chris- -tians have promised to contribute the larger part of these funds. Dr. Tsui, a graduate of TungChou college and seminary, and a student for nine years with Dr.Ingram, has engaged to give his time as physician. He resid- -es near by, is a warm friend of the pastors, and glad to have the enlarg- -ed practice,which the dispensary affords. If this young physician, who has not been the positive force in Christian work which could be desired, can be bound by these ties of friendship, profession and race to the grow- -ing work of the North church, a life-long usefulness may result. The dis- pensary in that district will certainly be a great help to the little chu- -rch. Their out-station at Men Tou Tsun,12 miles west of Peking, is receiving their enthusiastic attention, and progressing well under the care. The new chapel was dedicated on May 11. Perhaps no single village in North China, more conspicuously marks the great change that has come in the attitude of the Chinese towards outside help, than this Manchu, sol- -dier encampment of Men Tou Tsun. Five years ago a foreigner could not pass their streets without reviling and worse. Now they are most cordial and invite instruction.

Touring: Dr.and Mrs.Ament made a circuit of our country stations last July and again during March. The farthest point is Wen Nan, 100 miles S.W. of Peking. The railway to Cho Chou greatly helps on the longest stage, but a month is all too short to visit our principal out-stations and stop even a very short time at each. Dr.and Mrs.Ament also made a short trip to Hsun I Hsien, 20 miles East of Peking, which heretofore has stood off somewhat by itself.We hope now that the stations at PingFangEr and Tung Pa,both E. of Peking, will bind this Eastern work more closely to us. Mr.andMrs.Stelle made the country circuit trip in October. In Mar. they made a weeks trip to Fang Shan Hsieh. Both Dr.Ament and Mr.Stelle have made frequent short

country trips. Our combined country trips amount to one missionary in the country nine months of the year and aided by his wife one half of that time. Liu Kou Chiao: This little church, perhaps, are the poorest in this worlds goods of any company of our Christians, a number of the families being able to provide but one meal a day and getting the other meal, or as much of it as they receive, from the free distribution of a small cup of rice broth, which the emperor provides for that impoverished regeon; but they are corrispondingly conspicuous for having their treasure in heaven and their hearts set on things above. Teacher Wang continues to really feed this little flock and the word of God dwell in them richly. Teacher Wang also goes once a month to the new station at Fang Shan Hsien. This station was much neglected after the boxer trouble, but through no fault of the London Mission, for Mr. Stonehouse was murdered while making a country trip and the foreigners were too few to cover all the needs of their field, The Chinese teacher proved faithless to those whom he ought to have aided. The Christians were defrauded of their indemnities at the time when they so sorely needed funds. The little flock were scattered and individual members in their discouragement, fell into sin. The work has been to reorganize this this little church. They are most appreciative of attention and help. Three young men have been baptized who for years have been in the relation of probationers. Some others will soon be ready for membership. This little church needs instruction and encouragement. The promise is in their willingness to receive, and the church now may be reported as reorganized and growing. Pu An Tun: The great change and promise reported last year has grown and flowered as we hoped. Twelve have been received into the church and ten on probation. That whole regeon is friendly and being benefitted by their right attitude toward that which is high and good.

Cho Chou now reports three schools for boys. One of these maintained by contributions from the ChoChou church is in a village where the Christians are too few to support their own school and where, happily, some

outside of the church are willing to have their children receive Christian instruction. The third school, though with a Christian teacher is support-ed entirely by those outside of the church. The new girls school at CHO-Chou has had a most successful year. Last fall the new chapels were dedicated at Ping Ching, Nan Meng, and Pao Ti Hsien. The Chinese eas-ily incline to make such occasions, promiscuously social with large oppor-tunity for eating, but at these three places they were ready to come tog-ether in the spirit of worship; and both the Christians and their neigh-borhood friends were impressed with the religeous meaning of the occasion and a deep spirit of thanksgiving prevailed. In the Winter like ded-ication services were held at Tung Pa. Here the Christians are few in number and the work to be considered as new, so that the true spirit of the occasion was less easily realized. A few days before the dedication Deacon Kuo and Mr. Stelle called upon all the gentry of the town. Our advances toward friendliness were most kindly received and their respon-ses were hearty and have continued. At Pao Ti Hsien the power of God has been manifested in a striking manner. After the dedication of the new chapel there last Fall, a number of young men who had become inte rested in the truth, spoke with deep regret of their inability to enter and progress in the new life, because they were confirmed opium eaters. They were told that God would give them the strength to break away from their ruining habit , and were encouraged to pray. They began to meet to-gether in the chapel and in their common need to pray together for power Definite steps were taken to leave off the opium. The stronger could help the weaker and together in prayer they fought and waited. Some of them would not leave the chapel. Week after week they stayed there. They prayed. They read the Scriptures. They sang hymns. In the times of the greatest suffering and temptation several said that the singing of hymns brought relief and hope. As they conquered, they gained in enthusiasm. Then other came. The little chapel gained quite a fame in that district, as a place

where men were aided to leave off smoking opium. That Hsien city has only 380 homes, but there were two prosperous ppium shops. Both of these have closed their doors. 36 young men in that regeon have in the last six mon-ths been changed from opium slaves to freemen, and are interested in Christian truth. Three have been received on probation, Five may be called converted, and others of the number are interested and learning. The young helper of that place is greatly encouraged, and the little church is full of joy.

We now have I6 schools, and in the stations without schools there is a keen desire for them. In some villages where there are only one or two Christians, their neighbors who are outside of the church have asked that a self-supporting school be started and a proper teacher secured. In one village this has already been accomplished. In another village where the Christians are more numerous there is a regularly organized union village school. It is a great opportunity to be able to aid in the estab-lishment of new schools which begin on a broad and right basis.

Perhaps no single indication shows more clearly the great change of attitude towards the so called foreign religeon, than the demand for the Scriptures. Only a year or two ago for a man to sell portions of the Scri-ptures was slow and difficult. Now a man can sell a thousand in a month. The people buy , and the people read. There is a real demand for the prin-ted word and for the truth. There was a time when they did not want to hear , now they ask questions. Who could wish more than to be here and to help in some way to satisfy the deep and growing desire for knowledge, for truth , for God.

Partial Statistics.

Membership at the beginning of the year		535	Schools for boys	9	pupils 152
Received through death	8		" " girls	7	" 164
" letter	7		Kindergarten	1	" 20
" Excommunication	1		Ordained Pastor	1	
	16	16	Other helpers	11	
Added in Peking	64		Teachers Boys Schools	9	
" " Outstations	84		" Girls "	7	
	148	539	Preaching places	18	
			Contributions regular		gold $142.30
			" special		543.54
			(including money in hand for North Chapel dispensary)		

where men were aided to leave off smoking opium. That Hsien city has only 380 homes, but there were two prosperous opium shops. Both of these have closed their doors. 26 young men in that region have in the last six months been changed from opium slaves to freemen, and are interested in Christian truth. Three have been received on probation, five may be called converted, and others of the number are interested and learning. The young helper of that place is greatly encouraged, and the little church is full of joy.

We now have 16 schools, and in the stations without schools there is a keen desire for them. In some villages where there are only one or two Christians, their neighbors who are outside of the church have asked that a self-supporting school be started and a proper teacher secured. In one village this has already been accomplished. In another village where the Christians are more numerous there is a regularly organized union village school. It is a great opportunity to be able to aid in the establishment of new schools which begin on a broad and right basis.

Perhaps no single indication shows more clearly the great change of attitude towards the so called foreign religion, than the demand for the Scriptures. Only a year or two ago for a man to sell portions of the Scriptures was slow and difficult. Now a man can sell a thousand in a month. The people buy, and the people read. There is a real demand for the printed word and for the truth. There was a time when they did not want to hear, now they ask questions. Who could wish more than to be here and to help in some way to satisfy the deep and growing desire for knowledge, for truth, for God.

Report 1894

Peking - 1903-04

In our compound last Summer there came bubbling up from ~~over~~ two hundred and twenty feet below ground a continueing stream of pure cold water. This artesian well is the gift of Mr. James W. Porter. It is situated just off the street in the North part of our compound. From the well there issue three streams, one to the girls school, one to the main compound, and one to the street. We and our neighbors enjoy increas--ingly this health-giving luxury. After analyzing this water, Dr. Grey of the British Legation, pronounced it exceptionally pure and safe. The soil of Peking is a mixture of old lime and sand and broken brick. In digging new foundations, however deep the excavations, it is still the same debr--is of former buildings which is found, the old many times used materials, crusted together or disintegrated. The city has risen gradually, stratum upon stratum, as for centuries old houses have been torn down and new ones built. But now far down and below these layers of old material, used by generation after genaration, we have tapped living springs of fresh water, and this is brought up to us through the dry accumulation of the ruins of ages. Blest with these refreshing streams from below the--re is to be born in upon our ears from above, the sweet tones of our new bell. The inscription of which reads: In memory of Jeremiah Porter, D.D. ~~#### ### ###

Supplement to the Evening Star, New Bedford, Mass. 1904

In our compound last Summer there came bubbling up from over two hundred and twenty feet below ground a continuing stream of pure cold water. This artesian well is the gift of Mr. James W. Porter. It is situated just off the street in the North part of our compound. From the well there issue three streams, one to the girls school, one to the main compound, and one to the street. We and our neighbors enjoy increasingly this health-giving luxury. After analyzing this water, Dr. Grey of the British Legation, pronounced it exceptionally pure and safe. The soil of Peking is a mixture of old lime and sand and broken brick. In digging new foundations, however deep the excavations, it is still the same debris of former buildings which is found, the old many times used materials jumbled together or disintegrated. The city has risen gradually, stratum upon stratum, as for centuries old houses have been torn down and new one built. But now far down and below these layers of old material, used by generation after generation, we have tapped living springs of fresh water, and this is brought up to us through the dry accumulation of the years of ages. Blest with these refreshing streams from below the-re is to be born in upon our ears from above, the sweet tones of our new bell. The inscription on which reads: In memory of Jeremiah Porter, D.D. ~~[illegible]~~ 1804-1893 Chicago; U.S.A. A Christian Pastor and Leader; Founder of Churches; Chaplain in the Army; Devoted in the Service of Christ and Men; Who gladly gave his children to China, and her Enlightenment. 1903. J.W.P. M.H.P. "Peace and Good~~will~~ Will, Good~~will~~ Will and Peace, Peace and Good Will to all Mankind." The weight of the bell is 400 lbs. It is the gift of Miss M.H. Porter and Mr. J.W. Porter. The bell is to hang in our beautiful church tower, now rising day by day. This tower which is a great addition to the usefulness and beauty of our new church, is also a gift coming to us from Miss Porter. When completed we shall want our friends to see a picture of the church and tower.

The New Bedford Evening Star

UNION GIRLS' SCHOOLS, NORTH CHINA. 1904

For greater efficiency and ecomom y in the educational work for girls in North China we propose the following gereral scheme for union and cooperation.

I..This scheme of union and cooperation shall extend to all schools, including the most elementary and the most advanced. There shall be essential unity in regard to the course of study, the measure of self-support, and all other important questions.

II..Each Mission entering into the union shall appoint three of its members to a general committee which shall be called the Executive Committee of the Union. Of this Committee five shall constitute a quorum. This Committee shall elect from ite own m members a chairman and secretary , and other officers if necessary. It shall have power to appoint from its own menbers and from the members of the Missions, committees on courses of study, examinations, self-support, salaries paid to native assistants, and any other committees for which need may arise.

III.All schools established by any Mission in the Union shall be open to pupils from the other Missions. In the establishment by the different Missions of day schools in stations, out-stations, and sections of large cities,there shall be the same reggard for ecomomy of effort and money which any one Mission would show were it alone in that field. All schools in a given district shall be under the care of the Mission which has the most pupils in that vicinity, unless in the judgment of the Executive Committee there are special reasons for a different arrangment. No boarding school shall be established without the approval of the Executive Committee.

IV..For the present not more than one boarding school of a given grade shall be carried on in any city by the Missions in the Union. At the outset the following division of work is suggested: In Pao Ting Fu an Intermediate School under the care of the Presbyterian Mission. In Peking an Intermediate school under the care of the London Mission, and a High School (or Academy) under the care of the American Board. Pupils from the different Missions shall have equal privileges in these schools, their share in the current expenses being met by their respective Missions. Buildings and equipment shall be provided by the Mission in charge. But if in the developement of the work, any Mission, by sending a large number of pupils into the school of another Mission, thereby increases the expenditures of that Mission to a degree which is not counterbalanced by benefits which it is conferring upon its sister Mission, it shall bear its proportionate share in such increased expenditure. The plant thus constituted shall be the property of the Mission in charge, but shall not be alienated from the use of the school without the consent of the contributing Missions.

V..Any Mission which cannot enter fully into this scheme of Union shall have the privilege of sending a limited number of pupils into the schools of the Union by paying a proportionate part of current expenses.

VI..No girl with bound feet shall be admitted intoany boarding School above the elementary grade. Girls from non-Christian families may be received in limited numbers if they pay all of their expenses.

Signed by Committee for London Mission
(Who for the present are unable to
enter into the extension of the scheme as given on
the next page).

S. Evans Meech

M. Moreton

E. S. Livens.

UNION GIRLS' SCHOOLS, NORTH CHINA.

For greater efficiency and economy in the educational work for girls in North China we propose the following general scheme for union and cooperation.

I..This scheme of union and cooperation shall extend to all schools, including the most elementary and the most advanced. There shall be essential unity in regard to the course of study, the measure of self-support, and all other important questions.

II..Each Mission entering into the union shall appoint three of its members to a general committee which shall be called the Executive Committee of the Union. Of this Committee five shall constitute a quorum. This Committee shall elect from its own members a chairman and secretary , and other officers if necessary. It shall have power to appoint from its own members and from the members of the Missions, committees on courses of study, examinations, self-support, salaries paid to native assistants, and any other committees for which need may arise.

III.All schools established by any Mission in the Union shall be open to pupils from the other Missions. In the establishment by the different Missions of day schools in stations, out-stations, and sections of large cities,there shall be the same regard for economy of effort and money which any one Mission would show were it alone in that field. All schools in a given district shall be under the care of the Mission which has the most pupils in that vicinity, unless in the judgment of the Executive Committee there are special reasons for a different arrangement. No boarding school shall be established without the approval of the Executive Committee.

IV..For the present not more than one boarding school of a given grade shall be carried on in any city by the Missions in the Union. At the outset the following division of work is suggested: In Pao Ting Fu an Intermediate School under the care of the Presbyterian Mission. In Peking an Intermediate school under the care of the London Mission, and a High School (or Academy) under the care of the American Board. Pupils from the different Missions shall have equal privileges in these schools, their share in the current expenses being met by their respective Missions. Buildings and equipment shall be provided by the Mission in charge. But if in the development of the work, any Mission, by sending a large number of pupils into the school of another Mission, thereby increases the expenditures of that Mission to a degree which is not counterbalanced by benefits which it is conferring upon its sister Mission, it shall bear its proportionate share in such increased expenditure. The plant thus constituted shall be the property of the Mission in charge, but shall not be alienated from the use of the school without the consent of the contributing Missions.

V..Any Mission which cannot enter fully into this scheme of Union shall have the privilege of sending a limited number of pupils into the schools of the Union by paying a proportionate part of current expenses.

VI..No girl with bound feet shall be admitted intoany boarding School above the elementary grade. Girls from non-Christian families may be received in limited numbers if they pay all of their expenses.

Signed by Committee for London Mission
(Who for the present are unable to
enter into the extension of the scheme as given on
the next page).

S. Evans Meech

M. Moreton

E. S. Livens.

II..In our judgment the time has come when a limited number of Christian young women should have the opportunity of obtaining an eduvation above the High School grade. And as the American Board offers its buildings for the present uses of an advanced school, we recommend that such a school be established at the American Board Mission in Peking. The foreign teaching provided by each Mission shall be proportioned to the number of students which it has in the school. The salaries of teachers and the current expenses of students shall be provided by their respective Missions. When any Mission has five or more students under instruction, it shall pay to the treasurer of the Advanced School an annual interest on buildings and permanent equipment which shall be in proportion to the number of students from each Mission. If preferred some other equitable arrangement may be made for sharing the cost of buildings and equipment.

III..A Board of Managers for the Advanced School shall be appointed by the Missions entering the Union. At the beginning the American Board shall be entitled to appoint four members of this Board, and each other Mission two. In addition each Mission shall be at liberty to invite one person not identified with its work to act on the Board--the entire Board not to exceed eleven persons. As the school developes the membership in the Board may be readjusted in proportion to the number of teachers and students from ch Mission, but no Mission shall have more than four or fewer than two representatives.

..It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to elect the Principal and Treasurer of the Advanced School, though if necessary the two offices may be hold by the same person. It shall appoint the foreign faculty for the administration of the school.

The Treasurer shall present to the Board of Managers an annual account of all receipts and expenditures, such accounts being transmitted annually by the Board to the different Missions.

The appropriations from the different Missions for alla ordinary expenses of the Advanced School shall be paid by the Mission Treasurers to the Treasurer of the School, and shall then be under the control of the Faculty. It shall be necessary to have the approval of the Board of Managers for the expenditure of all moneys coming to the school from other sources if such sums exceed $100 local currency.

Committee for Presbyterian Mission

John Wherry

Eliza E. Leonard

Grace Newton.

Committee for American Board.

Luella Miner

Elizabeth Stelle

D. Z. Sheffield.

.In our judgment the time has come when a limited number of Christian young women
hould have the opportunity of obtaining an education above the High School grade.
nd as the American Board offers its buildings for the present uses of an advanced
chool, we recommend that such a school be established at the American Board Mission
n Peking. The foreign teaching provided by each Mission shall be proportioned to the
umber of students which it has in the school. The salaries of teachers and the cur-
ent expenses of students shall be provided by their respective Missions. When any
ission has five or more students under instruction, it shall pay to the treasurer
f the Advanced School an annual interest on buildings and permanent equipment which
hall be in proportion to the number of students from each Mission. If preferred
ome other equitable arrangement may be made for sharing the cost of buildings and
quipment.

..A Board of Managers for the Advanced School shall be appointed by the Missions
ntering the Union. At the beginning the American Board shall be entitled to appoint
our members of this Board, and each other Mission two. In addition each Mission shall
e at liberty to invite one person not identified with its work to act on the Board--the
ntire Board not to exceed eleven persons. As the school developes the membership in
he Board may be readjusted in proportion to the number of teachers and students from
Mission, but no Mission shall have more than four or fewer than two representatives.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to elect the Principal and Treasurer of
he Advanced School, though if necessary the two offices may be hold by the same person.
t shall appoint the foreign faculty for the administration of the school.

he Treasurer shall present to the Board of Managers an annual account of all receipts
nd expenditures, such accounts being transmitted annually by the Board to the different
issions.

The appropriations from the different Missions for all ordinary expenses of the Ad-
vanced School shall be paid by the Mission Treasurers to the Treasurer of the School,
and shall then be under the control of the Faculty. It shall be necessary to have the
approval of the Board of Managers for the expenditure of all moneys coming to the school
from other sources if such sums exceed $100 local currency.

Committee for Presbyterian Mission — Committee for American Board.

John Wherry — Lucilla Miner

Eliza E. Leonard — Elizabeth Stelle

Grace Newton. — D. Z. Sheffield.

Rec'd Aug. 1904

REPORT OF BRIDGMAN SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1903—4.

I. Foreign Faculty.

The year has been marked by great changes in the circle of instrustors, so that the new year opens with only one of the old teachers in full connection with the school, its main responsibilities having all passed into fresh hands. ~~The coming of the new teachers~~ is the fulfillment of long hopes, and the beginning we truly believe of greatly enlarged usefulness. Miss Porter remained in charge until the close of the first term, and continued to teach until she left for a country tour Apr.4. She will probably be embarking for the United States about the time this report is presented. Miss Chapin has had a year of comfortable health, and been able to attend to school duties ~~and~~ uninterruptedly. She remains the happy link between the old and new regimes. In June of 1903 Miss Sheffield became Mrs. Stelle and entered upon the responsibilities of a pastor's wife. After the summer vacation however she resumed her daily class work as well as the instruction in music and almost all of her old cares for the girls until the close of the winter term. Touring in October obliged her to enter rather late upon her duties, but she carried her classes through the prescribed work of the half year and gave the same hearty aid as before in ~~all~~ all departments. With the opening of the second half year she took up her new work in Kindergarten and Normal Training, and was obliged to give up other lines of work in ~~the~~ Bridgman School with the exception of superintending the teaching of music. She still has charge of the C.E.Society and keeps vital connection with its interests in spite of her many and varied other cares. At the opening of the spring term Miss Miner became the head of the school, and Miss Reed entered upon her new responsibilities for much of the family life. Miss Miner had come directly to Peking on her return from the U.S. last September, and so had had a term of class room and other work in which to become acquainted with the pupils and the routine. Her long experience in the North China College has been such a preparation as one might covet for anyone called to the training of the young women of the Mission. Miss Reed's years of teaching in the U.S. have given her the familiarity with modern methods so much to be desired.

II. Native Teachers.

Native Teachers.

Teacher Wang's connection with the school as instructor in Chinese classics has been continued, also Wang Te Shou's work as teacher of mathematics and general caretaker. Her intimate knowledge of the girls and daily life with them give her peculiar opportunities for influence, most of which she has improved wisely and happily. It has been unfortunate however that she has been so long--two years--alone in this position, and we now rejoice greatly that she has two of the graduates of this year associated with her in meeting the responsibilities of the family life. Miss Han, of Tai Yuan Fu, and Miss Chang of Wen An in the Peking field, have been with us since their graduation. We were happy to be able to add to our corps of Chinese teachers, at the beginning of the autumn term, a graduate who had been teaching for some time in connection with the London Mission, a married woman, Mrs. Tuan, who lives in her own home and comes to the school every day. She not only took classes, but was entrusted with the giving out of grain, and in connection with the matron looking after the bill of fare for the family. She proved faithful and valuable in this department, and relieved the foreign teachers almost entirely from that which had been a daily care. At the opening of the second term a second school room was arranged for her in which she has the care of the lower class of pupils and is able to give them such indivudual attention as was impossible for the head master in the large school room.

III. Terms etc.

As each year since the Boxer upheaval so again we were obliged to close early in the summer and open late in the autumn to accommodate ourselves to the emergencies of building. The girls came together Oct. 10 for a term which ended Feb. 11. During the summer we were obliged to keep the Shansi pupils and a few others under our care. A comfortable home was rented for them in the purer air of T'ungchou, and the colony spent a pleasant vacation there.

IV. Pupils.

The desire of many years was fulfilled in that we for the first time welcomed pupils from every station in our Mission. Kalgan has never been represented before by one from

region. Of the three girls who came down last autumn with Miss Andrews and Miss Lapin, one is of peculiar promise, and we hope the long desired and needed aid for teaching there is to be found in her as the years go by. We had no new pupils from Pao Ting or Tientsin as the schools in those places could give all that is at present needed for the girls under their care. Our largest number of new pupils came from Peking, T'ungchou and their outstations, and as before are many of them under grade, making an unfortunate crowding of lower classes, which is detrimental to the best interests of the whole. The opening of x boarding schools at the North Chapel and Cho Chou, and the promise of day schools in some of the country stations leads us to hope that this overloading of our school at the bottom may soon be relieved, and that the teachers may be free for more important work. Under present conditions there is of necessity no little irregularity in grading, which imposes much extra work upon instructors and prevents the results desired in the classes. Some of these irregular pupils however are those from whom we hope much in the near future. Well along in their teens when they entered school, they want to make the very most of the limited time that they can remain in school. Three such who came to us in 1901 have left the school, two of them are now in homes of their own as the wives of Christian men, and another will soon become the wife of the brother of Ruth, the graduate of our school who suffered martyrdom in Shansi. One of the girls recently married is the daughter of our beloved Mr. Ming, who was one of the first victims of cholera in 1902. Her husband, a T'ungchou student, hopes to get a medical education in Peking, and the Cho Chou station have large plans for a dispensary there under his care. We cannot be too grateful that the two years and a half with us have given these girls such fitness as they must otherwise have lacked for the large responsibilities which should come upon them.

The second largest addition to our numbers has been from Shansi. Seven girls from our own Mission, former pupils of our martyred Miss Partridge, came down with Dr. and Mrs. Atwood, entering the school after the Chinese New Year. The following Sunday a young woman connected with the C. I. M. landed at our doors under the escort of her father. She had been teaching a small school in Shansi for two years, but saw more and more clearly her lack of preparation, and resolved to get farther instruction. She corresponded with a friend who ~~came to us last year or from Mi~~

to us last summer from Kiangsu but who had been in Shansi, and prevailed upon her father to bring her to Peking to join her old schoolmate. These two from the China Inland Mission are older than any other of our pupils, and have had excellent training in the scripture, and experience deep and sincere in the Christian life. We cannot hope to keep them long with us, but we count it a real privilege to aid them toward the preparation to become instructors of others. Among the new pupils from Shansi was the sister of K'ung Hsiang Hsi, now in Oberlin studying in the college, and two granddaughters of the martyred helper, Mr. Liu, whose brave witness for Christ is a precious legacy to the Tai Ku church. Two girls from Fen Chou Fu are peculiarly interesting and hopeful scholars

V. Graduating exercises.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1904 were held in the street chapel Feb. 11 Invitations were sent to a limited number of friends as the small chapel was quite inadequate to seating those who would have responded to a more general invitation. The room was given a festive air by flowers, evergreens, and draped flags, the latter kindly loaned us from the U.S. Legation. Mrs. Conger and her sister, niece, and Miss Campbell were among our guests, and no one apparently entered more heartily into the spirit of the occasion. The four girls were as simple, dignified, and attractive in appearance, and as happy in their way of meeting the requirements of the occasion as any circle of girls could have been. At the request of the leader of the class, who knew well that the honor if given at all would come to herself, there was no formal valedictory, but the four sang together a farewell to instructors and fellow pupils a farewell of her own composition. This, as well as instrumental pieces played by herself and one of her classmates, showed the thoroughness and success of Mrs. Stelle in her teaching of music, and the real native ability of one at least of the girls. She might become proficient in music did not other and larger interests demand her time. The four graduates found places awaiting them, and had we had twice as many, their services would have been in demand. One went to the girls' school in Tientsin, another to Pao Ting Fu to Miss Newton's assistance, while one became music teacher and assistant in other departments in the Bridgman School, and the fourth is among those in training for Kindergarten work, while teaching some classes in her Alma Mater.

..Health.

Among our most serious responsibilities is the care of the physical health of such a ily of young girls. There have been but few cases of ~~serious~~ acute illness during the t year. One of the most gifted and lovable members of the Senior class was taken away death in October, one more in the long list of pupils in boys' and girls' schools who ve fallen before the "White Plague." There are still with us so many suffering from one another form of tuberculosis that we are appalled at the outlook, and constantly burned by the conflict between the desire to nourish and aid the individual, and our sense of peril to the whole school from the presence of such sufferers in our household. Two of the most promising in the Shansi pupils from the English Baptist Mission show the trong hold this disease has upon them, and more than one of our Peking girls exhibits the characteristic symptoms. Of monor temporary physical disabilities there have been about the usual number, enough to tax the already crowded hours of the ladies who must meet the requests for eye, cough , and other medicines, but not so many as to demand frequent visits from Dr. Leonard, who has been the consulting physician. A weekly visit from Dr. Ingram after his lecture at the M.E.Mission on Mondays has been a great aid, as his advice has enabled us to care for many cases which we must otherwise have burdened Dr. Leonard. An epidemic of mumps took the Chinese teacher, Mr. Wang, from the school room for a few days, and gave us an extraordinary number of distorted faces in the family. The girls were very brave, and but few of them allowed their discomfort to interfere with school duties. Pupils who could scarcely speak came to recitations and would not be persuaded to lay aside their books.

..Curriculum.

The Committee on the Union of Girls' Schools have had several meetings and its report will show what has been accomplished. Among the points which they were to consider was the grading of schools and studies to be pursued in each grade. While awaiting their final report we have added several studies to our course. We are still hampered by the lack of text books in some departments, and the unsuitableness of those used in others. Geology has been taught from manuscript, and Faber's Mind of Mencius from the English text, with the help of teacher Chang. The synopsis was roughly put into Chinese for the use of the teacher, while

e striking comments of Dr. Faber were given the class from day to day. There is no de-
rtment in which we do not see great possibilities which are beyond our reach, because
f the multiplicity of small cares and the demands of an excessive number of classes.
ach teacher sighs as she hastens from task to task, "Oh for time to bring something to
completion, to do some single thing well". But with the ideal before her, she may not
even try to reach it. The report of next year may have more to say of curriculum. We are
scarcely prepared now to do more than recount the lines in which we are conscious of
deficiency. Our pupils can never become at allwhat we desire to see them until they read
and write Chinese with an ease and accuracy to which they are yet strangers. They know a
good many characters, but very few of them know how to take up a book and get hold of its
contents, few have any real love for literature, and fewer still use their pens with the
ease and assurance which ought to be the habit of an educated woman. We need new methods
from the very beginningsof school life to correct such radical lacks. How to introduce
them, and which shall prove best, are among the problems of those in schools of all grade

IX..Spiritual Conditions.

It is not easy to tell what progress our pupils have made intellectually; how shall we me
ure their advance in the higher realm of spiritual life? By fruit alone, the Master has tu
us. The fair, sweet blossoms of youthful aspiration visible to us in the glowing face, the
flowing tear, the whispered confession of love and longing, have not been lacking, and in
the daily life of not a few, we have seen victory over besetting sin and selfconquest whi
have seemed to us fruits of the Spirit. There were days of peculiar religious quickening
after a few meetings led by a Swedish evangelist, Mr Franson, but most of the year there
has been no marked "revival spirit." At no time have there been lacking evidences of the
work of God in individual hearts. No year since 1900 has brought so many to the teachers
desiring personal counsel on matters of duty, and never has it seemed to the one who con-
ducted daily worship that there was such hunger for the lessons from God's word. As these
young women near the end of their school course many questions press upon them, and they
must make decisions which will influence their whole lives. In these critical times again
and again we have watched the struggle of the love of the world with the love of the Master
and rejoiced that the final choice was for the things above. The discipline of the school
has been rendered easy by the influence of girls of real conscientiousness, and many a
difficulty has been removed by a cheery decision by some "large sister" who has gained her
influence by her own fidelity to duty.

Presented by
Miss Porter.

Supplementary Report by L. Miner.

It was the suggestion of Miss Porter that her report be supplemented by an account the work of the spring term. First, however, we wish to express our deep appreciation the work done by our predecessors in charge of the school. It is the rare good fortune the Bridgman School that three able women, Miss Porter, Miss Chapin, and Mrs. Ada Ha- Mateer, have given it such long terms of service, and have impressed up- it the stamp of their nobility. Others have labored, and we enter into their labors as -laborers, for Miss Chapin still blesses the school with her teaching and ministrations the sick, and Miss Porter, so young still in heart and purpose, we shall welcome back God wills. The school which she has done so much to upbuild during the past three years nt her on her homeward way May 24 with a farewell song composed especially for the occa- on. Mrs. Stelle, to whom the school is greatly inde ted, is now the head of a new and portant department which we are glad to consider a part of the Bridgman School, the Kin- rgarten and Normal Training school. The latter is hardly developed as yet, but we have view a Model School in which our advanced pupils of the Bridgman School shall get the actice teaching and the instruction in new methods so much needed. The Kindergarten s had an enrollment of twenty and an average attendance of sixteen. Five young women, ree of them from the Methodist Mission, have taken the training there.

Miss Porter's report emphasized the defects of our curriculum and methods. These re not peculiar to the Bridgman School, but so deeply have they been impressed upon us ting these months with the school that a beginning was made this spring term on new thods. The pressure of the routine work has not allowed those methods to pass beyond the tage of experiment, but we are convinced that the time has passed for conducting our lementary schools on the old lines of memorizing book after book of which nothing is un- rstood, and plunging the immature child for his first explaining into the intricacies of hought and expression of the Four Books. We are not prepared to take the ground that no lassics should be memorized before they can be comprehended. But from the primary school , the child should have reading lessons like those studied in America, his writing les- ns should be entirely on simple characters from his lessons instead of copies (fangs) hich mean no more to him than Sanscrit, his composition work should be preceded by sen- nce building with these same familiar characters. Happily books and character sheets re now obtainable which in the hands of a skillful teacher bring good results, though the aders are far from ideal. We hope some day to have Kan hua readers for use in the North ut we believe that pupils should v ery soon pass from them to the Wen li readers of which here are now several series. It has been a delight to teach these readers, to see the eag er interest of the children, and how mucheven two brief lessons a week has helped them ward the conception that a character represents an idae, not simply a sound to be rememb ered. More time than before has been given t writing from dictation. A simple little ok as much like a grammar as the Chinese language allows was placed in the hands of acher Wang to be taught to two classes which were not yet prepared to explain the classic nd in spite of his methods being naturally very wooden, the results have been quite satis actory.

A Confucian teacher, Mr. Cheng, who was engaged through Dr. Sheffield this spring as a ersonal teacher, promises to be of great usefulness in the school. Though he had no pre- ious training with foreigners he proves most adaptable, and his devotion to the interests ntrusted to him is remarkable. He has taught the Senior class most acceptably in their view of the four books, and the composition work of the school has received a new impetus rough his painstaking efforts.

Our two new teachers, Han Yü Mei and Chang Wen Mei, entered upon their duties in a spi t of earnestness, and have proved most efficient. Praise is due to our corp of Chinese achers who during a three weeks illness of the principal of the school carried on all of he school work except the classes taught by foreigners and the domestic department in the are of Miss Reed. Their willingness to take responsibility, and the spirit of harmony and votion to the interests of the school, have made light burdens which otherwise would ha roved far too heavy.

We are convinced that the time has come when something should be charged pupils for oard. This reform was instituted before the Boxer outbreak, but the circumstances of the

t years made it difficult to continue it. Unless objections are made by the Mission, propose to begin next fall to charge one tiao outside cash a month toward board.

The report of the Committee on Union in Girls' schools supplements this report, but give a few more facts and suggestions. Union is an accomplished fact. Including our indergarten Training School, six missions are represented by our pupils, the American ard, Presbyterian Mission, London Mission, Methodist Mission, English Baptist, and hina Inland. These pupils come from four different provinces. (~~Our this years' graduates~~ d completed the Freshman year in college. A class of five will be ready to graduate rom this same grade next year, and a class of ten from the academic grade. It is a uestion whether the latter should be given certificates and selected girls of the class trong physically and mentally, be started on a college course. We do not think it will e possible to give them four additional years. The advancement of the course must be more radual than this. Moreover we have no laboratories, little apparatus, and most important of all, the present teaching force is inadequate to the work. To raise the school to the ame grade as the North China College we should have at least three more single women/, ne to give much of her time to teaching music, one to assist Mrs. Stelle in nornal and indergarten work. The need of a new building containing laboratories and other rooms for the use of the collegiate department will be presented to the Committee on Estimates.

Great opportunities are opening before us. Will the Mission sanction enlargement ? ill the home churches make it possible ?

Statistics for the year ending Feb. II, I904.

Pupils in Collegiate Department, ...6

Pupils in Academic Department.....30

Pupils in lower grades.....61

Total.....95

Statistics for the year ending Feb. 14, 1904.

Pupils in Collegiate Department, ...4

Pupils in Academic Department.....50

Pupils in lower grades.....41

Total.....95

Rec'd July 21-1904

Report of Peking Day Schools.

To those who have been especially intersted in the work of Dayschools the past year has been most encouraging.

The school at the South Chapel has kept up its average attendance of twenty through the year. Three of the pupils went into the Bridgman School at Chinese New Year having nearly completed the work required. As the grade has been advanced we have had two teachers one to take the more advanced pupils the other to teach the lower grades. The children have taken a real interest in their studies coming in all kinds of weather rather than fall behind their classmates. There is a Christian Endeavor Society which holds its meeting every Friday afternoon.

In the same court the Kindergarten meets. This was started in March with fifteen children and five assistants. Three of these young women are from the Methodist Mission. One has been obliged to drop out on account of poor health. The other two are from the Bridgman School, one a graduate of this years class. We hope she will take the full training and thus be able to assist the Kindergartner for whom we again ask. These children have come faithfully and now there are twenty on the roll with an average attendance of seventeen.

We have waited long for the opening of this work and now that it is really begun we realize what an important place it takes in our Educational work. Our present room is altogether too small but we hope another year to have better accommodations and so be able to take in more children.

At the North Chapel the Emily Memorial School has grown and now there are sixteen pupils. Just before Chinese New Year we decided to enlarge the quarters and make this a boarding school for the children of our Eastern outstations and city children too far to come as

~~dayscholars~~

dayscholars. The funds for repairing and enlarging were given by Dr and Mrs Ament from the Memorial fund and part of the teachers salary is also given from that fund. The bearders pay some for their board but the running expenses of the school will be given by the Board. Most of the children in this school are from outside homes and several have been led by their teaching to give their hearts to Christ. One child attracted the attention of the teacher one day on account of her sad face she answered to inquiries that she was troubled for her mother who is a gambler. The child has tried to bring her mother to the women meeting and her mother bears witness to the change in the child.

As we come to the little schools in our outstations our hearts are even more thankful for the encouragement.

At Lu kou chiao the little school has been kept up by Mrs Wang and during her illness Mr Wang has taken charge. Two girls from this school have gone to Cho Chou to prepare for entrance into the Bridgman School. There have been five or six children all from church members families.

At Pu An Tun the young wife of one of the deacons has gladly given her time to teaching what little she learned to five little girls. One of these will probably go to Cho Chou in the Fall.

Our work at Fang Shan Hsien has just begun but here too, through the energy of Mrs Chang a school of six children has been gathered. Mrs Chang herself went around and got scholars for her school then moved to the village where she was to teach. As she could not get scholars enough in Fang Shan itself she is at one of the villages of that district. We hope however soon to have the school in connection with the chapel so that the teacher can also help in working for women

We have at last organised a boarding school at Cho Chou. To this school come girls from our Southern outstations and here pre-

pare for entrance to the Bridgman School. The pupils pay part of their board either giving money or the equivalent in grain; we hope in a few years they can give their entire board.

This school is taught by a young widow one of the Bridgman School girls. She has taken a real interest in the school and scholars and they have done very fine work. Through the year there have been seventeen bearders and three dayscholars. The girls have been very much interested in their work and have put to good use their time. One girl has done in seven months the work of two years.

Although we have not made unbinding the feet obligatory ~~we~~ we found that the children took it as a matter of course that they were to unbind their feet as they all look forward to coming to Peking.

Mrs Stelle has been to Cho Chou every month to take accounts and examine the school. Otherwise the entire care of the school has rested on the teacher and matron. Deacon Tung has had charge of the buying and has kept a careful account.

We expect to build a dormitory this summer as the present accommodations are altogether to small. This school was an experiment but we felt it to be so successful that we gladly started the one mentioned at the North Chapel.

As they are bearding schoolsthe pupils can be carried to a much higher grade than in the dayschools and in this way the Bridgman School is not filled with primary classes. Our hope is that other schools of this character will be started in other stations.

The Sunday School for children has been kept up. Last summer Mrs Ament and others took charge of the school so that the children didnot scatter. Three of the young church women have helped, they meet every Thursday afternoon with Mrs Stelle to study the lesson The average attendance has been thirty five.

The importance of these dayschools cannot be too greatly emphasised and we hope each year will find more schools a higher grade of work and more trained teachers.

Statistics_

Bearding Schools	2
Pupils	36
Day-Schools	4
Pupils	36
Kindergarten	I
Pupils	20

The importance of these dayschools cannot be too greatly emphasised and we hope each year will find more schools a higher grade of work and more trained teachers.

Statistics_

Boarding Schools	2
Pupils	36
Day-Schools	4
Pupils	36
Kindergarten	1
Pupils	20

Pec'd July 21-1904

Woman's Work, Peking and Out-stations, 1903-4.

Workers: (In the order of their arrival in China),

W.B.M.I., Miss Chapin, Miss Porter, Miss Miner, W.B.M., Miss Reed.

A.B.C.F.M.: Mrs. Wm. Ament, Mrs. Wm. Stelle.

Absent on furlough, W.B.M.I. Miss Russell, A.B.C.F.M., Mrs. Charles Ewing.

'Wedding Bells!

Early in June, a cheerful company, including Minister Conger, Mrs. Conger and Miss Campbell, met at the Water Gate, and on a special train went to Tung Chou to attend the wedding of Miss Sheffield and Rev. William Stelle.

Gifts from the Empress Dowager had preceded the company, and her representative, the Duchess Te, also went down to witness her first Christian wedding, accompanied by her aunt, and attendants. As the hour arrived, the tall graceful bride came in, leaning on the arm of her father's friend of years, Rev. Arthur Smith.

Pages and flower girls were not lacking.

As Dr. Sheffield pronounced the words which made the two one, we gladly transferred our affection from Miss Sheffield to Mrs. Stelle, and ever since have rea lized that Peking station has gained in strength and unity by their coming into the ranks of married workers.

H Health:

The health of the workers has been on the whole good.

After a valient struggle for health,it became evident that Miss Russell must have a change of climate,and she returned to America during the summer of 1903. Encouraging reports from her make us hopeful that we may see her among us soon.In her absence much less would have been accomplished had not the whole force co combined to supplement each other.The labor of answering the anxious enquiries for Miss Russell at each place visited,and trying to transmit the volumes of good wishes from so many hearts,will only cease on her return. It is reward enough for patient effort to be so beloved!

The Chinese are looking forward with us to the return of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing,and their children.

We need them especially at this time when our ranks are deple ted by the departure of Miss Porter,whose varied activities have touched all departments of our work.

A steady growth has been evident this year in the direction of in terest in study and desire to do something for others.

This is especially true of city memb ers.

Endeavor Societies.

During the visit of Mr.and Mrs. Hinman,in Novem ber,the Endeavor idea began to seem practical for the women,and just afte they left two C.E. Societies were formed,one in connection with the South,and one with the North churches;the former deciding to

send the monthly offering to Shan Si for the use of workers there.

In Fan Chia Chuang(Pai Mu Chiao)and NanMeng the women attend theEndeavor meetings,but are not members,and take no pa rt.

They may be ready to organize by another six months.

Some Features of City Work.

Once a week just before the prayer meeting,short talks on Geography have been given to the women by Mrs.Ament,and illustrated by a globe gene ously loaned us by the Bridgman School.

These talks prepared the women for ythe active part they now take in the Endeavor missionary meetings. Miss Porter followed with a series of talks on Physiology,which elicited much interest.Mothers meetings were held several times,attended mostly by mothers-in-law,but with a fair sprinkling of mothers.The one conducted by Mrs. Stelle calling out special interest because of its connection with her newly opened kindergarten.

Sunday noon meetings have been led by Miss Porter,Miss Chapin of Miss Miner,and once more a womans class has been organized for the study of the Sunday School lessions under the care of Miss Miner.

Opening Doors.

Besides the cluster of Christian homes surrounding our compound,and the friendly neighbors whose children attend our schools and who pa tially understa nd our purpose,there is an ever widening circle of acquaintance among official or Manchu families of rank.English lessons have unlocked some doors,and

i

and opportunites are sought to visit us,see the foreign houses and visit the Bridgman School.One such visit-or said,after seeing what excellent work the students were doing,"We ought to have suc a school for our daughters!If I lived near eno ugh,I would send my daughters every day."

It is now our duty as never before,to seek out such families, and give them an opportunity to see something of Christian work.

Bible Women:

North Church:Mrs.Ah. ' At Large.:Mrs.I.

South Church:Mrs.Tung. ' Voluntary Workers:

Lu Kou Chiao:Mrs.Hung. Nan Meng:Mrs.Liu.

Cho Chou:Mrs.Wang Ssu. Pao Ting Hsien:(Little Pao Tirh)

Ping Ching:Mrs.Wang. Mrs.Fan.

Pai Mu Chiao:Mrs.Hung.

Two ~~Pah Mu Chiao Mrs.Hung~~ty and

Two Bible women in the city and five in other places,have been faithful and successful in their work.

The new premises at the North have not yet been occupied a year. The little group of Christian women living on the premises from the beginning,have given tone to the place,and their hospitality to all who have come, helps to account for the rapid growth of womans work here.At present,I7 women read with Mrs.Ah,Christian Endeavor has a vital hold on them,and one family,rescuredfrom opium and soundly converted,are attending our annual meeting.

The practice of gambling,and the use of opium which prevail in the region around the North Church,have called out a great many

exhortations from Mrs. Ah,and she has repeatedly asked our praye
ers fo r the women thus heavily handicapped in their efforts to
gain real happiness.

Mrs.Tungs work at the South Church has been growing in extent
and value. She has a keen eye for new comers to the neighborhood,
and finds her way into more homes each month. In cases of wrong
doing,she has shown great wisdom,and her faith for these weak
Christians will yet be rewarded. 37 women read with her,II of th
them in the Gospels.

There is .of course,a large number who listen to her beside t
those who study.It is not quite a year since the new Bible women
en have been at work,,and it was encouraging to find Mrs.Hung at the
Polo Bridge(Lu Kou Chiao),teaching a anumber of women regular
ly,and to hear their voices in earnest prayer. The weary trav-
eler,dropping off to sleep at an early hour,wakened later to
find the wee lamp lighted,still,and Mrs. Hung poring over her
Bible. We expect results from work thus inspired! At Fang Shan
the people are still timid.Very few women come to the services.
Mrs.Stelle,however,was very warmly received in the homes of two
of the churchmembers who live in villages of this district.

They listened quietly,and were most urgent in their invitation
to repeat the visit. The two families in the city evidently did
care to have the foreign lady visit them,but we hope their fears
will soon be quieted.

At Cho Chou the Bible woman, Mrs. Wang, has become acquainted with a number of families. She visits 20 homes in this city where a few years ago only two or three were open. 10 women are reading with her, one, Mrs. Chia, taking a deep interest. Through Deacon Tung Mrs. Wang became acquainted with an officials widow, Mrs. Wu, who has found real comfort in Mrs. Wangs visits, and twice has come to our chapel.

When first met she was in great distress. Her husband and the superior wife were dead, and as there was no son, the several nephews were contending for the position of chief mourner! The wifes body had lain a year, and the husbands over six months.

This last April she was finally allowed to bury her dead.

Mrs. Wang, accompanied by faithful Deacon Tung, goes into the country every week. They have a circuit of 15 villages, at several of which she has women reading with her.

Mrs. Wang of Ping Ching finds seed sowing followed by a long period of waiting, and is grieved that so few desire to be called Christians. The people of this region are still full of fears. It takes great patience and love to revive the work under such circumstances. Two villages are included in Mrs. Wangs visits, and here she has some pupils.

Mrs. Liu since moving from Cho Chou to Nan Meng, has demonstrated the value of the years of familiarity with Christian work, and teaching which her residence in the compound at Cho Chou had given her. Unwilling as she was to go with Deacon Liu to take up the work laid down by our late Helper Hung, and unequal as Mrs. Liu felt

to the responsibilities that she knew would fall upon her as wife of the preacher,she has proved that work undertaken from love and with reliance upon the Savior,blesses the one who performs it. Of the children whom she has taught,two are already in Cho Chou,having unbound their feet most joyfully. Another was baptized on the last trip. The women seem to respect and like Mrs. Liu,and judging by her appetite for Bible helps,and other books,she will keep ahead of them, and have something to give them.

Mrs. Hung of Pai Mu Chiao(Fan Chia Chuang),has now been in the country two years,and in the new commodious compound nearly a year.The first year her time was largely taken up withher girls school,village house to house work,and with her conduct of Sunday services. This year the children have lost intersest in study,and for the last few months Mrs.Hung has visited 10 other villages where there was an opening besides 9 Nan Meng villages.

One transformation in character made us very happy. A year and a half ago,the Liu family were at enmity with one another.There was even talk of murder! The sons wives did not speak! Unhappiness was written all over their faces.The children were ailing.Childhood thrives in a loving atmosphere.

One after another the children died.The mother could not nourish them.A year ago she was converted,and there has been a steady progress upward.At our last visit,we found the feud was over,the parents of a fine boy stood to consecrate their child in baptism,and the villagers say"See what Christianity

child in baptism,and the villagers say"See what Christianity has done for this family!"

The sweet influence of Mrs.Fan at Pao Ting Hsien has brought a number of women and children to the point where they love to be taught,so that in spite of rain,Miss Porter had one roomful and Mrs.Ament another,during almost the whole of their sstay,and several have begun to read. If Mrs.Fan's rather slender strength holds out,there will be some things to say about "Little Pao Tirh" next year! Mrs.Tangs feeble health has made it difficult for her to do much aggressive work at Wen An,but she has welcomed the women who have come,and the work in that region has many hopeful elements. At the union meeting held in April at Fan Chia Chuang,several women rode a good distance to express their purpose to lead a Christian life,having heard the gospel at Wen An.As we write this,word comes that gentle Mrs.Tang has entered into rest.

Besides these seven regular workers,Mrs.I helps us in going to the places where there are no Bible women.She does not care for regular pay,only asking to have her expenses paid when she is on a trip. The Deacon's wife is very eager to learn, and in a weeks time,has read two books.

Tours.

With the exception of Shun I Hsien and Fang Shan, the whole district entrusted to the care of Peking has been visited three times by Mrs. Stelle and Mrs. Ament,Miss Porter making the round of many of the places during the last trip,thereby adding much to its value.

In addition to these long tours, Mrs. Stelle has given Cho Chou a few days each month, both ladies have been twice to the Polo Bridge, ~~Fan~~ Fang Shan Hsien having been added to our district during the year, Mrs. Stelle has spent some days riding over its mountain paths, and arranging for the school reported elsewhere,

The first long trip was taken in July, the dedication of a chapel deciding this unusual date, and the wisdom was proved of the saying "Do not travel during the twelfth and sixth months". The heat was great, but we shall long remember the beauty of the countryside at this time of year, and the singing of bir ds of whose existence we had not known. Neoghborhood visits were the feature, on all these trips. Everywhere we had a welcome, and did not limit our calls to the Christians, but accepted every offhand invitation and thus made new friends, distributing leaflets with Scripture texts, also books on Foot Reform, those with shoe and stocking patterns being in great demand.

Although Shun I is but 60 li from Peking, for various reasons almost four years had rolled around since Miss Russells memorable stay, before it was practicable for one of the ladies to go there. This May, Mr. and Mrs. Ament went to this scene of Boxer violence, and spent a few days, including one Sabbath.

One family in the city invited us to call, but the ashy face of the woman showed that she felt she was incurring a great risk,

Afterwards we found that her husband a probationer, was being constantly threatened with having his houses burned down if he

joined the church. He was baptized on the following day.

Mr. Ament called out the principal offender, and warned him that his acts were contrary to treaty. He promised to avoid such threats and to prevent others from uttering such in his presence.

The colporteur, Mr. Yin, who lives in the chapel with his interesting family, seems unmoved by the unfriendly surroundings. His wife told me that she fled from this place just before the troubles, to get medical help, and so escaped the massacre.

This woman, figures in Chinas Book of Martyrs.

She is as courageous as can be, and hopeful that these unpleasant conditions will soon alter. We visited one village together and talked with an interested group of heathen wom en, and with the two Christian women left to us. Our compound is situated near the south wall, and as we walked upon it, and saw the pleasant prospect, and gathered foxglove, violets and daisies, it was hard to realize that in so peaceful and lovely a spot, mens hearts are still full of hatred,

We gladly remember the wholesome atmosphere of our compound, with happy children playing about, and a generous emulation in Bible study, between helpers and colporteurs wives.

The little group of christians feel that they are on the threshold of better days.

According to their faith be it unto them!

joined the church. He was baptized on the following day.

Mr. Ament called out the principal offender, and warned him that his acts were contrary to treaty. He promised to avoid such threats and to prevent others from uttering such in his presence.

The colporteur, Mr. Yin, who lives in the chapel with his interesting family, seems unmoved by the unfriendly surroundings.

His wife told me that she fled from this place just before the troubles, to get medical help, and so escaped the massacre.

This woman, figures in Chinese Book of Martyrs.

She is as courageous as can be, and hopeful that these unpleasant conditions will soon alter. We visited one village together and talked with an interested group of heathen women, and with the two Christian women left to us. Our compound is situated near the south wall, and as we walked upon it, and saw the pleasant prospect, and gathered foxglove violets and daisies, it was hard to realize that in so peaceful and lovely a spot, mens hearts are still full of hatred.

We gladly remember the wholesome atmosphere of our compound, with happy children playing about, and a generous emulation in Bible study, between helpers and colporteurs wives.

The little group of christians feel that they are on the threshold of better days.

According to their faith be it unto them!

Peking & Centrotatorio
Pecil
July 18-1904

Report of the Peking Station for the year ending May 31st.,1905

We are glad to record the passage of a year of good health and uninterrupted progress in the station life. We have been reinforced by the arrival of Miss Payne, and the return of Miss Russell. Dr. and Mrs. Young have also joined our forces and been most acceptable members of the station family. Miss Reynolds has also been a resident in the compound, and tho not formally connected with the mission, has been one with us in spirit and purpose. The house, usually called the Yale house, not being immediate demand by the station, has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. Swan being professor in the Government College of Languages. The only absent member of this station is Miss Porter. Her letters from the United States indicate a most delightful and healthful furlough. As a result of her visit we look confidently for an increase of interest in our station on the part of the churches.

Buildings. It was a most joyous day for the station (we might say for the cityas well) when it was announced that the new church was finished and could be dedicated. The Chinese had provided the pulpit furniture which was properly installed, the furnace was on the ground, the benches were in place, and every thing, except the glass for the windows, was satisfactory.

Report of the Peking Station for the year ending May 31st.,1905

We are glad to record the passage of a year of good health and uninterrupted progress in the station life. We have been reinforced by the arrival of Miss Payne, and the return of Miss Russell. Dr. and Mrs. Young have also joined our forces and been most acceptable members of the station family. Miss Reynolds has also been a resident in the compound, and the not formally connected with the mission, has been one with us in spirit and purpose. The house, usually called the Yale house, not being immediate demand by the station, has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. Swan being professor in the Government College of Languages. The only absent member of this station is Miss Porter. Her letters from the United States indicate a most delightful and healthful furlough. As a result of her visit we look confidently for an increase of interest in our station on the part of the churches.

Buildings. It was a most joyous day for the station (we might say for the city as well) when it was announced that the new church was finished and could be dedicated. The Chinese had provided the pulpit furniture which was properly installed, the furnace was on the ground, the benches were in place, and every thing, except the glass for the windows, was satisfactory.

The colored glass from London was broken to pieces en route, and the windows were temporarily supplied with ordinary glass. The dedicatory services took place in September, and the house was filled with about ~~eight hundred~~ one thousand people.

Several of the leading officials of the city were present. Dr. Sheffield preached the sermon, and assistance was rendered by members of other missions. It is a great pleasure to meet in a building adequate to our needs, and know that possibilities of enlargement are before us. During the year also, the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stelle, has been completed.

The premises just west of the Bridgman School have been greatly needed for enlargement. We are glad to announce that these have now been purchased, and already the new kindergarten building is in process of erection. New chapels have been opened and occupied in Su Chia Ch'iao, also in Man Tou Tsun, west of Peking, and in charge of Pastor Jen of the North church.

Boarding Schools. There are three boarding schools where boarders are received and cared for. In Peking about forty students have been boarded on the premises. Most of these have paid a share of the expenses. Several have paid the full amount, notably four students from official families. This school has enrolled seventy four names during the year with an average of about fifty-five. The new school-building which we supposed adequate for years may soon prove too small unless a division into grades

is made. The teachers, Kuo and Liu, are loyal to the best interests of the school. This fall a fine company will be ready to go to the academy at Tungchou. One of these has proved to be, for the Chinese at least, a fine athlete and may add some thing to strength of the Tungchou teams. At Nan Meng, 60 miles south of Peking, six boys are boarded at partial mission expense, the remainder of the school expenses, teacher &c., being taken by the local church. Teacher Ma has a good reputation as a teacher, being a literary graduate and deeply interested in the school.

In Cho Chou, there is also a third school which has a group of six or eight boarders, thus far at no expense to the mission. We plan thus a few boarding schools which can supply local needs and prepare boys for Peking and Tungchou without the larger expense of support in the elementary grades. Trained teachers are now a desideratum and a Normal school is now a burning need. The pastor at Cho Chou has invited Ma Shih Chen from Pang Chuang, but a graduate of the College, to take charge of his school and dev elop it along higher educational lines.

Day-schools. Besides these three Boarding schools there are ten day-schools, located respectively in the following places, with number of boys--Su Chia Ch'iao, I6 boys, Fan Chia Chuang, 7, West Pai Mu Ch'iao, 9, No. church, Peking, 26, P'ing Fang, I0, Shun I, I5, Fang Shan, 4, P'u An T'un. I4, Kuan Chuang, II, Hsing Chia Wu, 5. There was another school in Hao Chia Ying, Cho Choyu, but it has been merged in the boarding school in the city. These

little schools,tho small and unsat isfactory in many ways, still may and often do a good work in dispelling prejudice and ally some of the best elements in the villages on our side. The effort,mentioned last year,to join in villages where there are christians,and establish union schools where the local revenues are not sufficient for a government school,have not been successful.We may set it down as stll true that there is enough Confucian prejudice against Chrsitianity and Christian schools to blind people to their own best interests.Several schools have thus flashed in the pan which we hoped migh t mate ialize-namely,at Wang Chia Ying,Chi Liu K'ou,Hsi Yang Liu T'an,and one in P'ing Ting.We had hoped to able to report I8 schools but ~~I3 seems~~ (3 Reasons to let our limit this year) ~~fewer schools and but better equipped,~~ better policy may be our limit thus far.Perhaps,the better (Policy may be - fewer schools, but better equipped & larger) ~~larger~~, and better qualified teachers.

<u>Native Pastors</u>. Native pastors may well be an item in our report.At the North Church Pastor Jen has done faithful and successfulwork.He needs no over-sight unless it be to re(-strain him from over-exertion.He is not robust and his bicycle has been a loyal friend.From the revenues of the rooms on and near the church premises,the schools for boys and girls,also the street chapel,are supported, and no money is paid by the foreign pastor.This is quite a relief so far as accounts are concerned.The street-chapel keeper and preacher,Deacon Lo,has been drafted to Fang Shan by Mr.Stelle and the choice seems to have been a good one.But Pastor Jen has a large reserve of men

to draw on and there will be no falling off in the preaching. His out-station at Wen T'ou Ts'un, at the base of the Western Hills is kept in good order, Deacon Wen doing the work there. Pastor Li, at Cho Chou, has seen a year of safe development. He is cautious, perhaps, too much so, and not as energetic as some would like to see him. His work growsand he has plans for enlargement. He has one branch station at the village of Sung Lin Tien which he visits once a week. His attempts to introduce, community and church working together, have been abortive.

Home Missionary Society. The great event of the year was th Conference held in Cho Chou in February, resulting in the formation of the Peking Home Missionary Society, and eventuating in the calling and ordaining of Wang Wen Chih, as pastor. While discussing the affairs of the station and how to care for the smaller places the idea came as an inspiration to organize this society. The organization was effectedPastor Jen being elected president, and pastor Li secretary. Mr. Stelle is treasurer and there are two auditors. With these five officers, the executive committee will consist of one member each from the nine churches which make up the organization. Mr. Wang was enthusiastically called to be the pastor of the southern portion of our field, including Wen An, Su Chia Chiao, Pao Ting Hsien and Fan Chia Chuang. Four of these stations are organized into churc and more or less independent. Pastor is appointed to reside at Su Chia Chiao on our newly purchased premises. On this station in our newly purchased premises. He is already,

b

with his family, ~~is already~~ settled and at work. Thus, what seemed only the dream of a vissionary has been realized and Christianity may be said to have struck roots in the Peking field. That this organization would survive the removal of its foreign friends there is no reason to doubt. Pastor Wang has deep convictions as to the undesirability of receiving foreign money making him a pioneer in this line of activity. If his influence can grow and he hold firmly to his convictions, our whole constitituency may be permeated with the same whole-some ideas and the work move on grandly to self-support.

Christian Endeavor. Our Endeavor societies now number fourteen and we must consider them a permanent and necessary part of our outfit. Members are here trained for intellectual leadership and they constitute the spiritual center of the church. At the national gathering at Ningpo, our Peking societies were represented by a banner, the making of which was watched over by Pastor Jen. It cost the sum of $22. and the expense was shared by the Epworth League of the M.E. Mission and the Endeavor societies of the London mission. Twenty banners have gone from Peking to the United society in Boston. The original banner was stiffly contended for at Denver and the banners recently sent will be prizes at Baltimore. If we can develop a generation of Christians all trained in C.E. methods and ideas,

then might we expect the hastening of the kingdom.

Chapels. Thirty different buildings are in regular use as chapels,either street or domestic,in Peking and out-stations The best chapel for work is the outer chapel,North church,being well located and always full,especially in the warmer seasons of the year.Since the street has been paved in front of the mission premises,Teng Shih K'ou,a difference is seen in our street chapel audeinences.They are fewer in number and the interest is less.Most of the preaching in these chapels is voluntary and hence not of a very high grade nor very continuous.

Special services. In March of this year,RevR .R.Gailey of Tientsin,Y.M.C.A.secretary,was invited to Peking to assist in special services.While not a great or specially effective preacher in any sense of the term,yet his spirit is so cordial and his personality so generally attractive,his services were of more than ordinary value.Three services were held each day,all well attended,and the burden of his message was the Person and Work of the Holy Spirit.No marked results followed i in the reception of converts from those outside the church but the best of results were seen in the appetite created among the church members for further study.The daily class was enlarged and for over two months the subject of the Holy Spirit was

continuedwith ever growing interest.The text-book used was Andrew Murray's "The Holy Spirit of Christ".No ten or a dozen men can study that book with care and not be moved permanently to better things.

Tours. Practically one of the two men in this station has been in the country all the time.Two lengthy visits have been made to all the out-stations,each visit meaning a trip of six weeks duration.Pastor Jen has also called at all the stations in work of school inspector and left a good impression every where.Mr.Stelle has spent many sundays with his little flocks atTung Pa,P'ing Fang and Fang Shan. None of these has been an especially hopeful field.At P'ing Fang,Deacon Kuo has been pastor,friend and general advisor and planner for the development of the little churchwhich lies very near his heart.He entirely supports the school which now has ten boys and is growing in influence. The conditions at Fang Shan(the station taken over from the London mission)have been most adverse but tackled bravely by Mr.Stelle.Roots of old bitterness were still alive and the preacher has been unsatisfactory.He has been removed, and deacon Lo,of the North church, invited to undertake the work and has moved there with his family.He has an intelligent well-instructed wife and they leave their comfortable home and position in Peking only at the call of duty. At Shun Hsien,a preacher has finally been secured.

Mr. Wang Lan Ting,

He was for some years teacher in the Bridgman school and a christian of many years standing.He takes hold with enthusiasm. The people are pleased and promise by another year to reach self-support,especially if the income from a little land belonging to the mission be granted them.They have already put in glass windows and a foreign door in the street chapel and done much to improve the premises.This region has been enriched by the blood of fifty three martyrs and we expect rich fruit therefrom.

At Liang Hsiang,the new preacher is Mr.Kao Hsin,a well trained man,graduate of college and seminary,who returns with joy to the work of his first choice.His mother-in-law accompanies him and his family and will act as Bible-woman.Already many doors are open before themin this so nearly ruined city.In no place in north China are the traces of Boxer devastation more marked unless it be Tungchou.

At Su Chia Ch'iao,new premises have just been purchased which will not only accommodate the work but firnish some little income for the support of the preacher.Tho only a market town, the population exceeds that of many cities.It is located on the river,about half way between Paotigfu and Tientsin.Our premises extend between two of the busiest streets and open in two directions.The main objection to the place will be the lack of quiet and a retired entrance.The new pastor Wang and the

Bibèe-woman, Mrs. Hung (second of that name among Bible-women) will take up their residence here but will have over-sight and direct the work in the four churches of Nan Meng, Pao Ting, Fan Chia Chuang, and Wen An Hsien. The two leading Roman Catholic t eachers in this region wish to renounce that church and join with us. They have come on to Peking and are studying Protestant books with great interest. The power of Romanism seems to be largely broken in that region where they once seem to carry every thing before them. As intelligence grows and the people become better informed as to the forms of faith there can be no doubt as the final triumph of pure Christianity. Pastor Wang thinks one of these men, Mr. Li, an old resident at Su Chia Chiao, also a literary man, just the one for teacher of the school whic is starting off so strenuously. Unusual opportunities in the Roman catholic districts, west of Nan Meng, are opening up. Whole villages wish further instruction. In no place that we know of have christian books been sold in such quantities. One book-seller sold seven strings of cash in two days which sum must represent about one thousand gospels. Our chapels in Pao Ting and Nan Meng are the resort of colporteurs from Peking and Tientsin and it is a common thing to find several there at the same time. Yet all find good sales for their books. Our next new chapel to be opened may be at the market town of Ma Chuang, 18 li west of Nan Meng. On the last tour in April Mr. Ament

went on beyond Wen An to the district of Ho Chien,90 li distant,and fully 350 li from Peking,.It was beyond our narmal limits but hardly to be passed by in view of the insistence of the call.We passed village after village with Roman catholic chapels till finally we came to the market-town of Liu Ku Ssu where no Catholics are to be found and where we already had two members baptized at Nan Meng.One boy was also in the school at Peking.Thirty five families had enrolled themselves as probationers and proved their zeal by study and meetings .It was a pleasure to to find ten persons who were ready for baptism,earnest in purpose and intelligent in plan.Preaching was continuous for the two days spent there and it was a grief to leave such people and no one to give them regular instruction.It was made clear to them that if they wish a regular teacher they must find the place of residence and a good portion of the salary.The town is large and over-crowded,more so than usual in this province,and the people are poor,even the best of them.One boy came with us to enter the boarding school at Nan Meng. Thus you have the record of our small and futile efforts to catch up with opportunities which would be beyond if our strength should be increased ten-fold.The presence of Dr,and Mrs.Young has done much to make the burdens easy,their ready and efficient aid in the case of many students and others taking off many

anxieties. With so many schools near at hand (not to mention the work in the Union College) the work of a physician in this station proves to be arduous and necessary.

Statistics.

Native pastors 3----Preachers I4. Teachers I8.

Out-stations I8--organized churches 9-----

Boarding schools 3 Boys I06--Day-schools I0--Boys I85.

Entirely self-supporting 6

Communicants 882--added during year I95-infants baptized 26

Contributions, schools tuition, board &c 270.----Church work $972.00 gold. Total I242.00

W.S.Ament.

anxieties. With so many schools near at hand (not to mention the work in the Union College) the work of a physician in this station proves to be arduous and necessary.

Statistics.

Native pastors 3----Preachers 14. Teachers 18.

Out-stations 18--organized churches 9-----

Boarding schools 3 Boys 106--Day-schools 10--Boys 185.

Entirely self-supporting 6

Communicants 882--added during year 195-infants baptized 26

Contributions, schools tuition, board &c 270.----Church work $972.00 gold. Total 1242.00

W.S.Ament.

Page 11-1906

REPORT OF THE BRIDGMAN SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1904--1905.

For the first time since 1900, school began promptly last fall, and a term of four and a half months ended Feb. 1st. Then we were made glad by the announcement that the W.F.M.I. had granted our request for a new building, and made sad by the fact that this meant another interruption in the school life. It was decided that the three highest classes, numbering 23, should be kept in school as long as possible, but that none from the lower grades should come back after the Chinese New Year. Miss Newton took fifteen girls into her Pao Ting Fu school, others went to our preparatory schools at the North Church and Cho Chou, but many have been in their homes. This will make regrading necessary in the autumn. We are gratified that three classes completed most of the work for the year, though the spring term closed May 9th. more than a month earlier than usual. Our family of 27 studied, ate, and slept for three months in the school building, while workmen swarmed on all sides, and it was necessary that a foreign teacher should be in the building night and day. Only the eagerness of th girls to remain and study, and remarkable freedom from sickness, made it possible to hold the school together. We plan to begin school about the middle of next September, and as this year will complete our building era we hope hereafter to hold our sessions without interruption.

FOREIGN FACULTY. Miss Chapin taught during the fall term two classes in Geography, and in the spring a class in Harmony of the Gospels. Miss Miner has been principal of the school, and taught classes in Psychology, Geology, Elementary Physics, Geometry and Analytical Study of the Epistles, on Saturday hearing recitations in Psalms and reviews of classes in the lower grades. In the spring of 1904 Miss Reed began her work in the school with the care of the domestic department and calisthenics. To this she added in the fall the teaching of a class every day, Western History four times a week and Isaiah twice. We were glad in September to welcome to our number Miss

Payne. Although most of her time has been given to very successful study of the language, she already gives some supervision to the classes in Algebra and Arithmetic, and one of our young teachers has made rapid progress in English under her instruction. Science is her specialty, and with laboratories in the new building we shall hope that this department will develope until it shall be truly worthy of a college. Mrs. Stelle has assisted in preparing music for special occasions, but most of her time has been given to the kindergarten, where two of our young women have been under her training. During the winter Dr. Sheffield came from T'ungchou to give five lectures on Ethics to the three most advanced classes. These lectures were much appreciated, and the fact that Dr. Sheffield was willing to devote so much time to the school, also attending final examinations, inspired the students to more earnestness in study. The Senior class was always examined on the lecture two days after it was given. Mrs. Ament and Miss Chapin have taught classes of girls in Sunday School. We hope that soon Mrs. Young will be added to our foreign faculty to give instruction in hygiene, nursing, and first aid to the injured. Our most pressing need now is of a teacher of music, and we rejoice that this need will probably be met by the appointment of a young woman to come to Peking this year. Our school cannot be raised to the grade of a college until one more lady is added to our corps of instructors. We request the Presbyterian Mission to appoint Miss Newton to this union college work. If this reguest is not complied with, we must ask our own board to appoint another teacher. We renew our request for a kindergarten teacher. Miss Porter, who is home on furlough, has been much missed.

NATIVE TEACHERS. Mr. Wang, who has been head teacher for several years, resigned at the end of the fall term, being conscious that neither his scholarship nor his discipline commanded the respect of his pupils. With the advanced grade of the school we have higher ideals, and these we hope to approach more nearly next year, when Mr. T'an, at present teacher of the boys' school at Cho Chou, will become head teacher. Mr. T'an is a Christian gentleman from one of the best old families of Cho Chou, a literary graduate of fine scholarship, modest and dignified. Mr. Cheng, who com-

menced teaching classics and composition last year, continues to do excellent work, as the essays of the graduating class testified. We are to lose Miss Wang, (Te Shou), a graduate of the class of 1901, who is to marry in June a young man who gradutes this year from the North China Union College. She has given four years of most faithful service to the school, and we hope soon to see the fruits of her influence at our out-station of Nan Meng, which is to be her home. Miss Han, of the class of 1904, is invaluable as a teacher as well as for her helpful influence with the girls, and her classes in Physiology and Algebra witness to her thorough work. Miss Chang, of the same class, has given most of her time to the kindergarten, but we value highly the little work which she is able to do in the school. Four girls in the senior class taught each a class a day. Mrs. Yuan continued her work in the school-room for girls below grade until Chinese New Year, when these girls were sent into other schools and Mrs. Yuan became the teacher of our day school.

HEALTH. Two more of our students who for several years have been in poor health, have fallen victims to the White Plague, one at her home in Shansi, one at a Peking out-station. Even more were we saddened by the death, a little over a year after leaving school, of Sung Mei, one of the graduates of 1904. Though not looking very strong, she was never ill while in school, but symptoms of tuberculosis developed very rapidly, and the Tientsin station feels much the loss of one who seemed just ready to begin her life-work. None of the girls mentioned above have been in school the past year. Dr. Leonard continued to be our physician, with Miss Chapin to attend to minor complaints, until the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Young in December. Soon after school opened one of the younger girls had a severe attack of scarlet fever, and we were most fortunate in having Dr. Emma Tucker with us at the time. We isolated the girl at once in a Chinese house on newly purchased school property. A few days later a girl from the Anglican Mission nearly lost her life from diptheria, in spite of the careful nursing given her by Deaconess Ransome in her own home. Had we delayed a few hours sending the girl to her ~~own~~ mission, her life could hardly have been saved, and the contagion would almost surely have spread in the school. We have especial

reason for gratitude that no contagious disease has prevailed in the school, as in most of the Peking schools the year has been a very trying one in this respect. The freedom from colds and minor complaints we attribute largely to our new hot air and ventilating system, and to the larger playground and improved sanitary conditions made possible by the purchase of new property. Since December the presence of Dr. and Mrs. Young in the mission compound has brought unspeakable relief to overburdened teachers. During the first few weeks of school we were obliged to send to two other missions importunate appeals for immediate help, one lady coming at midnight to attend to a critical case in the girls' school. We have no right to ask these physicians, already pressed beyond measure with their own work, to care for our family of nearly two hundred living on the American Board Mission compound. It is not right to ask teachers who are already overtasked to try to treat and nurse sick students. Dr. and Mrs. Young fit exactly into the needs of the Peking station, and we hope that their permanent location here will make it possible for Mrs. Young, with her fine training in John Hopkins University, to give our young women instruction which will greatly increase their usefulness.

PUPILS. We have already a union school in fact if not in name. The six stations of our mission are represented and five other missions, Presbyterian, London Mission, English Baptist, China Inland, and Anglican, a girl coming to us from the latter mission for the first time this year. Most of the girls come from our own province, fifteen from Shansi, seven from Shantung, and one from Chiangsu. In the fall of 1904 we began charging each girl for board about 33 gold cents a month toward her board. The cheerfulness with which this has been paid has been a surprise and delight, and as far as we know, no girl has remained out of school because of unwillingness or inability to pay this amount. Of the twenty-six girls from our Peking field (not including three orphans), two only have had assistance from foreigners, and this in small amounts. With very few exceptions, clothing and travelling expenses of students in this province have been provided by the parents, and the girls have purchased books, stationery, etc. amounting to about seventeen dollars gold. Who

can say that our Christian Chinese are willing to pay nothing for the education of their daughters? We have had five students in the collegiate department, 37 in the academy, and 54 in the lower grades, ~~an increase~~ total of 96. While this is an increase of only one over last year, we note the fact that there is an increase of eight in the enrollment in the higher classes. Now that there are preparatory boarding schools for girls in P'ang Chuang, Pao Ting Fu, (Presbyterian Mission) Tientsin, Kalgan, Tai Ku, T'ung Chou, Cho Chou, and the North Church, Peking, we shall receive few pupils into the lower grades. The growth at the top will be slow, and we do not anticipate that our enrollment will rise above a hundred for several years.

GRADUATING EXERCISES. One of the new features of the year has been the graduating of a class of nine who had completed the academy curriculem. The exercises of this class were held in the school-room the morning of Jan. 31, and in the afternoon, in the beautiful new church decorated with Chinese and American flags, flowers and mottoes, the more advanced class of five girls received their red satin diplomas. Never before have we graduated a class in whom we have more joy and pride. Three were from T'ung Chou, one from Shantung, and one from the English Baptist Mission in Shansi. The latter, whose weak eyes would make teaching difficult, is taking a year of training with Dr. Saville as hospital assistant, after which she will help Dr. and Mrs. Edwards in their hospital in Tai Yuan Fu. Miss Liu, a girl of more than ordinary ability, will teach in the Bridgman School, Miss Wang in Miss Wyckoff's school in P'ang Chuang, Li Shu Ch'uan married soon after her graduation Mr. Liu, teacher of the boys' school at the North Church, Peking, a graduate of the North China College, and she now teaches the girls' school with thirty pupils, nine of them boarders. Her beautiful character, fine ability, and earnest spirit, make her a power in that school and church. Shu Shan, who also married a college graduate, will next fall begin teaching in the new girls' boarding school in T'ung Chou, and as she has fine qualifications as a teacher, we hope to see the fruit of her labors in the improved quality of the many girls who come into the Bridgman School from that place. Of the

nine girls who graduated from the academy, seven have entered the Freshman class, one is taking kindergarten training under Mrs. Stelle, and the other is teaching in a school for the daughters of wealthy men which was started in Tientsin by her father, Mr. Chung of the Y.M.C.A. Wang Yü Lan, who would have graduated from the academy next winter, left school greatly to her regret to become the wife of a helper in a Peking out-station. Her tender care of his motherless child, her gentleness in the home and among the women of the church, her ability and attractiveness, are winning a good name for the school in that region.

NEW PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS. We were very fortunate last autumn in being able to purchase, through Mr. Stelle's earnest endeavors, land adjoining our school property which furnishes a site for kindergarten building, laundry, and playground, and made possible the erection of a college building and the Angell Memorial Bible Training School, on Bridgman School land near the church. The W.B.M.I. most generously granted all of our requests, $4500 for a college building containing two laboratories, room for museum, and five recitation rooms, $500 for heating plant, $200 for scientific apparatus, $500 for laundry and bathrooms, and $150 for isolation wards. The $3000 from the Tank estate is at last taking shape in a kindergarten building. It is hoped that all of these buildings will be practically finished when we begin school in the autumn. When we have fitted out our laboratories and filled our museum, we shall feel that we are prepared to do genuine college work. We thank the friends who so cordially responded to our requests, and we hope to make no further large demands on their generosity for several years. Then the increase in the number of students ought to necessitate the erection of another dormitory.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY. Through private gifts we have already made a beginning in these lines. Scores of friends in America have sent geological specimens, the most valuable being the minerals presented by Rev. R.T.Cross of Denver, whose collection, containing many beautiful crystals, was valued at $80. It is hoped that this museum, which is so located that it can be thrown open to the public on occasions without inconvenience to the school, will bring within the range of our influence

educated men and women whom we could attract in no other way. The providing of recitation rooms in the new building makes it possible to throw together two rooms in the old building which will make a sunny, conveniently-located library and reading room.

EDUCATIONAL UNION. The scheme for educational union worked out in North China between the London Mission, the Presbyterian Mission, and the American Board, now awaits the approval of the home boards. Four affiliated colleges are proposed, all under one board of managers, the North China Union College (for men) located at the American Board Mission in T'ung Chou, the N.C.U. Medical College at the London Mission in Peking, the N.C.U. Theological College at the Presbyterian Mission in Peking, and the N.C.U. Woman's College at the A.B.Mission in Peking. The name "Bridgman", endeared to so many hearts, will be retained as the name of the academic department, which will be part of the general scheme of union, but more directly under the care of our own board. It is hoped that the London Mission will soon provide a thorough course of medical instruction for women. Our college and normal school curriculem awaits the completion of this union for taking more definite form. Our ~~two~~ last two graduating classes practically completed the freshman year. As Miss Reed and Miss ~~X~~ Payne will soon be able to take up more teaching, we hope to carry our present advanced class through the sophomore year.

RELIGIOUS LIFE. All students of the college and academy grades except four from other missions are church members, and we believe that all of these girls, including those who have not yet been received into the church, are true Christians, growing daily more like their Master, though they have still many faults to overcome. Of the girls in the lower grades belonging to the Peking station, seven have united with the church on confession of faith during the year, and some from other stations have united with their home ~~xxxxxxx~~ churches, while many others are already church members. The silent quarter of an hour in the school-room in the morning is followed by half an hour of devotional exercises, conducted by the principal, and evening prayers have

led once a week by Miss Chapin, and the other evenings by the native teachers. The Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor meetings reflect the religious life of the school, and especially helpful were the meetings of Passion Week. The prayer-meetin held in the school-room every evening was attended by nearly all of the girls, and on the evening of Good Friday many women of the church gathered with the students for a meeting of very tender interest, led by Miss Han.

CONCLUSION. The opportunities in schools like this in China today are limited only by the size of our money appropriations and the strength of the workers. In the new demand for the education of women which finds expression in memorials recommending the establishment of government schools and in the sending of young women to Japan, we see a sign of the times. When these schools are opened, either under the auspices of the government or of wealthy Chinese, who will teach them ? Men can be found to teach in government schools who have not been educated in our Christian colleges, but the few educated women of China, outside the Christian schools, are in wealthy official families, and men, unless they are grey-haired, cannot teach in girls' schools. Here is just a hint of opportunities which may soon open before us.

To know what the Bridgman School is doing today we must visit all of our outstations, our centers of work in city, town, and village. There as Bible-women or teachers of girls' schools, as wives of pastors, evangelists, and teachers, they are spreading the leaven which is one day to redeem China.

Statistics for the year ending Feb. I, 1905 (Chinese New Year)

Collegiate Grade,	5
Academy,	37
Lower Grades,	54
Total	96

Luella Miner.

led once a week by Miss Chapin, and the other evenings by the native teachers. The Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor meetings reflect the religious life of the school, and especially helpful were the meetings of Passion week. The prayer-meeting held in the school-room every evening was attended by nearly all of the girls, and on the evening of Good Friday many women of the church gathered with the students for a meeting of very tender interest, led by Miss Han.

CONCLUSION. The opportunities in schools like this in China today are limited only by the size of our money appropriations and the strength of the workers. In the new demand for the education of women which finds expression in memorials recommending the establishment of government schools and in the sending of young women to Japan, we see a sign of the times. When these schools are opened, either under the auspices of the government or of wealthy Chinese, who will teach them? Men can be found to teach in government schools who have not been educated in our Christian colleges, but the few educated women of China, outside the Christian schools, are in wealthy official families, and men, unless they are gray-haired, cannot teach in girls' schools. Here is just a hint of opportunities which may soon open before us. To know what the Bridgman School is doing today we must visit all of our out-stations, our centers of work in city, town, and village. There as Bible-women or teachers of day-schools, as wives of pastors, evangelists, and teachers, they are spreading the leaven which is one day to redeem China.

Statistics for the year ending Feb. 1, 1905 (Chinese New Year)

Collegiate Grade,	5
Academy,	37
Lower Grades,	54
Total	96

Isabella Pariner.

Jonnet, Taking for 1905

filed June 26, 1905

Report of Woman's Work for Peking Station, May1904-5.

Womans work in Peking has been carried on the past year principally by Mrs. Ament and Mrs. Stelle, assisted by seven Bible women and the wives of three native pastors.

Three of the Bridgman school normal teachers have had classes of women in Sunday School, Miss Winer also taking a class of the more advanced women. In all lines of mission work the native force have rendered valuable assistance.

Miss Russell returned to Peking the end of November, and so was able to assist the latter part of the mission year.

The Christmas season was the most joyous ever held in the church in Peking, much of it owing to the presence and good cheer of Dr. and Mrs. Young, the latter taking great delight in setting up a special ~~terr~~ tree for the little children of the compound. It has been a constant joy to see the marked growth in every department of the womans work. In looking back over the past years one can but exclaim "What hath God wrought!

In the cities towns and villages the doors are open, and opportunities everywhere make one feel we are living in the reaping time. The past year has brought very many new women to the church services, and many new homes have been opened, so that the work now exceeds the ability of one Bible woman.

Mrs. Ament has had supervision of the boys school, with its

sixty pupils,and she has taught four classes a day.
With the Bible woman she has made many calls in the homes of the people .We have come into close touch with our neighbors to the north,especially since the girls intermediate school has been occupying a room on the north edge of our compound.

Mrs. Ament and the Bible woman availed themselves of the prevailing custom to make calls in the first and second months, on acquaintances,however slight. In this way some 120 women were seen in their homes at this season.A good many of these calls were returned. Scioptican views were shown in the church or street chapel from time to time,and these attracted numbers of womensome of whom afterwards came to church services.

Mrs. Ament also made three country trips with her husband looked after the Christian Endeavor prayermeeting at the South church,every week examining the boarding school at the North church and attending the prayermeeting there,thus keeping in touch with all the women in both churches.

In this work she has been ably seconded by Mrs. Stelle,who has had the care of the day schools,kinderkarten and the Cho Chou boarding schoolvisiting the latter city once a month during the school year.She has made four country trips with Mr.Stelle.Mrs.Stelle has given much care and thought to the monthly missionary meeting,which has increased in interest as shown at the April meeting

when is spite of a rainy day,and Chinese shoes not being made for mud,thirty five women attended the meeting.

The C.E.meeting has an average attendance of 35.

Their offering has been given to Shan Hai,and when Mrs.Henning ways interesting letters come,and our women hear that their gift helped to make a womans station class possible they feel repaid for their effort, and vote to continue to send another yo year. The C.E.for women now numbers

There is growing up a community conscience.One can appeal to it and be sure of a response.At their feasts one is impressed with the ramifications of the family,and led to pray for one warm loving convert in each ,to act as leavenwhich in time shall leaven the whole lump. Speaking of feasts,we have taken advantage of most of the invitations rec ived,to meet new women, and at one place were asked to speak of the religion to a crowd of guests,who listened with interest and asked questions.

One of the Endeavorers was present,and helped very much by her testimony and appeal. A number of homes in the Imperial city have been opened to us this year.At one place a friend had come to meet us,and said when we made an engagement,"She will certainly keep that date,I know,for the foreigners mean exactly what they say.I used to go to the Presbyterian compound,and the ladies there always did what the promised. At another place I met a woman who used to live near the Methodist compound.She cov

could not say enough of the kindness of the foreign physicians.

The removal of Deacon Lo and wife to undertake the work at Fang Shan Hsien makes a cleft in our ranks at the North church, but we are grateful that two such true and faithful christians can go where their light is so much needed. How much thought we need to give, and how much we need the inspiration of t e Spirit, to keep the atmosphere of these city churches charged with love and earnest desire for the salvation of others.

Then shall they become nurseries with new and sturdy growths that will bear transplanting from year to year where there is room and opportunity.

When Dr. and Mrs. Young came to us it was decided that to protect their study hours no practice should be undertaken except in boys and girls schools, and in families living on mission premises. As if resolved to take advantage of such skill and patient sympathy, these families at once began to ail, so that with vaccinati g the babies, repairing ravages caused by dog bites, sewing lips cut in a fall, feeding anemic subjects, setting bones dislocated and broken in a new form of athletics, the days have been all too short. Collections of butter flies, clay figures, the inevitable honorary scroll, all tell of gratitude for pain relieved, but not more plainly than faces which light up on their approach.

Work of Native Pastors Wives.

Work of Native Pastors Wives.

Mrs.Jen,wife of the pastor of the North church,is a most devoted worker.She teaches the girls school,and helps in the work for women in that parish;this too with a sick body which at last gave out,and now she is resting for a few months in the Presbyterian hospital.Pastor Wangs wife has taught a little school all the year,has given lessons to the Bible woman working with them ,helping in their womans meetings,and ever been a devoted daughterinlaw,wife and mother, thus giving the womens daily example of the value of a Christian education.

The wife of Pastor Li has oversight of the various departments of the work of the Cho Chou church,her husbands helper and advisor in everything.

To our working force of women this year have come two brides. One,a recent graduate of the Bridgman school,and one not a graduate,but a student of some years.The former has taken up the work of the North church girls school,some of the men of the church have been so impressed by her ability to not only teach school,keep a nice home,but also to play the organ for the church services,that they have decided that their girls must be educated. The second bride is the wife of the helper at Pao Ting Hsien,and in the two short months she has been there has won the admiration of her neighbors,because of her clean

home,ability to cook,sew and cut out clothes,as well as read and keep her husbands accounts. It is impossible to measure the the influence of these educated christian women,who are giving a new meaning to the name of wife and mother.

Day Schools.In no department of our womans work is the growth more encouraging than in the little schools that are scattered around in our country stations. The interest of the parents in their childrens progress is one of the strongest bonds by which we hold them to the work of the church.New aspirations fill their minds.They must be industrious to provide the needed books and clothes for their promising children. They must also study so as to keep the respect of these same boys and girls. The future daughterinlaw must be a graduate of the Bridgman School,or at least must have studied there.

I do not see how we could do evangelistic work without the school work,to relate us to the children,and so strengthen the bond between us and the families of the church.

During the Autumn the South church school had to run with vwery little oversight on the part of Mrs.Stelle,. On account of the illness of Mrs.Kao Hsin,the older children recited every day to Miss Chang,going for this purpose to the kindergarten room.At Chinese New Year,Mr.Kao moved to Liang Hsiangthe school thus losing its head teacher.

This made a complete change necessary of both teachers and place. Mrs. Yuan, at one time a teacher in the Bridgman school, consented to take this school and has been assisted by one of this years graduates. Thirty names are on the roll, and twentytwo has been the average attendance, Every Friday the children have held a meeting, superintended by one of the teachers, and it is our earnest hope to make more of this meeting another year.

In October the kindergarten started in its new quarters back of the Bridgman school; The two assistants from the Methodist mission were not able to attend this year, one being employed to teach in her Alma Mater, the other because of taking on more studies. Thus there have been only two assistants. They were obliged to take full charge for two months in the autumn, and certainly did well. At the New Year one of the assistants graduated from Bridgman school, and went to the London Mission to begin the study of medicine. Her place was taken by a graduate of the Academy, who has taken a real interest in the work and children. The mothers are becoming interested in this work, an more anxious to send their children. During the last months the rooms have been crowded, and every bench taken. We shall be glad indeed to move ito the new building in the autumn, where there will be room for larger growth. Since our services have been held in the church, the Sunday School for outside children has been joined with the regular Sunday School.

The day school and outside children have met in the basement of the church. Two young women of the church have assisted Mrs. Stelle, and the children have been most faithful in attendance.

The school at the North Church has grown rapidly. Beginning with twelve, in less than two years it has doubled its number, and advanced its grade. Most of the pupils are from families outside the church, some from very nice families. Two girls are related to Ma Tung, Governor of Peking. The work of Mrs. Jen, in this, the Memorial school, has been mentioned above. Mrs. Liu, one of this years graduates, now has the work in charge. When mention was made to her of the salary, she said, I do not want any money; all I have was given to me, and I want to pay back a little by this service. Is not this spirit, seen in these young women worth all the time money and trouble! As we leave the city and go into the country, we find the schools smaller in size, but doing good work. At Shun I Hsien there has been a small school, taught by Mrs. Yin. Several of the children come from other villages, so have to board at the chapel. This school was started by the Chinese, and has received no money from the Board till the last month. Miss Russell when at Shun I examined the little folks, and was much astonished at the amount they were able to recite. We hope this school will grow in numbers and efficiency now that there is a regular helper in that city.

The school at Lu Kou Chiao is composed mostly of little people

only one being over eleven. Ten have come regularly,and Mrs. Wang has spent much time and patience teaching them. Now they feel bereft,as Mr.Wang has left for his pastorate in the southern part of the field, but we hope that arrangements can be made to continue the school.Mrs.Chang has kept up her school in the Fang Shan region.Six children have been coming to her throug the year, only stopping for a few weeks at harvest and New Year time.Stories are told about her teaching the "black art",so she has to be very careful.She is to be taken on as Bible woman for that region,which means the giving up of the school in that plac but we hope as a result of her work among the families,a school can be started later,in the city. The school at Cho Chou opened in October in its new buildings.Mrs. Stelle went down just before New Year when the girls passed a most creditable examinatio During the week of prayer, while Miss Russell held her class for women at Cho Chou, the girls attended the meetings,gaining much help.Two have been received into the church, and three on probation the past year.Owing to the change of plans for Bridgman School during the Spring term,a number of the scholars have bee at Cho Chou, making the attendance 25.Miss Wang,who has been the head teacher for three years in the Bridgman Schoolsince the New year has assisted in this school.We expect in the fall to send up from Cho Chou the first class who have done the full amountof work required for entrance to the Bridgman School.

Besides these six regular ~~schools~~ schools, at two of our country stations, children have been taught, but not organized into schools. At Pao Ting Hsien, Mrs. Fan faithfully taught several little girls up to the time of her death. We expect that the present Mrs. Fan, who is one of our own school girls, will carry on and organize this work. In the Wen An region Mrs. Chang has taught a number of children. Our hearts are indeed glad when we think of these 150 children gathered into these schools.

How we wish the number might be doubled, and teachers ready to take up this important work.

BIBLE WOMEN.

South Church: Mrs. Tung has been industrious in visiting the new neighbors, and interesting them in reading, also has kept up the lessons with those already on her list, so that now she has a round fifty studying at their homes under her supervision.

She prepares those who need help when their turn comes to lead the woman's meeting, also is interested in getting children into the schools. She has an oversight and interest second to no one, and that too, when she herself is constantly laughed at by her own relatives. The past winter she has suffered much from ill health, and had it not been for the constant care of Dr. Young we should not have had her valuable assistance. You will remember that she belongs to the family of Duke Ko, who is not pleased to have her thus identify herself with the Christian church.

With the growing interest of the women in reading it is impossib ble for her to enter the many open doors,and so make the friends she might.

North Church.

Mrs.Ahhas twenty women reading with her. The North church work has made satisfactory growth.One woman afflicted with poor sight,has given up gambling,formerly her constant occupation, to spend the time learing hymns,attending meetings and talking of her new found happiness in Christ.Her children are in the Memorial school,her son loves to sing and a neighbor has been attracted by the music,and now sings many hymns.His young wife is reading,and the little court is full of sunshine,a contrast to the former condition,when the death of the elder son, struck down without provocation be a Boxer while going to his post in th palace, had made a deep gloom,and the mothers poor eyes were fast losing their sight weeping for him.The neighbors were con stantly quarreling,and all was dismal.Such transformations make one glad to have some connection with the work of street chapel preaching,where the young man learned his hymns,with the school, ~~th~~/to which the two little ones trudge gladly day by day, and with the work of telling i these simple homes the story that has comforted,soothed,and fired with loving zeal so many hearts.Going to the home of two pupils,the opium pipe was in evidence,and a few words brought out the fact that six present ,members of four families, were addicted to the use of the drug.

One,a musician,took it to induce sleep, as he returned home very late from some palace or ducal residence;his wife got the fumes, as she tended his lamp, and so the habit got fixed upon her.

Lu Kou Chiao(Polo Bridge).

Mrs.Hunghas worked faithfully all the year, and has had seventeen women reading twice a week. has visited in some homes where there are no readers, but members glad to listen.

She gave two months of her salary to the support of the pastor of that placelast year.Recently she has moved with Pastor Wangs family to Su Chia Chiao,and will work for the women of that region. Mrs.I was taken on as Bible woman last year.She worked in the villages northeast of Peking and spent some time at Shin I Hsien.Recently she has been located at Liang Hsiangwith her so in law,who is the new helper there.Good reports come of the way the work is opening.She already has an entrance into six or seven homes,and the women come freely to the chapel.

She will also from time visit in the villages about there, and also in the Pu An Tun region.

Chou Chou.

Mrs.Wang is the one Bible woman supported by the native church:She has continued her visits in many homes open to her in the city,and made some visits to villages,with one of the deacons.One thing she tries to teach all the women with whom she comes in contact, is// that is,to pray. Some women who never have been able to attend the chapel services pray in their home

Fang Shan Hsien.

Mrs. Chang has recently been appointed for the work of Bible woman in that region. She was educated in the Presbyterian girls school,and assisted in their work for a number of years. She is well acquainted in that section of country,as it was her girlhood home.We hope another year to report good work done by her among the homes.The villages about there are open.

Mrs.Wang of Ping Ting has recently been relieved from her work as Bible woman.She has made some visits to villages,and a good many homes in the town.That place is a very hard onecustoms being most obnoxious,and it needs a stronger woman to make herself felt there.

Fan Chia Chuang(Pai Mu Chiao).

Mrs. Pastor Fung. She has the oversight of all the region about Fan Chia Chuang,where the chapel is located. She has charge of three services every Sunday,a Wednesday prayermeeting for the church members,and a Thursday prayer meeting for the women,also prayers every evening at the chapel.

A number of men as well as some women are learning to rea and she ~~gives~~makes careful preparation' for the services.

She is doing the work of a pastor except in some special rites

Mrs.Te,a woman of large acquaintance,and warm heart has been taken on this year with the expectation that she will assist at the North church.

TOURS.

Mrs.Ament has made two tours with Dr.Ament,also spending East

erwith Miss Payne at Liang Hsiang,seven homes were visited,Miss Payne thus getting her first glimpse of country work,and forming a friendship with two bright young women.

Mrs.Stelle has made ~~three~~ four trips with her husband toseveral out-stations.Eight tours have been made by Bible womento various parts of the field,where t ere are no resident Bible women.

It is impossible to record the exact number of visits made to villages,as some of the women have not kept a c areful account.Miss Russell since November has spent three months in touring in the out stations and villages.and holding classes for women.The opportunities exceed those of any previous year.

STATION CLASSES.

Five station classes have been held the past winter in out stations.Seventyfive women have taken advantage of this opportunityand the evident appreciation and hard study made one feel that to get these women was time well spent.

Never have our classes done better work,and a desire among all th women to learn to read even a little,shows the response in the heart of even the most stupid Chinese woman when illumined by the Holy Spirit.During the ten days class in the city of Liang Hsiang,at least one hundred women called, some of them two or three times.The great need of our work is more Bible women. We hope for the beginning of a Bible Womans Training School this year.This has been made possible as far as the building is concerned by the memorial to Mrs.Angell. This is given by

Michigan Branch of W. B. M. A.

~~This has been~~ Fifteen years ago one longed for more work to do, and now one is oppressed with all that is waiting to be done.

"Lift up your eyes & look; the field is white for the harvest."

STATISTICS.

South church Day school; Number enrolled	30.
Kindergarten	35.
North Church	30.
Shun I Hsien	6.
Lu Kou Chiao	10.
Cho Chou	18.
Fang Shan Hsien	6.
South church women received by letter:	6.
" " " " " " "profession:	36.
North Church	
Cho Chou	7
Nan Meng	2
Fan Chia Chuang	5
Wen An	
Fang Shan Hsien	
Shun I Hsien	
Pu An Tun	4
Ping Ting	
Lu Kou Chiao	

Tuesday Journal of W. M. S.

~~This was been~~ Fifteen years ago one longed for more work to do, and now one is oppressed with all that is waiting to be done.

"Lift up your eyes & look on the fields white to harvest."

STATISTICS.

South church Day school; Number enrolled	30.
Kindergarten	35.
North Church	30.
Shun I Haien	6.
Im Kou Chiao	10.
Cho Chou	18.
Hang Shan Haien	6.
South church women received by letter:	6.
" " " " " "profession:	36.
North Church	
Cho Chou	7
Yan Meng	
Yan Chia Chuang	2.
Wen An	
Hang Shan Haien	
Shun I Haien	
Pu An Tun	4
Ping Ting	
Im Kou Chiao	

Received July 17th 1905

Reading the Statistics

Immanuel Hartz

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

Peking Station Annual Report, May 31, 1905- April 30, 1906.

Oh for one more year just like this last; and after that we want, and may expect, even better. We rejoice in 156 new members, and a goodly number of probationers; but the emphasis of our work has not been so much upon in--gathering as upon preperation. In city and country alike there has been a keen desire and reaching out for general information. We have striven to meet this want. Men and women of both high and low degree have come to our churches and chapels, and we have talked with them personally and in some puplic meetings, of the things which they specially wanted to know. They have become acquainted with us and liked us better than they expected, and we have enjoyed them more than we have had the privelege of doing heretofore.

Throughout the year the personnel of the station has not changed. And all have been able to keep steadily at work:

Dr. and Mrs. Ament	Miss. Miner.
Dr. and Mrs. Young.	Miss. Russell.
Mr. and Mrs. Stelle.	Miss. Read.
	Miss. Payne.
	Miss. Reynolds.

Changes: Miss. Chapins sudden return to America just before our last mission meeting, though painful to us all; was in the manner of her going a benediction, even as her long service had been. She laid down the work quietly and in a single act, in the same strong faith with which she had wrought so well for thirty-four years. Her calmness and confidence as she stepped into the cloud which bore her away, inspired us who remain, to love more devotedly Him by whose light all may walk through darkness. We rejoice with Miss.Chapin that she could so soon again abide in sunshine.

We are just in the throes of Mrs.Aments going to America. From all considerations on this side of the ocean this is a great loss. The rea--son for the return appeals to us, and we are resigned; but the fact remai

that the Peking Station is about to try to get alomg without one of its most help-
-ful members. It is a relief to think in detail of how the aged mother, the
youthful son and numerous others will come again into possession and find
the full enjoyment; but our chief solace is the hope of her coming back to
us again. We wait. And when we welcome her we shall know well the full meas-
-ure of our gain, personally and as a station, and shall rejoice accordingly.

Since Miss.Reynolds has been with us, she has more than borne
her own burdens; she has been a positive help to us all. And she has suc-
-cessfully accomplished her teaching, which included English and the best
ideas that any language can convey. Mr.Newell and the FooChow Station are
to be congratulated and the Peking Station heartily toss after the retiring
couple, well wishes of rice and the old shoe.

Miss.Porters opportune return greatly cheers us. The Peking Station
peculiarly needs her help. All the Mission know the pleasure and power which
come with Miss.Porter, and the Peking Station in asking for her, are fully
conscious of the greatness of the request. But it is only in this way that
the present extraordinary and flourishing work for women in the capital
can be maintained.

Medical: The magnificent work as planned and opening up at the Union
Medical College makes us desire that Dr.Young continue his dilligent appli-
-cation to the language and fit himself for that large and important sphere
of teaching. But we, with him, are eager for occasional visits to some of
our most needy outstations, where a little medical help will greatly further
the Gospel message and increase the power of the small struggling churches.
But we want specially to state that the doctors presence on our compound is
a very great help. Not only have the foreigners received his kindly care,
but his medical aid to our two hundred scholars has been a real relief to
us all.

New work: The most important new form of effort has been the establish-

ment of lecture courses to meet the strong popular demand for information. ast Summer Pastor Jen began a weekly evening meeting for the free discussion of current and interesting themes, with leaders both competant and repared. This meeting steadily grew in favor and continued until this Spring hen the pastor went to Manchuria on deptutation work. In the Fall we started a like, sort of university extension gathering, to be held Thursday venings in our beautiful large church. At these meetings we have purposely efrained from preaching or mentioning Gospel truths, and have not even pened the sessions with prayer, being content for this one meeting to scatter useful information. The effort has been appreciated and there have been nany new comers to our compound: students from the newly established government schools, members of the official classes from the palaces, and progressive men and women from mercantile establishments, have assembled with our general congregation and mingled together with pleasing familiarity. Duke Te, the nephew of the Empress Dowager, has been a constant attendant; and upon his own suggestion lectured for us a week ago. Representatives of the news-papers have been present and upon invitation have taken a leading part. Perhaps the very best lecture which we have had was given by the editor of the daily Mandarin paper. He saw fit to speak more frankly and directly of the relation of the church to the new aims of China, than the Christian speakers had allowed themselves to do; and although he displayed great ignorance of some important conditions and facts, yet it was surprising to hear sincere words of appreciation and commendation from one who in print had repeatedly called us hard names. One young teacher from a government school who had been educated in a Christian mission and who thinks it wise to hold back from view his favorable relation to Christianity, gave us a learned and instructive discourse on electricity. The graduates from our Tung Chou collegewho are in Peking as doctors, medical students and teachers, have made us very proud. Some of the lectures which they gave, as finished discourses, of valuable material, in orderly arrangement and well delivered,

would be worth the hearing by citizens of any country of the present day. At the close of these meetings Dr.Ament by artful questioning has drawn out from the audience the most important facts stated in the lecture, and has lead the way to free discussion, so that the most uncultured hearers were interested and carried away definite new conceptions. The first evening Sir.Robert Hart kindly loaned his brass band of twenty-four pieces, and the Chinese greatly enjoyed the good music skillfully rendered. Some of the sub-jects have been: Astronomy, Hygiene, the new short-hand system, Chinas ex-port trade, banking, opium, tea, kinetoscopic views, magic lantern views, geography, botany, present conditions in Manchuria, and the Gospel. Strange to say that this last was presented by Duke Te and his accompanying teacher, who under the subject of Filial Piety spoke straight truths with all the fearlessness and directness of a Christian preacher. So that the Gospel was preached, and that not by a church member but by one from without, and he, moreover, from one of the highest families of the realm.

At both the South and North churches like successful courses for women have been maintained. It is a new sight and bewildering to see prin-cesses coming to our compound, and that, moreover, to take a leading part as lecturers to an audience of women of all classes. After these lectures it was with deft care that the different foreign dwelling houses, quietly and with seeming naturalness, each became the center of a different coterie of women. It was progress enough for the ladies of high degree to sit beside their more lowly sisters in the public meeting, and especially to allow to pass unnoticed, that heretofore most seperating difference, namely;:adherence to the religeon recently introduced by foreigners. One of the leading lecturers was Prince Sus sister, who has established a school for girls of the higher class. (It is pathetic to know that this able and progressive woman openly mourns tha fact, that she has but a half day -instead of a whole one- for her helpful work, since she can not rise until noon each

lay, because of slavery to opium.) Her younger sister who is the wife of a Mongol Prince, and who has the distinction of having established a school for Mongol girls, on those upper grass lands, and endured exactly the same kind of opposition and false accusation, which the aggressive efforts of English and American ladies have received in China, gave an interesting account of this achievement at one of the lectures for women, and fifteen representative scholars from the Mongol school sat beside the Chinese girls from our Union College, as all enjoyed the terse description of obsticles overcome. The Mongol girls, ##### contributed their part of the entertainment by singing a Mongol song. Some of these girls have since gone to Japan for further study. The lady editor of the womans newspaper, also, lectured at one of these afternoon gatherings. Two daughters of one of the highest officers of the realm, frequently attended, and one of these gave an address.

This system of lectures has, also, been extended to the country stations, where possible. In the Fall Dr. Ament on his long trip to all the stations attracted to the little chapels some who heretofore had been indifferent or opposers, by means of evening lectures on broad educating themes. In the Spring six weeks trip Mr. Stelle with the magic lantern was able to bring together large companies in the court yards of the various stations which alone would accommodate the numbers.

We have also availed ourselves of the general interest of the people in the new system of short hand, which consists of fifty letters and twelve endings. In both of our city churches there were during the Winter daily seperate classes for both men and women, where they learned both to read and to write, in a few days, the catechism, simple tracts, and portions of the Gospels. This also has extended to our country stations. Several of our helpers and a number of the Bible women having learned the system are now teaching classes.

Helpers Conference: About a hundred came together at the annual meeting

for helpers, forty-three were from the country stations. The meeting of the previous year had been such a marked success-resulting in the formation of the Chinese Missionary Society which assumed the support of Pastor Wang at the newly opened station - that some feared a slightly lessened enthusiasm. There was not a whit less of interest, however, or of good results. Careful--ly prepared essays and addresses led the way to profitable discussions on most timely subjects. At the first annual meeting of the newly formed mis--sionary society it was decided to increase the budget from sixty-five to one hundred and thirty gold dollars, by sending a second man to an earnestly appealing field and, also, to establish a girls school at the station where pastor Wang is in charge. Having thus doubled their financial obligations for aggressive missionary work the helpers returned to their little out-sta--tions with new purpose and ##### hope.

Native Helpers: It will be many years before we can have sufficient native helpers of high grade, but we are gratefully conscious that our lit--tle force of preachers and teachers are doing effective work, and that this staff is steadily improving. Pastor Jen at the North Church is leading that people to increased numbers and spiritual attainment, and exerts a most helpful influence upon our other helpers. With Pastor Li in the Northern part of our country field and Pastor Wang in the Southern, our work is being better organized. They not only on occasion visit the other stations and administer the sacriments, but their near presence is an encouragement to every one of the Christians. Our two young college and seminary graduates, Kao at Liang Hsiang, and Yang at Liu Kou Chiao, are experiencing the joy which comes with achievement, and their growth is full of promise. Our four college graduates who are teaching are gaining new power and are growing spiritually. One of these has entered the Medical College and two plan to enter the seminary in the Fall. Three of our young helpers, not college men, entered the Seminary last Fall, and are happy in the broadened outlook and increased power. We expect good things from them during the long vacations. Two other helpers

more advanced in years are men of good Chinese scholarship. Ten others, one a woman, we esteem for their spiritual zeal and faithfulness. While our two deacons, Kuo and Tung, who labor at their own expense are an inspiration and joy to us all.

Books: Adjoining our street chapel is our book store, which as agents for the Christian Literature Society and sellers of religeous and school literature do a business of two thousand dollars gold a year. Dr.Ament is the honarary agent of the North China Tract Society and from our book-store are distributed all the tracts of that society. Sixteen colporteurs of the Bible Societies are also directed by our station. The large sale of scrip--tures and tracts, as heretofore reported, has not abated. There continues a real demand for Christian literature. An earnest colporteur sells six thousand Gospels and tracts in a year, and this is but a half of his work. The other part, and full as important, is preaching.

Schools: The Union College for girls and the Bridgman Academy happily occ--cupy their enlarged and comfortable building. There are eighty-four students in all. Not only is the material equipment of this institution improved, but its grade and character is being steadily heightened by Miss.Miner and her associate teachers. Our Peking Boys School which is under the supervision of Dr.Ament has benefitted by the new desire for Western learning. The highest enrollment is seventy-one, with average attendance of sixty, of whom thirty are boarders. With the increased attendance a third Chinese teacher is necessary. The last half of the year Miss.Russell has taught one class of the older boys in English. Throughout the year Mrs.Ament has taught English, Primary Science, Geography and the Bible; and, moreover, has maintained a motherly influence over the boys. Military drill has improved the manly bear--ing of the pupils and their health. And at the daily prayer meeting there has been apparent pleasing spiritual progress. The Kindergarten has merrily enjoyed its new house, which a well informed visitor pronounced: "The best equipped kindergarten in the East.""The enrollment has been

fifty and the average attendance thirty, which does not include guardians and babies, who as numerous visitors have ranged in age respectively from over sixty years to under sixty days. Mrs. Stelle has been assisted by two graduates of the Bridgman School and hopes next year to have a larger number of graduates receive instruction as kindergarteners. Of children for the Kindergarten there is absolutely no limit of those who desire to come.

The day school which is coeducational occupies the second story of the kindergarten building, and has an enrollment of thirty-three and an average attendance of twenty-three. This school fits for the Bridgman School and Boys School. It has the great advantage of the new "Readers" and the improved methods of teaching, and carries its pupils further on in course than heretofore. The North Chapel boys school has an average attendance of twenty-five, and the girls school thirty-two. Of the latter six are boarders. In our country district the people generally regard with suspicion the newly established government schools, particularly in the smaller towns and villages. They pay the school-tax, but do not enroll their sons. There are enough, however, of the more enlightened who do send their sons, to make a fair showing in the comparatively few schools that have been opened. In the villages where for some time the light has shone forth from our little churches these government schools are in better esteem and more prosperous. In one village, by common consent, our school becomes the government school and is supported by the village. In another village the teacher of the government school, though not a Christian, favors so far as he dares the work of the church, and even attends worship. Our Christians send their sons to his school and there is no friction. In our six other country school the combined average attendance is seventy-two. In a city which is the head-city of one of our districts a progressive official has opened a school for girls. In a small village a girls has also been established, mainly through the efforts of one broad minded villager. We have recently started three schools for girls in our country districts. At the Marco Polo Bridge,

here perhaps our Christians feel the greatest stress of poverty- some being dependent upon the bowl of thin gruel which the government gives Winter mornings to the long waiting crowds, because of the extreme sterility of that soil - each of the sixteen scholars in the little school brings two Peking cash each morning as a free will offering. This in a year amounts to two months salary the promising young college and seminary graduate who preaches there. In the Nan Meng school the sixteen schollars have for two years voluntarily maintained a daily prayer-meeting. It convenes for a half hour at the close of the afternoon session. These pupils are all young, the oldest being seventeen, and the ring of real life and experience which pervades their prayers and remarks is most impressive. As standing outside and unobserved I heard on successive days their simple and earnest words of faith, I felt sure that in later years when large transformations have come to China, this prayer meeting - when all is known- will be seen to have been an appreciable cause.

Societies: Our Christian Endeavor Societies are every one alive. Both societies and members are growing.

Self-support: In both city and country we are slowly moving towards self-support. Cho Chou is entirely self-supporting, but one half comes from property income. This year the Shun I Hsien church has made extensive repairs, amounting to about ninety dollars gold, and of this they themselves raised over seventy dollars, gold. They now propose to contribute the preachers salary, but this will come mainly from income on lands. Nan Meng supports its own school, and plans to pay three months of the preacher's salary. They would double this amount, were they not planning to entertain all the workers at next years general meeting for helpers, which is to be held at their church. Pu An Tun also has made chapel repairs, which with the expense of dedication, amount to twenty-one dollars, gold. This they raised themselves and we hope that next year they will assume two months of the preachers salary. Su Chia Chiao under Pastor Wangs leadership and

ine example will be conspicuous for contributions. They are only just becoming organized for giving, yet they stand second on the list. Liang siang is the banner station for contributions, having a yearly average per ember of over four dollars, gold, or about one ninth of a laboring mans early wage. This amount is largely given by one person, but is a direct nd regular contribution. Careful computation of the annual contributions f our whole membership, both city and country, without in any way including foreign help, nor counting income from lands formerly given to the church by Chinese Christians, shows that the regular contributions of each ember in a year amount to over a weeks wage of a day laborer. This is not mall, when it is remembered that our membership includes the Christian cholars in our schools, and other young people who are not producers, and hat a large percentage of our membership depend upon their days work for heir support. The fact that our membership of about a thousand averages per member in direct annual contributions over a weeks wage of a laboring han is certainly a very promising beginning towards self-support.

Peking Church: Dr.Ament has preached Sundays in the new church, except when in the country, and the congregations continue large, comfortably filling the house. The city street chapels have had good attendance with constant results.

Converts: As heretofore conspicuous works of grace have cheered our hearts. Enumeration must not be attempted, but we mention one. Three years ago a man living just outside of the nearest city gate, whose reputation was of the worst, heard the Gospel in our front chapel, believed and lived a new life. His changed habits and manner attracted much notice among his friends. One result was that last year, one of his old associates, who openly lived a life of the lowest brutality, inquired about the Gospel and came to our chapel and to our services. He was in earnest and the power of the Gospel transformed him. He now makes a modest living in a worthy way, and new and good thoughts light up his face. His pleasure in the new life

nd desire to worship regularly attracted a third mutual associate in the
ld manner of life. This man was recently baptized and the people of that
eighborhood are deeply impressed with the changed character of these three
en.

uring: Again we have been able to keep fairly well in touch
th our country field. The two preaching missionaries have together a total
nine months in the country.

With thankfulness we enter upon the new year. But what we are
rking towards and expect - though it may not be soon- is a marked and in-
reased spiritual power, in ourselves and in our Christians, and in that
y many will rejoice with us and most of all Our Good Father In Heaven.

William B. Stalle

d desire to worship regularly attracted a third mutual associate in
manner of life. This man was recently baptized and the people of
ighborhood are deeply impressed with the changed character of these
.

ring: Again we have been able to keep fairly well in to
h our country field. The two preaching missionaries have together
nine months in the country.

With thankfulness we enter upon the new year. But what we
king towards and expect - though it may not be soon- is a marked ou
ssed spiritual power, in ourselves and in our Christians, and in
many will rejoice with us and most of all Our Good Father in Heave

William B. Stout

Stella

Alfred Stout

REC'D JUL 31 1906 49

REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE AND BRIDGMAN ACADEMY

For the Year 1905-6.

Historical Sketch.

By formal vote of the Mission Boards, this institution was established as a college in the year 1904, but it was not until the Board of Managers of the North China Union Colleges held its annual meeting in the summer of 1905 that the principal and faculty were elected and the executive committee appointed. The college had its humble beginning, as the Bridgman School, forty years earlier (1864) when Mrs. Bridgman of the American Board Mission gathered together a few girls from very poor families, giving them most elementary instruction. In 1869 the school passed into the hands of Miss Porter, then for many years Miss Chapin and Miss Haven cared for it, while it developed to the grade of a high school, and graduated its first class in 1899. The storm of 1900 swept away all of its buildings, and a third of the pupils laid down their lives for the Master. During the three troubled years which followed, the remnant of the school found a temporary home, and it was not until 1902, when a large dormitory and school building were erected that new pupils were received and the school regained its former size. These martyr graves and three interrupted years explain the smallness of the numbers at present in college and academy grades. A step in advance was taken in 1903 when, again under the charge of Miss Porter, a class was graduated which had taken a year of college work. Another class of similar grade was graduated in the winter of 1904, when Miss Miner was at the head of the school, but the next year the course of study was extended, and it is hoped that the present advanced class, now beginning the Sophomore year, can complete the full college course in ~~1906~~ 1907. Until that time we shll be a college in name but not in fact.

Faculty.

The faculty elected by the Board of Managers consists of Miss Luella Miner, Principal, Miss Bertha Reed and Miss Jessie Payne, while Miss Newton of the Presbyterian Mission and Miss Moreton of the London Mission are advisory members. Miss Miner has taught classes in Plane and Solid Geometry, Elementary Physics, Pedagogy, Christian Evidences, and

Bible. Miss Reed has taught a class in Eastern History and had charge of Physical Drill. Miss Payne has given written tests to the classes in mathematics and during the last two months has taken the most advanced class through a review of arithmetic. She has also taught an English class. Our head native teacher, Mr. T'an, has taught Chinese History, Classics, and Writing, doing quiet, efficient work in all lines. Mr. Cheng continues to be invaluable as teacher in the Chinese department, sharing with Mr. T'an the teaching of the classics, correcting of essays, and writing. Miss Han Yü Mei, class of 1903, has taught music, both vocal and organ to students in the collegiate department, but most of her time has been given to teaching in the Academy, where Miss Chang Wen Mei, class of 1903, ~~xxx~~ Miss Liu Shu Ch'un ,and Mrs. Liu Shu Chü an, class of 1904, are also employed as assistant teachers. Until a class completes our full college course, all of the teaching in the college department except Chinese history and classics must be done by missionaries. This will make the burden of the coming years very heavy, and as our present foreign force only numbers three, who must also give much time to the Academy, we present an earnest request for three more teachers, one to be appointed by the Presbyterian Mission, one, if possible, by the London Mission, and one by the American Board. Until the London Mission has a larger number of girls in the school we will only request that a lady in their Peking station give a few hours a week to special lines of teaching. Our special needs lie in the line of teaching music, drawing, normal methods, kindergarten training, and either science or mathematics.

It is with great grief that we record the loss, in the summer of 1905, of Miss Jennie Chapin, whose strength for nearly thirty years was given without measure to the Bridgman School. We rejoice in her wonderful recovery, and in the work which she is now able to do in the home-land. We have joyfully welcomed back Miss Porter, but if needy P'ang Chiang spares her to Peking we fear that most of her time must be given to the Bible Woman's Training School and woman's work. We greatly regret ~~xxx xxx xxxx~~ that Miss Norton was not able to come to the school, and earnestly entreat the W.B.M.I. to spare no effort in finding a young woman to take her place.

Students.

The number of students enrolled during the year is 84, present attendance 72. Fourteen are in the college, 23 in the academy, and 47 in the lower grades. Another class of about fifteen would have entered the academy this spring had they not been delayed by the closing of the school several months last year on account of the building. It is expected that about 25 students from this and other affiliated schools will enter the academy in the fall. We still receive students for two years of preparatory study to entering the academy, but the developement of preparatory schools in other places will soon enable us to give all of our time to the higher grades. Although most of our students are from t the American Board Mission, we have a few from the Presbyterian Mission, London Mission, and English Baptist Mission, and one each during the year from the China Inland, Swedish Alliance, and Anglican Missions. Our students come from the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, and Shansi. A class of eight graduated from the academy in January, six of whom remained for more advanced study. As we shall add at least a year to our course of study, no class will be ready to graduate from a more advanced grade for another year.

Curriculum.

With this report we present to the Board of Managers for criticism or approval our curriculum and by-laws, which differ somewhat from those of the Union College for men. Following the four years in academy are four ye rs of college study, and in addition we have prepared three special courses, each covering two years, for students who cannot take the full college course, or who desire training for special work. These courses are named Normal, Kindergarten training, and Scientific, the latter being designed to prepare students to take a medical course, though it is recommended that as many as possible still take the four years of college study in preparation.

In the by-laws we call attention to the following paragraph:- "In view of the fact that most students are unable to pay in full for board, rooms, heating, and incidental expenses, support is provided by friends in England and America for worthy and promising students, who are still expected to pay from a fourth to a sixth of such expenses. Tuition will not be charged for the present, but fees are to be paid for English and instru-

or outside the missions,
mental music. In the case of students coming from missions not in the union, there will be a small additional ch rge for repairs on buildings and furniture, medical attendance, and other items not covered by the charge for general expenses. For the present the total charges for board and all other expenses will not exceed six dollars local currency a month This does not include the personal expenses of students, books, stationery etc. The Faculty shall require from each student receiving financial help from a mission or individual missionary, and also from her guardian, a written pledge that if desired five years of service at the mission rate of salary willbe given to the mission or missionary contributing to her support."

Nineteen girls have graduated from this school since 1899. Four of these have died, and of the remaining fifteen, eleven are now teaching in mission schools, while another has taken a nurse's training and now goes to help in a mission hospital. We consider this a sufficient answer to the objection raised by some that it is useless to give girls an advanced education, as little gain will come to the missions. As far as the girls are concerned, no pledge of service to the mission would be needed, but one young woman has proved so pleasant and efficient a daughter-in-law that she is not permitted to give to mission work the service which she would herself consider an obligation and a joy. This suggests the desirability of asking a pledge in the case of students who do not pay their own expenses.

Buildings and Equipment.

The buildings erected previous to 1905 provided dormitory accommodations for over 100 girls, and school accommodations for the academy. In 1905 the Woman's Board of the Interior, located at Chicago, U.S.A., voted funds for erecting and equipping the first college building. The Bible Woman's Training School was built in connection with it, and the entire cost of the building, with other buildings for bathrooms and isolation wards, was about ~~$12x20x22~~ $10,000.00 gold. This includes the hot water system. The money for the part of the building devoted exclusively to the college department, ~~$5500.00~~ $5000.00, came to the Woman's Board from the "Tank Estate", through Mr. James Porter, with additional gifts of ~~$1 00.00~~ $1500.00 for equipment, and a "Porter Scholarship" of $1000.00. From this same source, which has so greatly enriched China in other places, came the gift of a fine kindergarten building.

building. A valuable donation of physical apparatus from Dr. Mateer of Shantung, and minerals for the museum from friends in America are also gratefully acknowledged, while we are indebted to friends in Shansi and T'ungchou for gifts of stuffed animals.

HEALTH.

We were thankful in the fall for our new isolation ward, for a girl arrived from Kalgan with a well developed fever, and soon another girl was prostrated with a fever which, but for the skill and constant care of Dr. and Mrs. Young would almost certainly have proved fatal. With these exceptions the health of the school has been excellent. This section of the city is much more sanitary than in the past, and with dry, sunny buildings and a large playground we are at last free from the tuberculosis which has claimed so many victims in the past.

DISCIPLINE AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

There have been no serious cases of discipline during the year. Three girls have dropped out of school, but the chief cause was lack of mental ability rather than moral delinquincy. How to develope the conscience and teach these girls to be true to its guidance, how to help them acquire the self-control and poise of noble woman-hood, these are the problems which the teacher must work out in all the little details of daily life. In their religious life there has been steady growth. It is an attentive audience which faces the teacher at morning and evening prayers, and in their Christian Endeavor meetings there are more who pray or speak from their own experience than in former years. The special meetings of Passion Week brought to the students a deep sense of their debt to Christ, and the little voluntary meeting which they held in the evening showed th t some at least were learning the lesson of self-surrender. Within the past few days they have listened to three of Dr. Johnstone's earnest talks, and a deep impression has been made in many hearts. Little groups seek a quiet spot in the evening hours and pray together. They are learning, as never before, to bear on their hearts the burden of love for a country which is trying to struggle out of darkness and weakness. Many will go to their homes the twenty-second of June with a more earnesbt purpose than ever before to win family and neighbors to Christ. Three of them have been helping Miss Payne in

her Sunday School for outside children.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND NEW WORK.

The year has been one of strange, new opportunities, and the school as never before has been brought into touch with the life of this great city, the new life among its women, so pathetic in its reaching out for the light which is just beginning to stream through the darkness. Never before in the history of the school have so many visitors been received, and much more can be done in this line when our laboratories and museum are in order, and the teachers can give more time to guests. The change in the sentiment regarding the education of girls is almost revolutionary. A year ago there was not one school for girls outside of mission circles, though in official or literary families many girls were studying with private teachers. Now there are at least ten schools for girls in Peking, and though the largest has less than a hundred pupils, and some have only ten or twenty, it is simply a question of obtaining money and teachers, and we shall some day see the streets of Peking thronged with happy school girls. Who are taking the lead in this movement? The sisters of princes, the wives and daughters of dukes, the families of some of the highest officials. These ladies of noble rank are not merely the patronesses of schools, but some of them day after day and month after month go to schools where rich and poor meet together, and spend several hours in teaching. Some of these leaders have visited our school, and did they not fear to arouse bitter criticism because of the odium which still hangs over Christianity, they would seek far more help from us. Perhaps the time is not far distant when they will dare to do it. Among our visitors this year have been two sisters of Prince Su, the Princess Kalachin, who in her husband's principality on the Mongolian plains has the first school for girls in Mongolia, and Lady Pao, who last summer, in spite of opposition and ridicule, started the first purely Chinese school in Peking, which now numbers over eighty. With the Mongol Princess came about fifteen little Mongol maidens whom she had brought an eight day's journey from the Northern plains that their hearts might be enlarged by the life in Peking. Lady Pao said to us one day when we were visiting her school, "You missionary ladies were the pioneers in this work. We should never had dared to do it had you not opened the way".

In the line of university extension a field of unlimited opportunity is opening. The lectures and newspaper readings given under the leadership of Miss Russell and Mrs. Ament have been described in another report. In all this work the most effective speakers have been former students or present teachers in the school.

A new line of study this year has been a short-hand method of writing the Chinese Character, a system which easily represents the simple language of ordinary life, though it cannot take the place of the complicated character in the literary style or in advanced textbooks. It was hoped that it would facilitate the taking of notes, but as yet our students cannot write it rapidly, and they find it difficult to read their own notes. Further practice will probably make it available.

As some knowledge of English is required for admission to the Woman's Medical College, a class has been taught the last term, the eight students and teachers in the class each paying a dollar a month for tuition. None are allowed to enter the class whose grade is not high in their other studies.

A still more practical line of work has been a cooking school on a small scale in which twelve of our older pupils, in groups of two, have had eight lessons given them by a former student, now married. The keeping of accounts and the etiquette of serving and receiving guests have been part of the training. The girls have taken up this domestic science with enthusiasm, and it is hoped that funds will be forthcoming to provide a more suitable home, and to make this a permanent department.

UNION.

During the year seven missions have had pupils in the school, though the last three on the list have had only one representative:- American Board, London Mission, Presbyterian Mission, English Baptist, Anglican, China Inland, and Swedish Alliance. The developement of a North China Union Woman's Medical College to be located at the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Peking, with the Presbyterian Mission, London Mission, and American Board represented on its faculty is bringing the large girls' school at that mission into closer relationship with us, and we hope that soon they can enter fully into the union, being represented on our faculty and Board of Managers, and with pupils in our collegiate depar

ment.

With this unity of purpose and effort on the part of Christian missionaries, with this marvelous, groping life developing in the hearts of China's two hundred million women and girls, may not miracles be wrought through us in this twentieth century? The new China will not be born in a day, but we are on the eve of the most wonderful evolution of a people which the world has ever seen.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the faculty,

Luella Miner.

ment.

With this unity of purpose and effort on the part of Christian missionaries, with this marvelous, groping life developing in the hearts of China's two hundred millions women and girls, may not miracles be wrought through us in this twentieth century? The new China will not be born in a day, but we are on the eve of the most wonderful evolution of a people which the world has ever seen.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Faculty,

Lucille Daniel.

Illinois College & Bridgman School
1906.
Bachelor.

Rec'd JUL 31 1906 50

MEDICAL REPORT, PEKING STATION, 1906.

We are thankful to report that the health of the members of the station has been good with one or two exceptions. Miss Chapin was compelled to return to America in August, 1905 for treatment.

The erection of an isolation ward for the use of the students of the Bridgman School proved a wise step, for it was occupied within a few days of the opening of the Fall Term. These two cases were the only very serious ones among the girls during the year. It is notable that their health improves greatly when they come under the routine of school life. One of the Chinese teachers was under treatment for several months and at one time was quite ill, but is now apparently well.

In the Boys' School the condition has not been so satisfactory. There have been a large number of coughs and one student was sent home on account of tuberculosis of the lungs. There were two cases of coal-gas poisoning, though fortunately both recovered. This spring four were ill with measles, but what promised to be an epidemic was apparently cut short by isolating the patients. As usual there have been many cases of sore eyes.

The difference in the health of the two schools is proba ly largely due to the infectious troubles introduced by the day pupils, who in turn acquire them in their homes. The imperative need for a ward similar to that of the Bridgman school was emphasized during the recent small epidemic of measles.

Pastor Wang of Su Chia was seriously ill in Peking during and after the Annual Station Meeting, but left much better.

In February a few days were spent in Pao Ting Fu assisting Dr. Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission whose hospital was crowded with patients requiring surgical operations, many of them from our own field. This is repaying but a very small part of the debt we owe to Dr. Lewis and Dr. Mickie for their constant care of the sick coming from American Board territory. These constitute about two-thirds of the cases of their clinics.

MEDICAL REPORT: PEKING STATION. 1906.

We are thankful to report that the health of the members of the station has been good with one or two exceptions. Miss Chapin was compelled to return to America in August, 1906 for treatment.

The erection of an isolation ward for the use of the students of the Bridgman School proved a wise step, for it was occupied within a few days of the opening of the Fall Term. These two cases were the only very serious cases among the girls during the year. It is notable that their health improves greatly when they come under the routine of school life. One of the Girls' teachers was under treatment for several months and at one time was quite ill, but is now apparently well.

In the Boys' School the condition has not been so satisfactory. There have been a large number of coughs and one student was sent home on account of tuberculosis of the lungs. There were two cases of coal-gas poisoning, though fortunately both recovered. This spring four were ill with measles, but what promised to be an epidemic was apparently cut short by isolating the patients. As usual there have been many cases of sore eyes.

The difference in the health of the two schools is probably largely due to the infectious troubles introduced by the day pupils, who in turn acquire them in their homes. The imperative need for a ward similar to that of the Bridgman school was emphasized during the recent small epidemic of measles.

Pastor Wang of Su Chiah was seriously ill in Peking during and after the Annual Station Meeting, but left muchbetter.

In February a few days were spent in Pao Ting Fu assisting Dr Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission whose hospital was crowded with patients requiring surgical operations, many of them from our own field. This is repaying but a very small part of the debt we owe to Dr. Lewis and Dr. Mieckie for their constant care of the sick coming from American Board territory. These constitute about two-thirds of the cases of their clinics.

In March a very urgent call came from Mrs.Roberts of Kalgan to help the family of the Swedish missionaries at Hsüan Hua Fu,and Dr.Griggs went on condition that I take his clinic.During the ten afternoons there, [redacted] 406 cases were seen,exclusive of the in-patients of the Opium Refuge,who numbered from 35 to 40.Recently Dr.Griggs was called to Pao Ting Fu by the illness sf Dr.Lewis and three afternoons were spent at his clinic,115 cases being treated.

During the year since the last report,I have seen 1134 cases,all but about 100 of whom were among the pupils of the two schools.These with the 621 seen at Dr.Griggs' clinic gives a total of 1755 patients.

On an average two hours a day have been necessary to attend to the needs of the schools.

For six weeks this spring I have had a class for two hours a week at the Union Medical College,Saturday afternoons.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles W. Young M.D.

In March a very urgent call came from Mrs Roberts of Kalgan to help the family of the Swedish missionaries at Hsuan Hua Fu,and Dr.Griggs went on condition that I take his clinic.During the ten afternoons there, 408 cases were seen,exclusive of the in-patients of the Opium Refuge,and numbered from 35 to 40.Recently Dr.Griggs was called to Pao Ting Fu by the illness of Dr.Lewis and three afternoons were spent at his clinic,115 cases being treated.

During the year since the last report,I have seen 1134 cases,all but about 100 of whom were among the pupils of the two schools.These with the 821 seen at Dr.Griggs' clinic gives a total of 1955 patients.

On an average two hours a day have been necessary to attend to the needs of the schools.

For six weeks this spring I have had a class for two hours a week at the Union Medical College,Saturday afternoons.

Respectfully submitted,

Charlotte Young M.D.

Charlotte Young
1906

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

Report of Woman's Work, for Peking, April 30, 1905 to April 30 1906.

It is with a reluctant pen that one writes the report of a years work. There is the fear of overestimating, also the fear of the result of underestimating. That the opportunities be over estimated is impossible. With the limited strength of the workers it has been impossible to embrace all these, and yet we have come to feel this year that we are nearer to feeling the heartbeats of this people than ever before.

Our work has been many sided, coming more than ever into the direct lines of work followed by social settlements at home.

A great man when asked concerning the beginning of his success in life, made the simple statement, "I had a friend." Opportunities have come to show our friendship for o r Chinese sisters inways that have brought us into a closer intercourse, breaking down the barriers, and helping them to feel we are friends. It would be hard to tell the number of times the past year that we have heard the women say, "We did not know you foreigners were so kind."

Bible Woman's School.

One may doubt if it is posible for foreigners ever to win China, or any other Eastern nation as a whole: their work is rather to win in instruct its future evangelists and teachers from among their own countrymen and women;. With this thought in view this winter a beginning was made in our woman's Bible School: two women from PangChuang, two from Tientsin, one from the London Mission in Peking, and the rest, Bible women and wives of two hel pers belonging to Peking station.

making a class of fifteen. As it is in the advance of individual minds that we ground our expectations, for the development of our work for women, so we feel that it is most important they should have special instruction through yearly class work, and at the same time if possible, practical work. To this end, while much of the first term was given to study, they also had opportunities to put in practice many of the ideas given them for personal work. The Chinese are formal, and find it hard to get into friendly conversation with strangers, and the work the past winter in the outside chapel has been a great help to them in this.

Dr. Saville of the London Mission, in a recent note, mentioned in enthusiastic terms the work her Bible woman had done in the hospital since her return from the class, and said their mission was so pleased that they had asked for an appropriation to send two women this coming year.

It means a great deal for the Bible women to come together for a time, and while storing up food for themselves and others, they get much help from talking over ways and methods and getting into touch with each others work. Thus they come to feel the work is all one.

This year, with Mrs. Ament they began a three years course in Geography and Old Testament History, using as a textbook Dr. Potts new book "Pei Li Tien Tao". They have also had lessons in the Gospel of Luke and "Methods of Work", books published by the Y.M.C.A.

Much time was given to Chinese shorthand. We had hoped to have "Chinese History for Women", but with the practical work it was put off for a year. In October, we began taking the newly published Woman's Paper, and in November decided that

per,and in November de cided that on the special temple days which comesix times a month, we would open the north street chapel as a lectur room for women.The subjects in this paper were taken as the topics.

The first two or three meetings,we went with our hearts thumping stron ly,it was such an innovation on old time customs.The older women of the church stood at the door and invited the women passing by to come in. others poured tea, and special efforts were made by the Bible women, and foreign ladies to break down the feeling of strangeness.

From the first meeting the ex periment exceeded our expectations.

These lectures have been kept up all the months,and have been the means of extending our acquaintance with a very large number of women.

We have held to our plan of explaining the womans paper,but we have taken the opportunity to tell the women about the chapels and schools, and have had special services to which many have come,knowing it was to hear the doctrine;evenings with the lantern,using the slides illustratin the life of Christ,have been attended by many of the women we first met in the street chapel.Our subjects;Domestic Science,Duties and Responsibilities of wife and mother in the home,Lessons in Geography,and all man ner of superstitions have come up, week by week.The growing attendance has shown that the women of the city are interested. The help of the Chinese lady teachers of Bridgman School ,has increased the interest in the education of girls,and as a result eight or ten new pupils have come into our North church girls school.Talks private and public, on the evil of cigarette smoking have to our knowledge been helpful to some.

Recently,sixteen women whom we met for the first time at the street

chapel,attended a service at the south church.Many of our foreign f friends might have found it very hard to talk under the conditions sometimes prevailing:smoking, talking crying babies ,friends meeting unexpectedly;we always knew the special thing for sale at the fairs, as ever one came laden ,from chickens that peeped all through the session,birds beetle carts, or as recently,a business woman came in with a rooster under each arm.She was on her way to market and came in to rest and hear the paper,and incidentally, should the foreign lady wish to buy,she was willing to sell.She kept a grip on the necks of her companions, but now and then when her hand relaxed there was no difficulty in locating her in the audience.But these things do not in the least disturb the Chinese speakers.Several new homes have been open to the Bible women and a few to foreigners.Mrs.Jen has been our main stay in this lecture room work, and her wise,motherly, wifely words have been a great help to many women. While not pressing the religious question, she has kept ever before them, the highest ideals.,and in private and public talks, invited them to come to the christian services.She is anxious to open a regular street chapel for women, and this we hope to do in the autumn.We shall use the newspaper on fair days,but the other days have gospel talks,and classes for women. Two or three outside women have asked the past winter why we do not do this;thus the door is open.To do this, we may have to bring in some of our country workers,but the city is ready now, and we h have the ears of the women,and feel that the time has come to open such a place.The Presbyterians have also had similar lectures.and we have sen women to them who live in that region,but came to us first.

If the London and Methodist missions will also develop this kind of work, all the women in the East part of the city should come into close touch with the work of the churches. We hope this can be done, and thus, by working together, hold the interest of the women long enough to lead to the highest and best. During the winter months we had six lectures fo women at the South church. Printed invitations were sent around to all the neighbors. Interesting talks on Chinese History, Geography, Coal, Hygiene and kindred subjects by Chinese teachers in the Bridgman schoolwere much enjoyed. Articl s from the womans paper, on subjects interesting to women, were read and explained by Mrs. Jen and t/e/ Mrs. Ah.

Twice we had short talks on "The need of Education for Women", by Mrs Chang of The Womans Paper. One or two talks on "Love of Country" were given by Mrs. Chang, daughter of Hsu', a Literary Chancellor.

Two talks were given by Mrs. Fao, sister of Prince Su, and one by the Karachin Princess, accompanied by fourteen of her school girls on the way to study in Japan. This school of sixty students from the first fami lies in that region, founded by this princess is the first and at present the only one for girls in Mongolia.

These were interesting occasions, as we could hardly hope have hoped in our day to see ladies of rank, on the platform of the Christian church!

However, these were but features of the openings thatpresented themselves, and while our two democratic attempts at having all gather at the close of the lecture in one room for tea, instead of separating by classe to the various houses, were not a success, still we had a chance of showing the democratic work of the Christian church.

Some of the ladies who came assured us they felt just the same as we on this question, still, it was very evident there was no common ground.

These days took courage, and left one exhausted nervously, but they were among the "first things" that came to us as a way of meeting the new conditions at present in China, and to which we must adjust ourselves if we would be the friends China needs. We were proud of the work of our school girls and Bible women, and it must have taken grace on the p part of these Chinese ladies to hear much of the great world of knowledge of which they were but dimly conscious, but which was a living reality to the girls and women trained in Christian schools. After the lectures many women visited the Bridgman school, and expressed great admiration as they saw the delightful and comfortable home. One heard such remarks as, "If only I were a girl again", ~~and~~ In this way, much predjudice has been removed; They have felt free to come and go, and saw nothing but that they could heartily commend.

We have met women who, twenty years ago came in touch with Miss Porter and Miss Chapin, who remember the kindness with which they were received, and seemed pleased to once more come in touch with the foreign ladies. One of these stopped the cart of the foreign lady and asked her to please wait a moment as she wished to go into her house which was clo by, and bring her daughter-in-law, to introduce her. Many are the sad stories poured into our ears. Stories of the death of children, ill healt homes once happy, wrecked by the advent of another wife; then came hourly and dail discord, and to cure the heart-ache, the opium pipe.

One lady, wife of a rich neighbor, strayed into the chapel one afternoon with a little attendant. She was most friendly and listened with

interest.The following Sunday she came to church,and said,"When I went home,the other night,I decided I wanted to lead a better life,and I know to do so,I must give up opium."She had taken it for twenty years, ever since she was married.She said pathetically"I have no family,Icould not read or write,I could not often go out or have people come to see me and my husband took opium,so I took it to pa s away the time."Many a quiet talk have we had ,tellin one and another of the comfort of prayer, and help for them from a loving Heavenly Father. Several have become interested in the opium cure,and a few have taken it. The ramifications of family in China,are a constant source of amazement,and one need not be surprised at the large groups of relatives,who at least desire one peep at the foreigner,when there is some one to take the lead, and go surety that life does not end after such an encounter. Is this all? some may ask?-No,it is not all.Of still more important results one must not expect more precise statistics. Not so easy to state are the effect of Christian influence and example;in private talks,words by the wayside may we not hope ,yea feel certain some have fallen into good ground,and in the harvest time bring forth many fold.

Bible Women.

Our eight Bible women have been working most of the year in their various fields;two in the city,one at the Bridge,one at Liang Hsiang,one at Fang Shan,one at Cho Chou,one at Su Chia Chiao, and one at Fan Chia Chuang. Some changes of location have been made,to meet special needs.

Mrs.Ah was moved to Lu Kou Chiao to take the place of Mrs.Hung who went toSu Chia Chiao with Pastor Wang to work in that home mission church

Mrs Ah has done good work with the women at Lu Kou Chiao,and they hav more interest in learning to read than the women of other churches.

She encourages them to take turns in leading the womans Thursday pra er meeting ,and they are responding very well.She was a great help in ou two months class work in the Bible school,and starting the outside chape work for women at the north. Mrs.Tung at the south church has had a good many interruptions in her work,and the reading with women has not been a carefully looked after as in pa t years. For several months she was lai aside from active work by ill health,family affairs,and an unpleasant quarrel with anot er woman.

Missionary meetings have been well attended,and quite a warm interest in India has developed.The contributions $ go to help the work in Shansi.Family affairs ,and the distractions of city life take more t time than we could wish ,still Christian life is not all expressed in attendance on services,and if one looks back over the past,here and there in individual cases we see a m r'ed growth in christian character.

Mrs. Te, the Bible woman at the North church is our "Philip";her text is,"Come and see"! While she cannot lead a meeting as well as some of t other Bible women,she has brought more women within hearing of the gospel than any other.The women at the North church under the leadership o of Mrs Jen and Mrs.Te,have given freely of their time to help in the new work connected with the opening of the outside chapel for women.

They pour tea, light pipes,and hold out the friendly hand of welcome Mrs. I found the work at Liang Hsiang very hard and discouraging the firstpart of the year,but after the inspiration that came to her in

the Bible School, she began again with good courage, and has done good work in the many villages open. At some of these she has spent a day or two in the homes of church members, thus having more time to get at the country women. In the city of Liang Hsiang, there are few open doors, the people are friendly from a distance, but are not interested in Christian truth. Mrs. I has been in very poor health for the past month and has laid down her work for a time. Mrs. Chang of Fang Shan has had hard work to get hold of the women of that region, and but few doors are open.

Two months ago she was relieved from her work as Bible woman, to go take charge of the girls school in Cho Chou. Mrs. Wang ssu, the Bible woman in Cho Chou, has given time in village visiting, staying a week in some, and having daily talks and meetings with the women. Mrs. Hung has had the usual oversight of the work of the Fan Chia church, keeping up the Sunday services and weekly prayer-meetings, and has made a number of trips to villages.

Mothers Meeting. A Mothers meeting was started by Pastor Jen, and his wife was elected President. These meetings, held once a month, unite the women of both churches, and have been well attended. The C.E. societies at both churches have had regular meetings, and though they have not shown any special interest, have kept a good averages attendance.

At one meeting, a contribution of $4.35 was taken to help a poor widow who was ill.

Children's Day. The first Sunday in June was observed as Childrens Day a custom to which the Chinese respond, and which will be continued. It was also a union service of North and South churches.

As flowers were scarce, the roses having disappeared in the hot wind, we decided to introduce a little animate nature, and the Chinese committee took up eagerly the suggestion of birds. Their selection of songsters included parrots, thrushes, canaries and linnets; and when all were hung in the arches of the nave, and twittered the joy of their feathered breasts all fear of a dull time vanished! The loudest crying of the most lively infant could not be heard above the bird choir. During one of the pauses, one of the foreign ladies suggested that next year, "stuffed birds would be better," and this suggestion was met by the counter suggestion of one no a mother, that "it might also be well to have stuffed babies."

The pastor found himself unable to cope with the situation, and gradually the birds were removed. The childrens songs, baptisms, short talks by foreign and native pastors, all made the service a memorable one no only to the regular attendants, but to the many onlookers who came.

Touring.

After an interesting trip to Shun I Hsien; when during constant rain we visited a number of villages and held meetings we reached home safely though on the day of our return thirty carts were held up by robbers who for years have infested that road while the tall grain is standing.

Later in the autumn, a tour was made by Mrs. Ament, who with Dr. Ame visited the outstations to the south of Peking. Articles from the newly published Womans Paper were made use of in talks on the folly of idol worship, and the various superstitions which the trenchant pen of Mrs. Chang exploited in her lively little paper.

It might be a surprise to the editor to know how helpful we found the sheet,not only in combatting superstition,but giving point to our remark The recent military r view had intimidated many of the women,so that in Ping Ting they would not come into the court, and had to be reached b by patient waiting on the bank of the river,where under the shade of a tree, we secured the attention of some half dozen women, and perhaps a dozen men,whose presence we tolerated, as they were quiet and interest ed hearers of what we had to say. The group of faithful women in Nan Meng and billages near,gave us a warm reception.It blew a hurricane of sand the day we went to Sha Cheng,the comforters we wrapped about us in the open carts scarcely protecting us,but we were repaid by the warm wel come and good meeting in this and several other places Deacon Liu's daughter-in-law,our Miss Wang of the Bridgman school, gave us ready and efficient aid,in singing and explaining the Christian truth.
Every new home like hers is a source of comfort and strength to us,and an object lesson whose results we cannot overestimate. Until her removal to Peking to teach in the Memorial school,the boysschool had the adva tage of her help in Arithmetic and Geography. At Su Chia Chiao ,we were followedalong the streets by crowds of eager and friendly women and children,whopressed against us as we sat on the kan ,and could not get enough in the limited time we had to give them.The foundations are being well laid by Pastor and Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Hung,and more will be heard about this place in the future. No suitable woman has been available for the work at Wen N~~A~~ An.We found the women slow to come in,and so began on small boys,and added sisters with babies in arms.Sixteen of these y

young neighbors came from two to four times a day,carrying away pictures earned by some little effort.The last day some interesting women ventred in, and expressed regret that they had not come sooner.Only four home were open to us in the city,but at four villages we had crowds of women, and bore away from the village on the edge of the morass,a most appetizi ing memory of hot steamed bread with dates in it,made for//by our hostes for sale among the boatmen,and shared,against our protest ,with us.

The maker of the bread is a woman with ambitions for herself and her son's family.She walks the four miles to church every Sunday,tho sh is almost the only woman to go to the city chapel.She intends that her youngest boy shall have an education.The women of the Fan family village seem rather apathetic. We must pray more for this village,which with some encouragement to Pastor Wang to visit them, might get a great stimulus.Palm Sunday was spent with the warm hearted church at Lu Kou Chiao

A model school, anevening class for women,and development along all lines,makes one glad of this oasis in the Sahara of the Hun river. from whose banks pebbles are hurled in ones face,when one of those dust winds blow.This church followed the lessons for Passion weekas given in the interwoven gospel prepared by Dr. Fenn.

Kindergarten.

The kindergarten is a living fact.For years we have hoped and seen it afar off, but now it is actually with us,and it is just as full of promise as the happy little ones that sing within its walls.Off/

The new building and equipment are the making of the school. Our large room with colored glass windows, facing the South,and letting in floods

of sunshine which a dancing circle of children ought to have.Our goods sized court in front, during the mild seasons,forms a pleasant change for the class,and however pleasant and attractive a house or room, it cannot equal Gods beautiful out-of-doors. At the opening of the year , we only had the one assistant of the previous year.In the winter when the Bridgman academy class graduated,one of this classelected Kindergarten as her form of service.Since that time, in actual results,we have been glad to feel that this is one of the cases where two is more than twice one. We hope soon to have a lar ger class of normal students.

This will not only greatly aid our own Kindergarten school,but it will directly further our chief design,which is that Kindergarten method and practice,become a real part of the Chinese educational system.

That happy day seems much nearer now that the Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai favors this method of teaching, and plans to open Kindergarten Governmen Schools.The possible candidates for Kindergarten are beginning to feel that this branch of teaching ,is really going to be used in China;althou it is absolutely new to the people,and at first seems so strange to even the teachers themselves.At any rate,it is not play,but a worthy and dign nified vocation. Fifty children are now on the rollmand the average attendance is thirty.Not infrequently our large room is none too large. But we are glad of scholars to the very limit of our space.

The children are not largely from Christian homes. They are from the neighborhood,and in some cases heretofore were strangers to us.

In fact the school is very popular, and this is only another way of saying that

many such schools are needed.Just before Christmas, the mothers of the children were invited to an afternoon tea. The little ones had made candies and saved Christmas cards,which were given to their parents. The mothers were delighted with the games and work of the wee folks, and many spoke most appreciatively of improvement in their children.

At the regular Christmas exercises,the little ones of the kindergarten had a special part in the program, which was keenly enjoyed by the crowded house."We must have a kindergartner,and that soon, or our opportunity to be leaders in this formof education, will be lost.

Schools.

The Cho Chou school has not had the personal supervision the past year that it needs. Mrs. Wang did good work until the spring term,when she was obliged to give up the school.The first class entered the Bridgman school last fall,and another class is to enter this coming fall.

'Miss Payne and Miss Miner visited the school,and found Mrs. Chang,the new teacher,interested in her work, and anxious to bring the girls up to the requirements. Another year, Miss Payne will take charge,and the scho will have,what it so needs,careful supervision,.At Shun I Hsien,a school has been started with only three pupils,but more are expected in the autumn.Our city schools now have to compete with many schools atarted fo the education of girls. On this account,we are especially glad to have the large,well lighted rooms and foreign desks.The South church school has been attended for the most part, by the children of church members. We have succeeded in putting the majority of children in classes,so that the teachers work is simplified.The childrenare very regular in their attendance,and tak a real interest in their studies

They keep up their weekly C.E. meetings,and Sunday finds many of them promptly on hand for their Sunday School with Miss Payne.

Memorial school.

This school is unique in the character of its pupils.Several new girls have come in through the newspaper readings at the north chapel, and more will come in the autumn. Two sisters,twins,are drawing a monthly stipend,having been entered on the Government lists as boys.

Another little girl was to be sold by her father,but her aunt took her,and put her in this school.Mrs.Jen has given part of the day to the school, and up to Chinese New Year, Mrs. Liu Te taught in the afternoon.

After the Chinese New Year, she moved to Teng Shih Kou,that she might help in the Bridgman school. Her place,has been taken by Mrs. Liu Wen Ta formerly a teacher in the Bridgman school. There have been six or seven boarders,and they have all given money for at least part of their board.

the smallest amount being fifty cents silver a month. The older girls have taken their turn leading the C.E. meetings,and show a real interest in the best things.With a roll of 35, and others inquiring about sending their daughters,we are planning to make several changes,which will give larger accpmodations and aprettier school yard.This is to be done by the Memorial Fund.We are encouraged in the work of our schools ,but hope for greater progress in the coming year.

The hour has rung for the education of the women and girls of China Schools are opening all about us,not only in Peking,but in all the lar cities,and in time it must spread to the country, It is now the fashion able thing to be the patron of some school.

The special style of collar or the latest kind of trimming for a garment, does not, any longer put one in the front rank, but to be interested in a girls school, means you know the proper thing, and are quite up with the times. While, of necessity, much of it will be superficial for a time, until properly prepared teachers can be provided, it is the beginnin of the glad day for which we have so long prayed and looked.

Prince Su's sister, Mrs. Pao said, in speaking of her school of ninety pupils, Had it not been for the example of you foreign ladies, this school would not have been. "The Chinese realize now that the hope of their c country is in the education of their women.

N.N.Russell.

N.P.Ament.

E.W.Stelle.

Report Romans Work?

Peking - 1905

Miss Russell

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

Peking Station. Report for the ten months ending April 6th., 1907.

Personnel. The Personnel of the station has received most important additions during the ten months of the year that is past. Smallest in person but not least in consequence, on October 31st. Miss Anita Young arrived to grace her home and the station. On August 27th. Master Bergen Sheffield Stelle, with his broad shoulders and rotund proportions , put in his appearance and shouted "Here am I ". The long-hoped for and finally captured instructor in music was finally secured and safely landed in the person of Miss May Corbett who gave new weight to the station for the first time on December 3rd.. Since the deaprture of her brother, Mr.James Porter, Miss Porter has given of time and strength to the station, being of untold value in more capacities than one. On July 20th., Mrs.Ament felt compelled, for domestic reasons, to leave the field and return to the home-land. The machinery of station work has made its average speed during the year. Fortunately, nothing startling is to be recorded. The Chinese work better in regulated order and any thing out of the common is apt rather to injure than improve the status of affairs.

At the time when the Autumn campaign could be entered upon the air was full of the return of the commissioners and the changes which were contemplated in the structure of the Chinese Government. The commissioners had reported upon the feasibility of a constitution and committees were at work upon a new form of government, the changes being radical in their nature.Congratulations poured in upon the central government from all parts of the world, anticipating that now a new era had dawned, and the Kuang Hsu period would be immortalized as the inauguration of New China. But as usual in the orient, the forces of reaction are often a as strong as those of action unless there is a tremendous head of enthusiasm. Were the commissioners really converted to the idea of a con-

stitutional government? In all probability they were not and with every day passing after reaching Peking, their zeal for the new era grew faint and still more faint. The day when China will have a constitution is still existent only in the dreams of patriots. Perhaps, the most sanguine lover of his country cannot regret the delay as the lack of general intelligence would render abortive the best legislation. Considering the vast mass of unawakened intellect in China , it is only to be expected that, by its very nature, the leaven of civilization will work slowly

BOARD OF WORKS.

We are glad to report that the Dispensary upon which Pastor Jen had spent so much of time and heart is completed and has proved a success, till recently, when the opening of a Chinese hospital just across the way, has drawn away the constituency. Dr.Tsui has given his time freely to dispensing medicines. The whole is a valuable adjunct to the NorthcChurch plant. We are more than rejoiced to be able to record that, in all probability, a neighboring official who has the name with outsiders of being a Christian has suggested to the Pastor that there are buildings outside the east gate of the city that could be used and he would mention the matter to his superior in office, the Governor. He thinks there is but little chance of a refusal. Mr.Wu, the friendly officer, inquired most minutely about the work, including that of the Home Missionary Society as well, and was most fa vorably impressed with this form of Chinese work for the Chinese. At the North Church, also, extensive repairs and alterations are in process which will entirely change the aspect of the place. The meeting room will be enlarged to double its present size and the Memorial school for Girlsas well as the Boys school will be greatly improved.

At Cho Chou a drive-well has been sunk on the church premises and is a boonnot only to the church but to the community as well. The income from sales of water will be a permanent aid to the work in that region. Under the direction of Pastor Li, a new chapel has been opened in the

large market-town of Sung Lin Tien, eight miles from the city.

A new chapel has been rented and opened in the large village of Liu Ku Ssu where the Home Missionary Society supports a helper and a school.

In Peking, the long-hoped for water tower has been erected through the energy and patience of Dr.Young. The hot-~~water~~ air engine has been installed and is in working order. The plan is that from the sales of water the running expenses of the new church can be provided and not be a regular expense to the mission. It is hardly to be expected that we can ask the Chinese Church to support a foreign church the expenses of which are doubtless many times more than they would be under their management.

At the large town of Ch'ang Hsin Tien, the head-quarters of the machine works of the Pe-Han R.R.,a new chapel and extensive premises have been purchased. This will be an opportunity for the church at Marco Polo Bridge to do evangelistic work, as they long complained that the street chapel at the Bridge furnished little Christian opportunity.

TOURS.----- Beginning at Shun I Hsien, east of Peking, Mr.Ament made the usual round of visits to the out(-stations in the fall of the year.

At Shun I, the church is very much alive and is bound for self-support which is practically achieved. A new school is in operation of which they bear a goodly share of the expense. The helper is a man of mature years and literary training and is in full sympathy with the ideals of the church.

At MARCO POLO BRIDGE, a school has been established with a dozen boys which is the pride of the helper, Yang Chien.The church is making slow but sure progress and is more than holding its own.

At the city of FANG SHAN, Mr.Stelle has done faithful pastoral work and has results as satisfactory as could be expected from this difficult field. It will take time and patience to cure all the evils of its past history.

At Liang Hsiang and PU An Tun, helper Kao Hsin has done good work and held the places against many odds. The incoming of the Roman Catholics

has only entailed trouble and sorrow. Several of the church-members were disaffected, or pretended to be,and went over to the Catholics, receiving several dollars down for so doing, and in one case a goodly loan, so that a new house was built. The ill-feeling came to a head when a Protestant, in felling a tree, scraped the bark off a Catholic tree. A free fight followed and then accusation at the yamen by the Catholic. The yamen, fortunately, was occupied by a magistrate with a head on his shoulders and the courage of his convictions. He refused to listen to the French priest and turned down two men who had been sent by~~xxkim~~ with the priest's cards. The case was dismissed and the official has vindicated his position that no foreigner can dictate to him his duty as a magistrate and no case will be taken up unless there is some legal question involved. The village school, as well as the church school, both of which the priest wished to abolish, are flourishing, though two other small schools are supported by the Catholics in this small village. This most unseemly squabble between the worshippers of the same God is only a specimen of events happening in other places.

In PAO TING HSIEN the affairs with the Romanists were of a more serious nature.The head-man in the village of East Cedar Bridge was a recent pervert to the Catholics and must show his zeal for Christianity by absorbing public funds and brow-beating Protestants. To make up a deficit in the funds of the public school he levied a special tax on the Christian village of the Fan Family, omitting to do the same for two other villages who shared the school. On the people of Fan Village refusing to pay the tax, they were accused at the yamen of trying to break up the public school.The magistrate refused to coerce the villagers and the case went by default. Without consultation, the villagers now unwisely, took their grievances to the yamen and accused the Head-man of embezzling public funds. The Protestants gained their point and the magistrate decided that the accounts must be cleared up. The French priest now appears on the scene and the decision is reversed and Protest-

ants are fleeing to Peking to seek redress. The French minister was friendly, listened to the story of the villagers, and finally secured the transference of the priest to another and better post. The Protestants will see that he is made a Bishop next time. The American minister, through the Viceroy, secured a Deputy to visit the official in Pao Ting and find out why he reversed his decision. By paying a fine sum of money to the Deputy, he secured a favorable report to the Viceroy who wrote to the American Legation that the Protestants had made a false charge against the Catholics and no public money had been embezzled. Thus the matter was settled, the Protestants being disgraced in Tientsin(which does not seem to be a matter of much consequence) and the Catholics losing their case in Pao Ting and the Head-man and arch-offender, being obliged to resign his position and has now left the town and sought a livelihood elsewhere. The region now has peace and the school is running quietly with fully half of the boys from Christian families.

But beyond Pao Ting is the larger district of WEN AN, and here persecution of another kind assailed the little church. One young man, a church-member, and one other, a probationer, live in the village of Shih Ts'un. The head-men of the village decided that they would have no followers of what they called a foreign religion in their town. Opportunity was given them to show their spirit when ,with design or by accident, a thief took refuge from officers of the law and hid in his , the probationer's, pile of straw. Now it would be easy for the head-men to accuse Chang of harboring thieves, and they proposed to do so unless Chang would renounce his Christian faith and set up a feast to the village. In a weak moment Chang agreed to this outwardly and all thought he got off easily though he had to sell his ox to pay expenses of the feast. The professed believer showed a more obstinate spirit and refused to recant under any consideration. As a consequence, their hatred took the form of a plot (the particulars cannot all be mentioned here)by which Meng Ch'ang Chun soon found himself in prison, accused as an accomplice of this thief who

was bribed to inculpate him. Under severe torture (which is supposed to be abolished in China) he confessed that the accusations were true. Several letters from the American Legation to the Foreign Office have failed to secure the release of Meng and the poor boy is still in prison. So far as we can gather the facts, there was never a clearer case of persecution because of alliance with the Christian Church. Such things took a good share of the time and strength of the missionary during this tour. They dull the zeal of preach ers and people alike and hinder the progress of the Kingdom. Wen An was originally a hard field but a few bright ,loyal men redeem the district and make it a pleasure to visit there. Seven cloth merchants from Shantung have become Christians there and one is a trusted deacon. If persistent petty persecution could be stopped, we believe that in this region the seed sown for so many years would bring forth an abundant harvest.

At FAN CHIA CHUANG, Mrs.Hung has kept the church together and there is a slow growth. Though she is supported as a Bible woman only, of her own choice and free-will she takes the part of local preacher and the people who have known her from child-hood listen to her admonitions. An educated preacher is a sore need at this place.

Mr.Stelle has made frequent visits to Tung Pa and Ping Fang, east of Peking but easily reached so the trip there and back is made the same day.Good deacon Kuo is still anxious for the growth of the church for which he has contributed so much in time and money. The day-scholl with Ma Hsien Sheng as teacher is flourishing as never before and the whole church is decidedly on the up-grade. Perhaps, this place has had as large a per cent of increase as any out-station.Trained men are needed everywhere. There seems to be less and less a demand for the half-trained man The Chinese respect intellectual and literary qualifications and unless there are large spiritual compensations the short-course man accomplishes little. His well soons runs dry. Exceptions happen to all rules, and here we make an exception of good deacon Tung of Cho Chou who is welcome

everywhere he may chose to go. With no aspirations to literary culture and only ~~only~~ a warm and generous heart to recommend him, he is wanted in several places at the same time. He gives his whole time free of charge . He is well off and his prospects have improved since he became a Christian, directly, he thinks, by the Lord's intervention. He delights to tell how the Lord paid his expenses last year. Before starting on an evangelistic tour, for some reason there was delay in the sale of his corn. On his return, some months later, the price of corn had so risen that the increase in price was sufficient for all his expenses. Now he wishes to cultivate Christianity in his own village and is seeking a helper whom he may support there.

At this juncture, we would record our grateful recognition to the American Bible Society for the help received from several colporters in different fields. This great society, working in close relation with the missionaries of the American Board, is one of the main instruments in building up the Christian Church in our districts.

EDUCATIONAL.---- We are glad that we can report ten Day-schools for Boys and one Boarding school. It looked for a while as though there was little room for the Christian school, as the rage for the new public school bid fair to sweep all the boys away. The combined boarding and day-school at Nan Meng has been closed, though it did a good work for a portion of the year. The schools of the station are located respectively at Shun I , Tung Pa, North Church, Peking, Marco Polo Bridge, Pu An Tun, Fang Shan, Nan Meng, Su Chia Ch'iao, Fan Chia Chuang(a union public school with as many Christian boys as non-Christian), and at Liu Ku Ssu, t the most distant and most recently established under the patronage of the Home Missionary Society. The Boarding school in Peking registered ~~These schools are~~ seventy two names last year with an average of fifty two., thirty five being boarders. Theoretically, the boarding department should be largely self-supporting as tuition and board are both charged. But in fact the mission carries the larger part of the burden and there seems no help

for it, unless we begin the teaching of English. Well-to-do boys in the city find their natural place in a short time in some one of the mushroom schools which offer temporary inducements, while the steady reliable boys from the country who are making the leaders in the church are not able , as a rule, to furnish much beyond their own clothing and incidental expenses. If the public schools gave a training in any sense equal to or similar to ours the loss would be minimized, but the teaching is superficial and the boys are apt to be a total loss to us.

But if we are to have trained men in the mission field or College graduates to help in teaching, these boys must be held on to though the expense is large. Our native pastors and men of influence are all men who have received their education and entire support from a generous Board. The time does not seem to have arrived when men of comfortable and proper training chose the ministry as a profession. The inflow to the Medical school of the brightest men in the mission leaves the Theological school without one of College training from this station. The matter of satisfactory teachers is a serious one for our schools of Grammar grade. Fortunately, at present, we have two teachers of collegiate training in our school, and one Confucian teacher. One man is only a temporary loan from Pang Chuang, but we are grateful that we have been helped over this emergency.

LECTURES.---

A course of lectures has been maintained the greater part of the year. All sorts of subjects, and all conditions of subjects have been treated in all sorts of ways. We trust certain good ideas have been implanted which will be of permanent value. Dr.Barton opportunely arrived one Friday evening evening in time to give us a good lecture on Turkey, taking the place of a delinquent lecturer. At Cho Chou Pastor Li wished to follow in this general line of education but was discouraged by his first effort. The lecturer was secured from Peking seemed to make the sum sum of his remarks to consist in an attack on foreigners though he was sp

speaking in a Christian church.

STREET--CHAPELS.

In Ping Ting, Shun I , Nan Meng, Tung Pa, Liang Hsiang, and Wen An preaching is carried on in the chapels on Fair-days and in general the attendance is good. In Peking in the North and South street-chapels the attendance continues good . It would be difficult to estimate the number of people who listen to the truth in the course of the year but it would be no small number.This form of work calls for men of better training than we have been in the habit of employing or can secure. In fact we think the successful preacher to the miscellaneous crowds who gather in these places must call into operation all the powers and qualifications of a trained mind. Dead souls are to be awakened and intellects stimulated and ideals suggested. What but the best and most aroused souls are adequate to such a work!

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.--

It is a pleasure to tackle one subject which commands the attention and support of all. This society may be called established. It is no longer an experiment. The Chinese are growing in t their power of expression in action and in organization. They work in harmony and abide well by the decision of the majority. The Annual Meeting this year was held with the church in Nan Meng which made strenuous efforts to accommodate the fifty five delegates and forty other guests who sat down at their tables for several days in succession. Their financial statement revealed a surplus in hand. They have now on their list for support one Chinese pastor, who receives the largest salary in the station, perhaps in the mission,one native helper, and one day-school.The chief element of hope we find to be not in its list of workers for this list is not long, but in the fact that it has caught hold of the Chinese mind and heart, that it is an indigenous institution with every prospect of a long life. At Paotingfu, the people have organized a like society and the time may come when each station will have its societ

and then they can amalgamate and have one strong society which will express the life of the church in its desire for expansion in North China.

DEPUTATION.--

The much-requested and desired Deputation materialized in the person of Dr.Barton. He was in fine racing condition and has worked with the ardor of youth and the sanity of an experienced statesman. The writer accompanied Dr.Barton to Shansi and seized the oportunity en route to receive much valuable information on world-movements from one who has been in many countries with his eyes open. However confident we are that our interests as a mission are safe in Dr.Barton's han ds we cannot but regret that there were not associated with him in these trips two or thee gentlemen of some other than missionary experience who would be able to reinforce his testimony from original investigation.

~~COMMITTEE-WORK.xx~~ COMMITTEE-WORK.-

Two members of the station were appointed chairmen of important committees connected with the Shanghai Conference and their labors have been materially increased by preparing papers and keeping up the necessary correspondence.

STATION-CLASSES.--

Two station-classes have been held during the year, though this is a form of work of which we, perhaps, do less than some other stations. One of about twenty men was held in Peking. Pastor Jen assisted in the instruction and the class was attended by several of the older church-members. One class of thirteen members was held at Pu An Tun , Mr.Stelle and Helper Kao being the teaching force.If we had proper rooms in Peking this arm of the service could be greatly strengthened and a small theological seminary carried on for a good portion of the year. The idea of instructing and being instructed has so taken hold of the minds of the leading Chinese in the Church that at the last meeting of theI Shih Hui, or Congregational Association of Peking, a

course of study was arranged by the native pastors which is to be open to all and regular examinations conducted. From those who pass these examinations there will come the candidates who can fill up the ranks of helpers and colporters. It was most refreshing after the Conference to see the demand for books in Peking. If the plan survives its first enthusiasm there will soon be no lack of candidates for ordinary positions.

Thus another year closes, just one out of the forty three since the station was opened. Something, however little, we trust has been added to the forces which are bringing Christian fragments togehter, and something added to the swing and sweep of ideas which are to help in the regeneration of this empire. Peking is becoming a modern city. Old residents are amazed on visiting the Southern city after a few months absence to find a new city. The stores have new fronts and unusual goods fill the windows. Temples are transformed into school-rooms and every science and handicraft has its votariesThe famine in Southern China has given a chance to the women of the city to show that they are very much alive. Their large bazaar and entertainment given in the month of March and held on one of the historic sights of the city would have done credit to the most advanced of the advocates of Woman's Rights. One rubs one's eyes to see andhear women speaking to crowds of men and girls selling bouquets at exorbitant prices. Every thing which could interest people and draw money from their pockets was done and about four thousand dollars was the sum forwarded to the committee. On the initiation of one of the deacons in the South Church a paper was passed around among the foreigners and Chinese in our vicinity and the goodly sum of three hundred and fifty six dollars and fifty cents was raised and sent to the Hongkong bank for use. The only subscription still unpaid is that of Tuan Wu, brother of the Viceroy at Nanking.

It would be easy, ~~in conclusion~~, to write roseate views of advance in education, government, laws &c. in North China, but a conservative estimate of the situation prevents. It is still an open question whether or not the influential men in the North are not further from genuine reform than two years ago. Some great names are connected with reform but whose persistent practice is the exact opposite of what reform would seem to indicate. So long as giving and receiving of bribes(presents) continues in the highest places all talk of reform is idle. Certain changes are forced by circumsatances and stress of opinion but do not manifest in any sense the spirit of reform. New names for yamens are made but old practices continue. Dr. Ross writes more strongly from Moukden than this report indicates and says that since the elevation of Confucius to the honors of deity that open denunciation of Christianity in yamens by governments officials is not uncommon. Still, we are confident that tho the call for schools and general reform may be some what fitful and there will be seeming decline in interest, ~~that~~ in the long run the wave in its great under-tow is making for higher and better things. China can never go back to the children's clothing of fifty years ago and the sweep of events is upwards and onwards. Doubtless, a medium way will be found by which the youth of China while securing the new learning from Western lands will be able also to retain a fondness and a knowledge of their own literature the lack of which so many of the thinking men in China deplore. The gradual but certain growth of Christianity in China will be the best gurantee of its stability.

For the Station,

William S. Ament.

LEXLIFE BOND

would be easy, in consequence, to write reasonable views of advance in
education, government, laws &c. in North China, but a conservative
estimate of the situation prevents. It is still an open question whether
not the influential men in the North are not further from genuine
than two years ago. Some great needs are connected with reform but
the particular question is one of date as to what reform touch most
intimately, for long be giving and receiving of bribes) customers
the highest places all talk of reform is idle. Certain changes are
by the governmentness and areas of opinion but do not manifest in any
the spirit of reform. Her masses for years are made but old proc-
ponderance. (Dr. Foss writes more strongly from Mukden than this
concludes and says that since the elevation of Conquiens to the
ers of deity that open denunciation of christianity in person by govern-
ers officials is not unknown. Still, we are confident that the
[illegible] and natural reformers [illegible] the [illegible]-lit-
becoming dwelling in int rest, when in the long run the wave. In its
that under-tow is pushing for higher and better things. China can never go
to the children's sighting of fifty years ago and the sweep of events
[illegible] and commerce. Doubtless, a rational way will be found by which the
[illegible] of China while securing the new learning from Western lands will
also to retain a firmness and a knowledge of their own literature
[illegible] each of which, so far of the thinking men in China deplore. The gradual
[illegible] certain growth of christianity in China will be the best guarantee of
[illegible] stability.

[illegible]

Bd
Boston
0190 6-1

Mr. James Porter made us a generous visit in the fall and left us regretted by all, Chinese and foreigners alike. His deep interest in the mission and in China was shown in the large gifts which he had made this station, either personally or by his instrumentality, The pre-Boxer chapels the present new church, the Artesian well, the Woman's Bible Training School, and the Parish House, not yet built, all bear witness that his interest was something different from that of the ordinary observer. He left here with ~~He wildrbinfollowedchrothe~~ best wishes and prayers for his good health of all who knew him.

Mr. James Porter made us a generous visit in the fall and left us
[illegible]tch by all, Chinese and foreigners alike. His deep interest in the
[illegible]on and in China was shown in the large gifts which he had made this
[illegible]on, either personally or by his instrumentality. The pre-Boxer chapels
present new church, the Artesian well, the Women's Bible Training School
[illegible] Tower, not yet built, all bear witness that his interest
[illegible] something different from that [illegible] everywhere. We left him with
[illegible]ers for his good health of all who know him.

[illegible] Anson and Mrs. Anson also the elevation of Jiangsu to the
[illegible]are of deity time open denunciation of Christianity in Jiangsu by gover-
[illegible] officials is not unknown. Still, we are confident that the
[illegible] Jesuits and several [illegible] of the Catholic and Protestant
[illegible] a noble doctrine in its rest, when in its long run the wave in its
[illegible] under-tow is raising for Kiangsu a better things. China can never re-
[illegible] to the children's clothing of dirty years ago and the sweep of events
[illegible] upward and onward. Doubtless, a medium way will be found by which the
[illegible] of China while acquiring the new learning from Western lands will
[illegible] also to retain a firmness and a knowledge of their own literature
[illegible] of which so many of the thinking men in China deplore. The gradual
[illegible] certain growth of Christianity in China will be the best guarantee of
[illegible] stability.

For the Testimony,

Peking Home Missionary Society.

Organization. This society was organized March 25th. 1905, in the city of Cho Chou. Pastor Jen was elected President, Kao Hsin, secretary, and Mr.Stelle, Treasurer. A committee consisting of one member from each of the leading out-stations was chosen as Executive. The object of the society is four-fold--- I--To complete the idea od a Church.

(2)--To stimulate church-members in the matter of self-support and independence.

(3)Also to help in the organization and growth of new churches.

(4). To bring forward and support new men as preachers of the gospel.

Bye-laws. (I) This society shall be o rganized by the choice of a President, Secretary, and Treaurer.

(2). There shall be two auditors elected to inspect and approve accounts.

(3).There shall be a committee from the co-operating churches of at least ten men, who, with the officers of the society, shall constitute the Executive Committee.

(4). In case of a special meeting of the Executive Committee, five members will constitute a quorum.

(5). At least a majority of two thirds sahll be necessary for the execution of business.

(6). By the beginning of the Tenth Moon all contributions are to be handed to the Treasurer.

(7). The Executive officers of this society are to be elected annually.

Peking,

Peking Anno Mark

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

Woman's

REPORT OF NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE AND BRIDGMAN ACADEMY FOR THE YEAR 1906

This second year of the existence of this institution as a college, connected with the North China Union Colleges, and the forty-third since its humble beginning as the Bridgman School, has been marked by two happy events, the return of Miss Porter, who took charge of the school very soon after it was started by Mrs. Bridgman, and the coming of Miss Corbett, a daughter of Dr. Corbett, the well-known missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Chefoo. In Miss Corbett our long-unavailing call for one who could teach vocal and instrumental music as well as other branches in the college has met a response which comforts us for the years of waiting. Coming with a knowledge of the spoken language and with experience in teaching in high school studies as well as music, she has been able to take charge of the music since the day of her arrival, and the singing of the girls already shows marked improvement. Miss Corbett also teaches one of the classes in English.

Miss Reed and Miss Payne will soon take their final examination in the language, and the principal will feel her burdens much lightened when these three young women can give their full time to the school. Miss Reed has taught a class in history one in Bible, and one in English. Miss Payne, after two years in China, having nearly completed the required course of study in the language, took up almost full work in teaching, a chemistry class with eight hours of laboratory work a week, a class in Algebra, and the disagreeable task of giving Arithmetic and algebra classes a monthly written test. Miss Porter since her return in the fall has been obliged to give most of her time to the Bible Training School, but taught a class in Psychology in the college during part of the fall term. We are indebted to Mrs. Goodrich for very valuable instruction in Domestic Science, which she has given to the college girls twice a week during the fall semester, and will continue throughout the year, also beginning a class in Bible study. The principal, Miss Miner, has taught elementary and advanced geometry, elementary physics and botany, Christian evidences, and Bible.

The two native teachers who are elected as regular members of the faculty, Mr. T'an and Miss Han, have continued their faithful services. Mr. T'an hides his fine intellectual and moral qualities under an excessive modesty, but is more and more appreciated as the years go by. Miss Han, the only teacher living in the dormitory, has such a rare Christian influence that she has carried much responsibility for the school without feeling it a burden, and we could only know how much she does by losing her services, a loss which we hope we may be spared many years. Though frail, she has been in better health than for two years past, and has taught classes in algebra, physiology, physical geography, zoology, and Bible, besides having full charge of the music until Miss Corbett's arrival, and being her assistant since. Mrs. Stelle has continued her superintendence of the kindergarten and the training of the two young women in the class, Her home cares make it imperative that a young lady come from America to assist i in this important department. Mr. Cheng has shared with Mr. T'an the work in the Chinese classics and essay criticism, and has taken charge of the examinations in writing characters. He has rare gifts as a teacher, and as private secretary to the principal. Miss Chang and Miss Liu, who taught in the academy and preparatory school last year, did not return in the fall, and their places were taken by Mrs. Liu Shu Ch'uan, who graduated in 1905, and Mrs. Fan Yü Lan, who has given more than half of her time to the day school.

We are rejoiced that the Presbyterian Mission is taking steps to secure a teacher to represent them in this union college. Our most pressing needs are another teacher in science, one for normal department work, and one for kindergarten training school. It will be impossible for Miss Payne to teach all the lines of science, especially as a science teacher in the Union College is expected to assist in teaching science in the Womans Union Medical College which will be opened next year at the Methodist Mission.

STUDENTS.

Eighty-five students have been enrolled during the year, the average attendance being about seventy-six. Of these twelve have been in the college department, thirty-two

two in the academy, and forty-one in the preparatory department. We are pleased each year to note an increase in the number in the two higher departments, and a decrease in the preparatory department. No new class was received into the lower grades last year. It is expected that a new class of about twenty will enter the academy next fall, and that another small class will enter college.

Three girls in our most advanced college class graduated at the end of the school year in February, having completed the old course of study which gave about a year of college work. Their three classmates remain to carry on college work according to the new course of study. This is the last time that a diploma will be given for completing the shorter course; it was given in the name of the Bridgman School, not of the Woman's Union College. The three girls who received it were obliged to leave school, two to be married and one to teach. The three who remain are the brightest in the class, and with the three girls of the Freshman class make a fine little nucleus for college work. It is still the day of small things with us, but as this is the only institution in the empire, as far as known, in which the young women are doing real college work, their advancement will be watched with much interest. As we have added several studies to the Academy course of study, the six girls in the Senior class will not be able to graduate until the end of the spring term.

UNION.

Five missions have been represented in the school the past year, the American Board churches still furnishing fat the largest number. A fine class of six girls entered the Academy from the Union Memorial School under the care of Miss Newton of the Presbyterian Mission in Pao-ting-fu. The other missions represented are the London Mission, the English Baptist, and the Swedish Mission in Shansi. As to the enlargement of the union, we quote from the report for last year:-"The developement of the North China Union Woman's Medical College to be located at the Methodist Mission, Peking, is bringing the large girls' school at that mission into closer relationship with us, and we hope that soon they can enter fully into the union, being represented on our faculty and Board of Managers, and with pupils in our collegiate department." The hope then expressed

is on the way to realization, for already the missionaries of the Woman' Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church have taken formal action, which t they anticipate will be confirmed by the home board. The London Mission is unable at present to join formally either in the Woman's Union Medical College orv the North China Union Woman's College, though the missionaries on the field are in sympathy with both enterprises, and will doubtless send pupils to each school. It is expected that the Woman's Medical College will open next year.

EQUIPMENT.

During the year our laboratories for chemistry, physics, and biology have been partially fitted with apparatus from the gift received last year from the Tank estate, and by the receipt of several hundred dollars worth of apparatus, chiefly electrical, from Dr. Mateer of the Presbyterain Mission in Shantung, who has recently intimated that there are more gifts to follow. A fine heating plant has been installed in the new college building, we have the small beginnings of a museum, and we now look forward to getting our convenient building gradually equipped and in goo d order. This requires an expenditure of effort and money which no one ~~xxx~~ can realize w who has not undertaken it.

~~DISCIPLINE AND RELIGIOUS LIFE~~. Health.

~~Not fxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The general health of the school has been exceptionally good, and we have great cause for gratitude in the fact that although scarlet fever and diptheria have been almost epidemic in the city, there has not been a case of contagious disease of any kind in the school. A very promising girl of the English Baptist Mission, who would have graduated from the academy this year, died the first day of January, a victim to the tuberculosis to which she has seemed doomed ~~xxxx~~ since she came from Shansi five years ago. She showed not the least dread of death, and several weeks before the end came she selected the hymns which she wished to have sung at her funeral.

DISCIPLINE AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Not for several years has there been so much in the life of the school to make her of value, and his life and character are being reflected more truly by a circle

glad the hearts of the teachers, yet two girls have been sent away from the school under circumstances of exceptional sadness, both of them vistims of the new liberty which is offered to the young women of China, and which they did not use without abusing. Their offenses had no connection with the school except that one girl, after most earnest warning, continued to try to carry on a correspondence with a young man with whom she became acquainted during vacation. Among a certain class in Young China it is considered very smart and enlightened for young men and women to correspond and to arrange their own matrimonial affairs. The sudden plunge into this freedom after all the restrictions of past years, and in total ignorance of the proprieties and safeguards which surround such intercourse in Western lands, presents new problems to the teacher in girls' schools, both in mission circles and in the newly-opened Chinese schools. The better class of non-Christian reformers as well as the reliable girls in the advanced c classes in mission schools, see the perils of the new life. It is inevitable that more freedom will be given, and new temptations will come to students. The girls read the daily papers, hear public addresses, and come in contact, both in their home and school life, with a far wider circle than formerly. New duties and opportunities come to them; May wisdom be given to direct their young feet as they enter these wider but more perilous paths.

The spirit of harmony and loyalty in the school has bound teachers and students together, and made the daily discipline of school life a light burden. More and more of the oversight of routine household and school life is being laid on the older students, who prove faithful and efficient, and by this training are becoming better fitted for their future work.

In religious life the students show steady growth, the developement of character and conscience indicating that the roots are striking deeper each year. All of the girls in college and academy except one xfxxxxxxxxxxxxxx are church-members, and all but one in the lower grades who have been in the school a year are professing Christians. Each year the special meetings of Passion Week show more apprehension of the life and character of Christ, and His life and character are being reflected more truly by a circle

of spiritually-minded girls, not all of whom are in the higher classes.

NEW LIFE AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Two years ago there was not a girls' school in Peking outside of mission compounds. Now there are at least ten, and the probability is that a year from this time the number will be quadrupled. For the edict has gone forth, not only from the Imperial palaces but from that most powerful magnate, public opinion, saying that women must be educated. Only the lack of money and teachers prevents the rapid developement of girls' schools. Up tp this time the schools have all been supported by private funds, but the Imperial coffers will be opened as soon as the Board of Education completes the scheme. This sudden demand for teachers reveals the fact that even during these centuries when ignorance has been held up as one of the cardinal virtues of women, many have contrived to quence their thirst for knowledge by studying with their fathers, or with private tutors provided for their brothers, and in some cases a much-loved daught r has had her own tutors. These are the women who are now starting private schools and acting as teachers. Notable instances are two sisters of Prince Su and Mrs. Chang, the daughter of a Peking official of the first rank. This brave little lady went with the Princess Ka-la-chin an eight days journey to the principality in northeastern Mongolia, and for seven or eight months gave her services to the only school for Mongol girls. No more enthusiastic patriot can be found in any country.

Through the lecture course conducted by Miss Russell, and through the desire of the Chinese who are starting schools to get ideas and teachers from other schools, our school has been brought in contact with an exceedingly interesting circle of men and women. Many have visited the school during the year, and our printed course of study has been given to many. A Mr. Chiang, teacher in the Imperial University, is at the head of the largest girls' school in the Southern City, numbering about a hundred and thirty pupils, and is starting another school in the West City. His requests that some of our graduates or students go to these schools as teachers were so urgent that Mrs. Liu Shu Sh'uan , one of our teachers, has promised to give half of her time for a few months to the school in the West City, and Mrs Wang, so many years Miss Wyckoff's assistant in

the P'angchuang school, whose husband is now connected with the Sanitary Department of the Southern City, has also been recommended as a teacher. Mrs. Liu Te Shou, a ~~xxxx~~ recent graduate and teacher, has given half of her time these past months to teaching in another school started by the Chinese, retaining part of her work in the Emily Ament Memorial School. These teachers are treated most courteously, and nothing inconsistent with their principles is demanded of them. While they cannot directly teach Christianity, many opportunities come to them, and pupils from Chinese schools occasionally attend church services.

The Mr. Chiang already mentioned has united several of the girls' schools in the city in a benevolent association which has had several functions for the purpose of raising money for the famine sufferers. At one of these entertainments girls from the schools sold embroideries/ lace, drawings, and other handiwork, and sang and performed calisthenics much resembling square dances upon a high platform in the open air before a vast concourse of people, chiefly men. These were fireworks, speeches, and other attractions, and $3000.00 were sent to the famine sufferers as a result of two days of effort. Our school was invited to contribute needlework, but since the girls only learn to make their own clothes, and the invitation came late, a money contribution was sent instead. A formal red paper invitation to attend these functions was sent to the school, and Mr. Chiang has invited the school to assist in a concert to be given by this same benevolent association of the schools. We are too conservative to allow our pupils to take part in these public performances, even if they were willing to do so, but some of the teachers attended, and gazed with speechless wonder at these modest girls, many from noble or official families, who have been shut in behind high walls and forbidden all intercourse with men, appearing in public with the unmost composure, doing things from which the average American school girl would shrink, and being treated with absolute respect by a crowd of thousands of men. What the women of China will accomplich in the next century no prophet or daughter of a prophet can foretell, but it

the P'angchuang school, whose husband is now connected with the Sanitary Department of the Southern City, has also been recommended as a teacher. Mrs. Pin Te Shou, a recent graduate and teacher, has given half of her time these past months to teaching in another school started by the Chinese, retaining part of her work in the Daily Amount Commercial School. These teachers are treated most courteously, and nothing inconsistent with their principles is demanded of them. While they cannot directly teach Christianity, many opportunities come to them, and pupils from Chinese schools occasionally attend church services.

The Mr. Chiang already mentioned has united several of the girls' schools in the city in a benevolent association which has had several functions for the purpose of raising money for the famine sufferers. At one of these entertainments girls from the schools sold embroideries, lace, drawings, and other handiwork, and sang and performed calisthenics much resembling square dances upon a high platform in the open air before a great concourse of people, chiefly men. These were fireworks, speeches, and other attractions, and $8000.00 were sent to the famine sufferers as a result of two days of effort. Our school was invited to contribute needlework, but since the girls only learn to make their own clothes, and the invitation came late, a money contribution was sent instead. A formal red paper invitation to attend these functions was sent to the school, and Mr. Chiang has invited the school to assist in a concert to be given by this same benevolent association of the schools. We are too conservative to allow our pupils to take part in these public performances, even if they were willing to do so, but some of the teachers attended, and gazed with speechless wonder at these modest girls, many from noble or official families, who have been shut in behind high walls and forbidden all intercourse with men, appearing in public with the utmost composure, doing things from which the average American school girl would shrink, and being treated with absolute respect by a crowd of thousands of men. What the women of China will accomplish in the next century no prophet or daughter of a prophet can foretell, but it

Dr. Mary Stone

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

MEDICAL REPORT---PEKING STATION---1906-1907.

We are thankful to report ~~that~~ for another year, that the health of the members of the Peking Station has been good. With the exception of a few days on the part of one or two, all have been able to keep at their accustomed work.

The first death among the pupils of either school since we arrived occurred on New Year's Day when one of the Bridgman School girls passed away after only a month's illness from tuberculous bronchitis. There have been several cases of chronic troubles but only one that has caused any anxiety. Notwithstanding the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria in severe edidemics in the city during the winter, both schools have escaped without a single case of any contagious disease.

Since returning to Peking from the summer spent in T'ung Chou, one to one and a half hours have been spent at the London Mission Dispensary on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. One case seen there is so illustrative of the wonderful vitality of the Chinese that I must tell it. A boy of 15 or 16 years was angered because him blind mother scolded him. He seized ~~the~~ cleaver and after making several attempts succeeded in hacking open his abdominal civity for an inch or more and the muscles and skin for four or five inches. The Chinese treatment was interesting. A chicken was killed and after plucking it, the freshly flayed skin was applied with the inside spread over the wound. The idea is excellent, but the technique was not strictly aseptic and the boy arrived smelling like a poultry farm. We operated on him in the dispensary and under unfavorable circumstances but the condition of the patient seemed so hopeless as not to warrant the delay and trouble of transferring him to the operating room of the hospital; in fact so desperate that he was refused admission to to the wards ~~of the hospital~~. Death is such a terrifying thing to the Chinese that all moribund cases are turned away, lest the other patients suffer and the hospital gain a bad and "spooky" reputation. So this boy was sent home on the board on which he had been brought with directions to bring him back two days later if he lived. I did not see him again, but was astonished a few days ago to

learn that he made a rapid recovery.

On March 19th Mrs.Perkins of our Pao Ting Fu Station was thrown under the train at the depot there,losing both feet and receiving other less serious injuries.As soon as we learned of it,Miss Porter and I went to help the f... friends of the Presbyterian Mission whither she had been carried.The care and attention which these good friends gave her place us more deeply under obligation than ever,and Dr.Mackie especially deserves the formal thanks of our mission.During the stay there of four weeks,two trips were made to outlying "hsien" cities with ordained members of the Presbyterian Mission and medicines were dispensed after the preaching.About 180 persons were seen on these two days.

For several months the London Mission has been conducting preaching and dispensing work on Sundays at its nearby outstations with a view of training its medical students and any others who desired to go,in practical Christian work,that of medical missionaries in which many of them will be engaged after graduation.At the suggestion of Dr.Cochrane,the Presbyterian and our own mission have planned similar work and only the unexpected call to Pao Ting Fu has prevented the carrying out of this plan before now.One trip was made to Tung Pa to look over the field just before Chinese New Year an 24 cases were seen.It is hoped that four or five of the outstations near the city can be visited once a month,the students doing the preaching and dispensing under the supervision of the physician of the Peking station and perhaps one of the ordained men.

As in previous years most of my time has been spent in study of the language in preparation for teaching in the Union Medical Colleges,and only a very few calls outside the two schools in Peking have been made.These latter have amounted,together with the calls on the members of the station,to 1405 during the year of 1906.Additional cases treated during that year bring the total to 1926 exclusive of those seen at the London Mission Dispensary,of which we have no record.

B1

1906-7

Boston

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

Report of Womans Work of Peking Station .1906)-1907
from May 19o6to April 1907

The past year has shown us "Signs" if not "Wonders"and furnished illustrations of the significance of some of the problems before us in the near future if we are to keep in touch with and have influence upon the great movement now going on in the Womans world in China . Phillips Brooks says "Each year grows sacred with wondering expect ation " .This is to be most true as we are priviledged to have part in changes which are to influence the mothers of one third of the human race. The "Womans World " is the heart of the country .Pastor Wang wrote in a recent letter "A church without women is like a house without foundations " Thank God that the time has come to this great land and people when its women are to be more than servants or playthings. As some one has said "We shall not hasten the sunrise by rushing toward the Eastto help i yet it behooves us to be alert ,and ready to use to the utmost the dawning light.

Bible Women

At the beginning of the year we had eight Bible Women .Two ,working in the city and s six in the country stations . Of these one died in September and later in the year ,in Decemberone was removed because of unfitness to continue in the work.Their places have been filled so that we still have eight women in employ but now three are in the city and five in the country .Beside these the wife of the helper atShun I Hsien gives a great deal of time to the work of the church and is her husbands most enthusi astic supporterin the developement of his plans for the nurture of the little flock. Some of these women are not as strong as we wish they were ,some not so aggressive as we desire to see them ,but they are growing in purpose and in their own heart lives Withthe great openings and calls for work it seems best to use such material as we have ,for has not the Father promised to use the "Little ones"of His great family? The Womans C.E. Society of the Peking church sent its usual contribution of four dollars to Miss Hechner for the work among Women in Shansi .They also gave five dol lars toward the famine fund .All the women of the church have contributed most cheer fully tothis latter cause some of them several times.

Touring.

The past year we have not been able to do as much touring as had been in our plans and hearts,but with the Bible Women to supplement the field has been well gone over ,some villages vistted many times.A good many new homes and quite a number of new villages have been opened .We plan to do more the coming year and hope to hasten the day when the women in all the great number of villages who have heard the truth for years shall enter into their inheritance . In a recent tour in the Shun I Hsien region we found three women who had been in the past bitter persecutors of their Christian husbands , entirely changed in feeling and desirous to enter the church . Their opposition has ben so open that their altered attitude will mean much to the neighborhoods in which they live. It is beautiful to see the quiet earnestness of some of these dear Christian sisters Who have so few opportunities of gathering with the greater bodies of believ ers to recieve the inspiration of knowing themselves not alone in their struggle against evil. In all our country districts the spirit of fear created by the terrible events of 1900 has not lifted and it is still a common thing to hear the women say "We are waiting forthe many to move" One young mother told of her successful efforts in persuading her relatives to give up their idols and how every day she gathered her chil dren about her for prayers . When she was married to a Christian man ,seven years ago , she knew little of the truth .She lives seven miles from a church and ,because of family cares finds it impossible to attend the services.

Lectures

The Newspaper readings and familiar Lectures started in the autumn of 1905 have been kept up all the last year and have grown in interest and numbers .They have greatl y increased our acquaintance in the city especially with those who are working at the great problem of how to lift up their country women and educate .They have been the means of bringing several women into the church ,in one case a whole family . They have wonderfully bro ken down the walls of suspicion and aversion with manyand our place of meeting has come to be known all over the city .The roo m is often full to overflowing.

We keep to the rule of not preaching religion on these days but we constantly pray that the healing touch ,felt although unseen may be given to us. We freely invite our hearers to attend our Christian services and to visit us in our homes.

here is hardly a Sunday without some of our "Lecture -room"friends atboth our north an south church services.

ne very interesting old lady of good family came to our opening lecture and has hardly issed one since .She said one day during a call "For thirty years I have been going on he wrong road .When a young woman I was afraid of death and joined the 'Society of the oly Ones'. I have prayed and fasted ,I have daily sat motionless for hourswith my tongue ressed against the roof of my mouth.For over a year now I have been looking at and atching the faces of Christians .Few of them are rich and most of them have large fam lies to care for ,but they have in their faces that peace and quietness which I have ainly sought and worked for all these long years"

ome days after a simple talk on the uses of lime as a disinfectant a number of strange omen personally expressed in most warm terms their thanks and told how they had been using t and had pressed the suggestion upon their neighbors.

he success of our newspaper reading and lecture movement stirred the hearts of a number f ladies in another section of the city to open one like it ,but it failed as they could ot get help which they could depend upon. One of our Bible Women has been asked at two different times to leave her present work and aid in developing this in the city but she did not wish to accept the offer even for more money than the church can pay.

wo or three times the question has been asked how it is that our Christian women work to gether for so long a time in harmony. and had thus been able to keep up these lectures/ There is so much jealousy in the ranks ,even of the earnest reformers that they find it difficult to carry on anything consecutive.

he regular lectures ,six times each month,have been as before at a street chapel connect d with the North church . During the past winter months we have had at the South chapel also several similar to those of last year. .These have been largely attended by representative companies of Chinas best women. We have come through these to acquaintance with most of the leading women in the city who are the patrons of the ewly opened girls schools. Lady Pao ,sister of Prince Su ,has given two lectures . iss Chi,a highly educated lady who has recently opened a school gave a most interesting lecture on "Love of Country"

We had at this one an attendance of about a hundred and thirty outside ladies .We were proud to hear any Chinesewoman ,without any Western training do so well and exceedingly pleased that she ,a pronounced Confucianist, was willingbto come herself and bring her pupils to a Christian mission. Three of her pupils come often to our Sunday service and frequently bring their friends. One of our Bridgman School graduates is to teach in her school the coming year . The Anglican Mission who do not join with us in any religious service have sent their leading teachers to our lectures and are hoping to st similar ones in their fieldIn the western division of the city.

Kindergarten

Although Mrs Stelle has been obliged to devote most of her time to home duties the Kindergarten has been carried on by the two girls from the Academy who have been in train ing. Another young women has given part of her time to the kindergarten and part to th day school. Four afternoons in the week these assistants met with Mrs Stelle for programme making ,Mother Play and other work connected with the Kindergarten . By such the work with the children has been well carried on by these young women.

The childrens exercise on Christmas day and their handiwork used in trimming the tree were greatly enjoyed by the audience. Several of the older children now go in the af ternoons to the day school thus gradually accustoming themselves to school ho urs We are still looking longingly for the well equipped Kindergartner from the U.S. who can devote herself to this work and for more assistants to take the place of those who must soon leave us for other duties.

Emily Ament Memorial School.

Reasons for both joy and hope are to be found in the schoo for little girls carried on at the North church with the pastors wife as chief guardian The numbers have been larger there this year than ever before . The first part of the year there were thirty pupils and now we may count thirty six,so that the little room is quitefull. The large majority of these are from families outside the church and some of them are interesting from their high connection, especially two who are relatives of Prince Su and two others related to His Excellency Ba Tung Governor of the city o f Peking. A number have come in as a direct result of the lectures for women and some of these are peculiarly bright and promising . There are ten boarders among them ,sev

some from the country .We are glad for the hope of better quarters for them from the changes that are now being made in the buildings. The question of teachers was a difficult one at first as Mrs Liu ,upon whom we had counted obtained a position for the afternoons in one of the new outside schools girls in the city. It was at last arranged that she should teach in the morning and the daughter of Pastor Jen in the afternoon . The plan has proved a happy one . The classes have been arranged quite methodically according to the new union course of study and the little school promises to furnish the larger one with very hopeful pupils.

South church Day School

This school has had an unfortunate experience in several changes of teachers during the year and as a result the attendance and work done hasbeen less satisfactory than we desire .Acompany of from ten to twenty children have gathered from day to day . Most of these are from Christian homes and some of them are beautiful examples of the fruits of such training ,while others lead us to realise how imperfect the conception of parental responsibility istill is in the hearts of those known as followers of Jesus . As Mrs Stelle many cares made it difficult for her to take the oversight of their work Miss Porter has given them a weekly visit but there has been great lack of systematic guidance and this is one of the many places in which we see the growing need of thoroughly prepared Chinese teachers .

Cho Chou School

The Cho Chou school has been in the care of Mrs Chang the past year. She has proved a most efficient teacher ,doing thorough work and having the warmest love for her little flock whom she mothers and looks after in many ways outside of their lessons.

The enrollment is twenty two . Three pupils came into the Bridgman School in September and have proved well prepared for the class which they entered . A class of four will finish the same work this spring ,but another year will be added to the course bringing them to within a half year of the Academy when they enter Bridgman School.

Only two of the pupils live in Cho Chou ,the rest are boarders and pay thirty eight cents (Mexican) per month for food money. The school has been under Miss Paynes su perintendence and she has paid it bi-monthly visits.

Bible Training School

With the return of Mrs Ament to the U.S. in the summer of last year Miss Russell was left alone for the superintendence of all forms of womans work whether in city or country . In November Miss Porter reentered the service and before the end of that month the Training School was opened under their joint care . The two sessions of the year ,divided by the N.Y. holidays have just closed . During the first there was a class of ten Bible Woman of more or less experience in work .Of these six returned to their respective fields in February while the rest have remained with us ,as have the one of teachers up to this time . Beside the Bible women we had a number of those whom we hope may develope into such and quite a circle of other learners . Ours is a union School and it has been a joy to us that the London Mission both in Peking and ShanTung has sent us pupils and that three stations of our own mission were represented in our family.

These women were of many grades and the work done could not be what we desired but what seemed best adapted to present conditions .Thorough classification and a fixed curriculum will be gradually evolved ,while in the mean time each years experience will enable us the better to understand the possibilities and limitations.

One aim runs through the whole whether it be teaching the Primer to beginners ,straightening out and giving coherency to the vague knowledge of the Jesus Way of those a little further advanced ,or carefully analysing ,for mental discipline as well as to add to the knowledge of facts some portion of the Scripture with better instructed pupils . All look s to one end that themselves "Knowing the way more perfectly "These may have something to impart and become sowers of the seed of the Kingdom.

There have been a few with us who will probably never be fitted for the regular employ of the church ,but we do not find the work crippled by their presence ,and ,until numbers are larger may well give them the inspiration of companionship with women of higher attainments and wider outlook.

The teachers have been the two senior Bible Women Mrs Ah and The widow of Pastor Hung ,with a Mrs Ching who was many years ago in the Bridgman school ,was lost sight of after she went as a second wife into a heathen home ,but came back to us after many experiences of sorrow and suffering and now appears one of the most earnest and spiritually minded of our circle .Her diligence and patience in instructing the

the beginners and the dull olderones is remarkable and her whole influence is most helpful. The London Mission sent us the women who have worked among the patients in Peking and Tsang Cho hospitals . The one from the latter place is the widow of a helper Killed by the Boxers in 1900 . She hpoes to return to complete the course .The one from Peking has already had two years and looks forward to the third with great interest.

One other Bible Woman came from that mission and acompanion looking toward such work . Her diligence was phenomenal ? She was constantly at her books reluctant to take time to eat or sleep . The motive became sadly apparent whe went back . She was anxious to be taken at once into employ and when offered less for her services than the more experienced woman refused to accept it and left in great displeasure. We are made very grateful by the reports which come to us of the other .She is not naturally of a sunny temperament and had done her work in a very perfunctory way .She seems to have received new life from above and her face is sometimes fairly radiant as she tells of Gods teaching in her own heart . She is one of a number who unbound their feet while with us . Her story of the way in which it came about touched us all . She said"I had always said to myself ;that is one thing I will not do .No one need ask me to unbind my feet' One day at prayers the leader said in her prayer 8We give ourselves anew to Thee ,Oh,Lord ,body soul and spirit to be wholly Thine ' As I heard the words the thought came I do not .I have refused to give my feet',while we were on our knees I resolved that they too should be the Lords" We knew nothing of her change of purpose until one Sunday she appeared in the new foot gear. Although a heavy woman of middle age she walked to church ,a mile and a half that afternoon without discomfort ,a most surprising thing as the change often involves much temporary suffering.

From Shantung we have three young women all more than ordinarily intelligent .One is a childless widow of twenty six ,supported here by Mrs A.H/ Smith ,another a young wife w whose husband is in the PangChuang Academy . She has a paralytic father in law and her cloth weaving has been one of the chief sources of support to the family ,so that they make a real sacrifice in giving her time for study . The third is from a family of reading men in comfortable circumstances ,She is a real student and has a deeper spiritual appre hension of thuth than we often find among our pupils .We do not know how these promising

Syoung women are to be led but it is a peculiar j y
have the opportunity of supplying in some degree their thirst for knowledge and of open
to them the treasures of the word of God.

re have been twenty eight pupils and three Chinese teachers in the School .Of these
nty three have been boarders and eight from the immediate neighborhood who came for
days session while living in their own homes .

was with great regret that the station parted withMrs Ament the "Church Mother" in
y 1906 . The aged mother of Dr Ament who has for so many years given her best to the
se of missions in China needed the care and support of her daughter.

Aments helpful hand has been missed in every department of the work by both Chinese
foreigners . Many a mother and sick baby has missed the cans of milk ,eggbits of
mel and various other things which always seemed to fill her sleeves ,while the sixty
ys in the School have indeed felt the loss of the mother-heart which seemed to know boys
made so many good times for them .Many messages are sent her by the women with whom we
ve come in touch in the past two years and all are interested in the fact that she is in
e home land caring for an aged motherin law which to them is the height of virtue and
yalty. Miss corbetts coming in December brought good cheer and we thank the Board for
nding "Just the woman we need ,a daughter of the country" .She is claimed as such with de
ght by the Chinese .Our church music already shows decided improvement under her direc
ion.

Now that the Boards have dealt so beautifully by us these many years we want to
resent one more great request.We want ,we need a kindergartner. There is none as yet
Peking But some of the Chinese interested in education are anxious to develope that line
cently Lady Pao said that it had been in her heart for a year. This is the day of oppor
unity .Ifwe had a teacher who could give all her time to this training there is no doubt
hat some of these outside schools would be glad to put students under such instruction.

his is a composite report prepared at Miss Russells request by those in charge of the
~~important work~~ various departments

Report of General City and Country Work	Miss N.N.Russell
North Church (Emily Ament Memorial)School	Miss B.P.Reed
ChouCho School	Miss J/E.Payne
Kindergarten	Mrs W.B. Stelle
South Church Day School	Margs M.H. Porter
Womens Bible Training School	" " "

4. W. C. T. U.
Report of Woman's Work
Foreign Stations
Peking
1906-7

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

Report of the Peking Station for the year ending June Ist. 1908.

Personnel. We have to record a year of quiet, uninterrupted work. An unusual number of visitors have come to Peking, now that Peking seems to be in the midst of the touring world. Some of these travelers represented the Laymen's Movement for the Extension of Missions and their visits were a distinct help and encouragement. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Rust of Minneapolis, and Hon. Joshua Levering of Baltimore. There were also several ladies whose interest in missions was real, if not intense. In the early part of April, Mr. and Mrs. Stelle and their two children left Peking for a vacation in the home-land. They had done continuous faithful service since the Boxer year and well deserved the rest which was granted them. Rev. and Mrs. Kastler moved over from the West City in to the Stelle house and occupied it for about a month when they moved to Hankow, Mr. Kastler being invited to act as secretary for the Central China Tract Society. This was a great disappointment to the station as we had hoped for his help during a whole year at least. Dr. and Mrs. Young have continued their ministrations to physical needs of the station, while he, also, has entered upon his regular duties as professor in the new Union Medical College. Under the head of Out-stations notice will be taken of the valuable work done by Dr. Young and his assistant in visiting the out-stations. In April of this year we record the highly profitable and stimulating visit of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks of Boston. They brought a word of good cheer and a philosophical view of mission in general which was uplifting.

During the year the city has seen several important changes in a few directions. Notable among these is the establishment of law-courts on foreign models. One is located directly opposite the American Board compound and from all reports justice is meted out and bribery and corruption is reduced to a minimum. This may be true notwithstanding the well-known immoral lives led by the judges. On the one hand, however, the ease of conducting law-suits has been so facilitated that cases

are more numerous, if that is possible, than ever before. In that one court it is not unusual to find as many as three hundred men and, perhaps, two hundred women retained in custody, waiting their turn with the judge. The work of the year has not varied from that of other years in any important particular. It requires all the energy and vigilance we all possess to keep the church upright and making head-way in the right direction. The current is against us and the state does not conceal tha fact of its open opposition. ~~Tours~~---.

Tours--.

During the summer of 1907, Mr. Ament made several short visits to the nearest out-stations. The long tour of the autumn was made by Mr. Stelle. This trip involves an absence of a month or more and travel to the extent of about 500 miles. On this journey he visited the large town of Liu Ku Ssu which is the out-station in ~~charge~~ care of the Home missionary Society. The helper in residence, Mr. T'ang, was in very poor health but was still full of good cheer. Subsequently, he came to Peking and all was done for him that medical skill could devise. He revived some what and went back courageously to his work but died there about the close of the year. He was faithful to his work and leaves a fragrant memory among those who knew him best. He had served previously at Cho Chou and at Wen An. Many brief tours have been made by Mr. Stelle to the near-by stations-in fact-most of his sabbaths were spent with some small church. In this way, Tung Pa has been nursed into quite a vigorous life and Fang Shan seems to have a future before it. Dr. Young has made weekly visits to three out-stations, usually accompanied by two medical students who did the preaching and did it well. These visits have been highly appreciated and must do much to break down prejudice and opposition. In the latter part of May this year, Mr. Ament made the round of the out-stations south and west of Peking. The three men who had taken the three years' course in the Seminary were found comfortably settled in their homes and hard at work. At Puantun, the premises had been put in good order. Mr. Feng took down a recipe for the destruction of worms on the

pear trees which abound in that vicinity and succeeded in helping the farmers to their entire satisfaction. He also has succeeded in securing the rental of a fine property in the large market town of Matou and doubtless the papers have been made out ere this and a new chapel will be opened in that region. This place was the center of Boxer activity in 1900 and here the Cho Chou official was compelled to get down from his sedan and go to the Boxer encampment and worship. This greatly enraged the officer who took ample vengeance after the troops arrived. In several near-by villages there is a goodly company of Christians so the place will be supported from the first. One of these Christians has pledged the running expenses such as tea water and coal from the out-set. He will also give time on every market-day to help in the work.

At Ping Ting the new preacher, Teng Hsien Sheng, takes hold well and we met the largest congregation ever seen there on sunday, namely thirty one people. Four adults were baptized and eight children.

At Nan Meng Pastor Wang has begun with his accustomed energy and has successfully inaugura ted his work. Desiring an out-station, we succeeded in making a pawn of a fine premise in the center of the market-town of Ma Chuang, six miles distant, a place much larger than Nan Meng where the Pastor lives. The first convert in this place goes back in history to the war between the allied powers and China in 1860. Soon after, a foreign missionary on horse-back went through this region distributing books free to all. This young boy (hardly twenty years old) received a copy of Genesis which he has had all these years and values it highly. He is familiar with its contents but had no idea of its wide meaning till he met a colporteur of the American Bible society who explained it to him and led him into the Christian church, Pastor Wang baptizing the man the last sabbath before coming to this annual meeting.

At Su Chia Ch'iao, owing to a trouble with the former incumbent, of eighteen church-members, only four now are willing to attend sabbath services and it

will take time for the new helper, John Fan, to bring the church up into working order. A boys' school of a dozen fine little boys is the one hope of the place. Two boys from this school expect to come to Peking in the autumn.

Pao Ting is our one place now without a trained preacher, but the colporteur Wang Te Shan is holding the place and conducts sabbath services with a few in attendance. The few church members here have agreed to furnish food if the preacher they wish(the man who made the trouble at the other station of Su Chia Ch'iao)would come to them.

At Fan Chia Chuang the new preacher Mr.Wang Chan Ao, who stood among the first in the seminary class, has begun work and has good congregations from the first. The people start in with a promise of raising a quarter of his salary and had already spent a good sum in arranging his rooms and repairing the roofs. There is large hope here of a fine growing church. Mr.Wang and his well-instructed wife are starting in here under the best auspices.

At Wen An, still further on, Mr.Wen, a single man but highly respected by all holds the fort but not much progress can be reported. The main feature is the faithfulness of the dozen or so Christians who keep up the services and keep hopeful of better things. At Men T'ou Tsun, west of Peking at the foot of the Western Hills is Pastor Jen's out-sation, manned by Mr.Te and his wife who has been in the Training School. Here an adjoining temple has been rented and there is ample space for enlargement.

Marks of advance. The following additions have een made to our equipment during the year. At Marco Polo Bridge, or rather at Ch'ang Hsin Tien, near by, a new school has been opened with over twenty pupils and with prospect of more. Some eleven rooms have been erected new and the rent from these will more than support the school. At Fang Shan thro the generosity of Miss Russell a fine three room house has been put up which will srve in part as street-chapel and also give a clean room for the foreign visitor.

At Liang Hsiang, the row of buildings formerly rented as a shop have been entirely renovated.

At Men T'ou Ts'un, a temple has been rented. At Matou and Ma Chuang new chapels have been opened. At Puantun the church premises have been put in good order at considerable expense. At Tung Pa the chapel has been renovated at the expense of Deacon Kuo while the benches, tables &c ahve been purchased by the church-members and others. This has been a year of large expenditure and the chief consolation is in the thought that it will not have to be repeated for some years.

For the first time in our history, all the out-stations are well provided as to buildings and preachers. If the Chinese are to be evangelized by the Chinese, certainly, our field gives a good opportunity to the Chinese to see what they can do. This exodus to the out-stations leaves us very poor in Peking. How we are partially provided for will appear in the account of the Home Missionary Society.--

This society, entering upon its third year of history, has not made startling progress in financial things but it has created a little constitituency for itself and has loyal supporters. While it has only a list of two men in its employ, Pastor Wang and helper Yen who takes th place of Helper T'ang at Liu Ku Sssu, its life is vigorous, safe, and educative. The annual meeting of the society as well as of the station was help in the city of Shun I, east of Peking. The church there had contributed most generously to provide entertainement for the nearly one hundred men who came to the meetings. Several fine papers were read and the general discussions revealed a growing consciousness of power and responsibility. The spirit of consecration to better service very markedly prevailed. Two deacons pledged themselves to continous self-supporting work. This they are carrying out, one in the front-chapel in Peking and one in Liang Hsiang. The latter has also a Boys' school at his own charges and hopes to open a school for girls. A beautiful spirit of harmony was abroad at the meetings and the tide set for a higher life. Would that the Spirit had come in greater power and that the meetings might have continued a few days longer,. There were volunteers for several forms of work and the selection of preachers was left

left to the association which fact will make the work some easier for the foreign supervisor. The income of the society is small, $400.. When we consider that all the little churches have their own local expenses and all are poor we shall see that it some thing to have such a society at all.

T'uan Pai Hui::-- Among the notable events of the year we must no forget to mention the Tuan Pai Hui, so named by Pastor Jen, or a meeting of all believers in Christianity in Peking, foreign and native as well. It had seemed to some in Peking that some arrangement might be made by which, eliminating all elements local or diverging, and standing alone on the universally accepted truths, a meeting be called at New Year time and be really ecumenical in character. Pastor Jen took the matter in hand and fairly wore out his wheel calling on all the establishements in Peking, Roman Catholic, Greek, Anglican, and Protestant. He found a surprising spirit of harmony and willingness to unite so long as all objectionable features were eliminated. The program was finally arranged and on the eleventh day of the New Yearthe church at Teng Shih K'ou was filled wit a company of believers in Christ such as had not gathered together for many a century, fourteen different religious bodies being represented. It was a delightful occasion and bodes well for coming years. The evidence of the meeting is seen in the glass-covered frame-work in the church which contains the New Year Greetings from all the organizations present.

The Week of Prayer passed with no interest of special momentConsidering that this is a foreign observance and occurring in the last month of the Chinese year when all are busy and schools at their reviews or examinations, it has seemed to many that the season of united prayer might better be changed to the season of Lentwhich would be more appropriate in many ways than one. As it is, the season excites little interestand lends no inspiration.

Street-chapels.--

The work in the street-chapels is the main stay of the work both at the North and South churches in Peking. Having no hospitals, or special forms of advertising, it is at the street-chapel that we come in contact with the out-side world and gather recruits for the Kingdom. The secret of success (if there is any success) is persistence and a spirit of of love which faints not at any discouragement. The most successful preacher in this line a Yellow-Girdle Bannerman who comes in from out-side the city daily and gives his testimony. Not learned in any sense of the word, his earnesness and frankness win the attention of his listeners. He can hold a company of men who would grow restless under the preaching of any of the other volunteers who assist. The street-chapels in Liang Hsiang, Nan Meng Ping Ting, and Pao Ting are also well attended. When Dr. Young and his assistants visit several other stations good crowds will gather.

Lectures:--

The course of popular lectures has been continued this year as in the past three years. The attendance has varied from one hundred to several hundred people. Quite a constitiuency of its own has been built by these lectures as, for some reason, the church members do not take much interest in them and feel little responsibility for them. As lecturers, we have had students from the Union Medical College, one or two lectures were by foreigners who did not know the language and had to be interpreted (notably Mr. McCormick of the Associated Press) and several were given by members of our own church, one on the revision of the Chinese Code of Laws by Mr. Li a member of the Board of Laws in Peking. Some of the lectures have been of value and some have been very dry. This form of activity we trust has been helpful in implanting new ideas and stimulating thought. It is no small undertaking to keep such a course running throughout the year, and it i an open question as to their continuance.

Schools:--

Our Boys school in Peking has been ably managed by the two teachers, graduates of the College and members of the Pang Chuang station, who h

been in charge. The fifty or so boys now left in the school are culled from over seventy who started in but who either dropped out or joined other schools. The government schools deplete church schools by offering in some cases food and in other cases small sums of money or free books and uniforms. Ten day-schools are in existence, though in one or two some help is given a few in the matter of food. The school at Cho Chou has only started since the New Year. We have only Christian teachers and the schools at Su Chia Ch'iao and Puantun are supported in whole or in part by money secured at the station. At the latter place the school has done much to keep the ~~chur~~ church together. The Roman Catholics have tried to seduce each individual boy and succeeded in the case of several though their school is ridiculed by all. This village of sixty families is one of the few instances in China of a town over-schooled haveing a Rom. Cath., a Protestant, and one good sized private school. There is little need here of the government establishing a public school. At Shun I the church boys are very few and there is no special call for the school by outsiders. Some six boys have been fed a portion of the year by a small sum saved from the Famine Fund and applied to that purpose. It will be increasingly difficult to get boys for Christian schools unless English is taught or there is some special attraction. In Wen An and one or two other small cities we have been requested to open schools for instruction in English with a promise of good patronage. But for ordinary instruction even with well equipped teachers, students are not easily found.

As our new Parish House is not yet fully finished, we will leave a notice of that to be written next year.

In one sense, North China ~~is~~ open to the gospel, and in another sense the doors were never more hermetically sealed. There is no doubt that it is the purpose of the ruling classes to freeze Christianity out of China and if it survives at all it will be a church of the common people only. The situation then calls for the missionary who will grapple first of all with the common man and leave visions of converts by the million from the Higher

asses to the realm of fancies. Hard individual work is the order of the y though the allurements to fancy methods or occupations may present tractions. In conclusion, we may say Peking is a cleaner and healthier ity than ever before. The streets are better paved and sprinkled with lean water. There are fewer beggars and the opium dens ahve been closed own and the lid put on. Opium can still be bought and privately used as in he past but the halo is taken away and officials are reducing their quanities. Other reforms are in the air but most have resulted in deformities howing that the old nature is still unchanged and there is more call than e ver for what might be called the preaching of the Old Gospel which still neans "Peace on earth to men of good-will."

W.S.Ament.

1907 - 1908

The Boston.

APR 17 1908

Woman's

REPORT OF NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE AND BRIDGMAN ACADEMY.
For the year 1907.

FACULTY.

Within the last twelve months there have been no changes in the personnel of the Faculty, either foreign or Chinese, but since the last report was read at the meeting of the Board of Managers in August 1906, Miss Porter has returned from a furlough in America, and Miss Corbett has joined us. Miss Porter gives most of her time to other work, but she took the place of the principal who was absent during two months of the school last spring, and she has taught a Bible class during the past semester. Miss Corbett was so providentially led to come to the college, and fits so exactly into our needs that it is easy for us to accept the doctrine of predestination in her case. The singing of the pupils shows remarkable improvement under her training, and a larger number are taking organ lessons. The principal attended the Shanghai Conference then made a hurried trip to America, returning for the opening of the school in September. She has taught classes in Botany, Elementary Physics, Geometry, Pedagogic Psychology, and Bible. Miss Reed has had classes in Western History, Church History, Bible, English, and Calisthenics, Miss Payne, classes in Chemistry and Physics, with laboratory work, Algebra, Normal training in Arithmetic, English, and the written examinations in Mathematics. Mrs. Goodrich taught Domestic Science and Bible part of the year, and when she was obliged to give up her teaching, Mrs. Stelle took her class in Pauline Epistles. Mrs. Stelle also taught a class in Astronomy. Mrs. Young has had some of the organ pupils.

Mr. T'an and Mr. Cheng continue their valuable work as teachers of Chinese Classics, Chinese History, and Writing. Mr. Cheng is especially to be commended for his efforts to assist the students to get an accurate knowledge and use of characters, a line of study which is needed even in our most advanced schools. Miss Han has taught classes in Algebra, Zoology, Physical Geography, and Bible, and has assisted in the teaching of music. She is now the only resident Chinese teacher, and her influence is

strongly felt in the religious life of the school. Mrs. Liu Shu Ch'tan, a graduate of the class of 1905 in the Bridgman School has done good work as a teacher the past two years.

With the addition of a grade at the top each year the amount of teaching to be done by foreign members of the faculty is greatly increased. It is necessary to combine classes, so that we have really only two grades in the college, which makes ~~amde~~ regularity in following the order of the curriculum impossible. We repeat our call for another teacher in science, one for normal department work, and one for the kindergarten training school. We hope that the Presbyterian Mission will soon find a lady whom they can appoint as their representative on the faculty, and we should be most happy to welcome one from the London Mission to our number. When our more pressing needs are supplied we shall call for a teacher of higher mathematics, and if English is added as a regular study, we should call a teacher for that department.

STUDENTS.

The enrollment of the entire school for the year has been 54 nine in the College, forty-five in the Academy, and forty in lower grades. The number in the Academy will be increased to over sixty in the spring term. The largest number heretofore reported in the Academy is thirty seven. With the number nearly doubled within the past two years, there is hope that soon there will be larger classes entering the College, which is the only department which should be reported to the Board of Managers.

The eight students now doing college work are good material, and justify the existence of this department. For many years to come we expect the majority of our girls to leave us not later than the end of the Academy course for the positions as teachers which call for them so peremptorily, not to mention the positions as wives which call for them just as loudly. During the past year five graduates of the Academy, three of whom had also taken a year of College work, have left us. Four of the five are teaching full time in schools in three different missions, though two of them are married. Another girl who would have entered college with the present Freshman class of three died during the summer. These Freshman girls, with two others, received

their Academy diplomas last June.

The Faculty recommends that June be considered the end of the year in the Woman's College, though in giving statistics the year can be reckoned from Chinese New Year, as in the other colleges. It is not difficult for young men to come from all parts of China to begin a college year in February, but it is not convenient for young women to come at that time. Moreover the week before the Chinese New Year is such a busy time that Chinese ladies cannot attend the graduating exercises, while we can get fine audiences in June.

Provinces and Missions Represented.

We have ten students from Shantung, eleven for Shansi, and the remainder come from this province. Seventy belong to the American Board Mission, ten to the Presbyterian Mission, four to the London Mission, one to the English Baptist, three to the Swedish Holiness Mission, and six are independent of missions, their expenses being paid by their parents. Two of these are bright girls from non-Christian families in Peking, three are from Christian homes in Chefoo, former students in Presbyterian schools, and the third is connected with the Swedish Mission. Every station of the North China and Shansi Missions of the American Board is represented, nine stations and many out-stations. Miss Newton of Paoting-fu sends a class into the Academy every year, and girls from the P'ang Chuang schodl are prepared for the third year of the Academy. The T'ung Chou school will send its first class into the Academy this spring.

EQUIPMENT.

Within the last year and a half two laboratories, one for Physics and Chemistry, and one for Biology, have been put into working order, gifts from the Tank estate and from Dr. Mateer in Shantung having provided the most necessary apparatus. Little advance has been made the past year in furnishing the museum. Large expenditures of time and money are needed for all of these departments. One fine organ and another of medium grade have been presented by friends in America. A piano is greatly needed, and as soon as possible a music room should be provided. An additional dormitory will soon be an urgent need of the college. The increase expected by next September simply from promotions

from affiliated schools will fill our present dormitory to its utmost capacity, four girls in each room. It is very important that a small building, simply equipped be provided for the Domestic Science department. A Library and Reading Room should also be added, as the room now used for that purpose is needed for a recitation room for large Academy classes, and as a place for the girls to gather socially out of school hours.

CURRICULUM.

We are following in all our classes the printed curriculum, in which, if approved by the Executive Committee, we propose to make a few changes in the order of studies either because of the natural sequence of the studies, or because we find that a different adjustment of time is more convenient. The only radical change proposed is the introduction of English as a regular elective study, beginning in the third year of the Academy and continuing through college, the total number of credits to be reckoned during the college course not to exceed twenty. If students wish to begin the study earlier, tuition should be charged. For three years English has been taught to a small number of girls, and the results convince us that the study is most valuable both in itself and as a means of mental discipline. If it is introduced as a regular study it is not expected that a large number will take it, as it will be an elective to be taken only with the approval of the faculty.

BOARD AND TUITION.

The students have paid during the year about three hundred dollars, local currency for board and tuition. It is proposed at the beginning of the fall semester to make the minimum charge a dollar a month. It is now six dollars a year, and girls who are unable to pay even this sum are assisted privately.

HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

The physical health and moral order of the school have never been better. One girl, in frail health for years, was sent to a hospital in the spring and died at her home during vacation. With this exception there has been no severe illness, and it would be hard to find in any company of healthier, happier girls. The spirit of the school has been one of happiness and loyalty, no cases of discipline have

It is also recommended that an endowment fund of $100,000 be raised to relieve the Mission Board of the burden of an annual appropriation, and to provide in a measure for the need advance.

come before the faculty, and no student has left the school except for personal reasons. The number of girls who need restraint to keep them from overwork is fully equal to the number who need constraint to keep them at work, and the latter are without exception in the lower classes. The college girls take a large amount of responsibility as monotors and general care-takers, each having charge of some department of work a month at a time, including the kitchen and minor accounts. This relieves the teachers of much detail work, and is good training for the girls.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

There are few places where so much care can be given to the developement of the moral and spiritual life as in a girls' boarding school. Here are found the teacher's highest responsibilities and deepest joys. Nearly all of our students are professing Christians when they come to us; at present there are only two in the college and academy who are not church members. The special meetings of Passion Week and of the Week of Prayer have given us more of a spiritual uplift than any series of meeting for several years past. Still our girls need a wider outlook on life, and a deeper sense of what they owe to God and to their sisters in this great empire.

UNION.

In our next report we hope to be able to state that ours is truly a union college, that young women from the Methodist Girls' High School in Peking have been admitted as pupils, and that our doors are wide open to receive a lady representing that mission into our faculty. The formal report in regard to union and affiliation will be given elsewhere. The Woman's Union Medical College, located at the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Peking, matriculates its first class in February, and a bright girl from our Sophomore class will enter that class. Union in educational work is certainly proving a practical thing and a blessing, and by this uniting our forces we may hope to play a not insignificant part in the intellectual and moral developement of the women of China.

In behalf of the Faculty,

Lucilla Steiner.

Annual Report of the North China Union Woman's College.
1907-

Prepared for the meeting of the Board of Managers, Jan. '08.
Also to be presented at the Annual meeting of the North China Union, June, '08.

~~Three are five places where as much more can be given to the development of the~~ moral and spiritual life as in a girls' boarding school. Here are found the teacher's highest responsibilities and deepest joys. Nearly all of our students are professing Christians when they come to us; at present there are only two in the college and some~~-~~ one who are not church members. The special meetings of Passion Week and of the Week of Prayer have given an more of a spiritual uplift than any series of meetings for several years past. Still our girls need a wider outlook on life, and a deeper sense of what they owe to God and to their sisters in this great empire.

~~UNION.~~

~~In our next report we hope to be able to state that ours is truly a union college, that young women from the Methodist Girls' High School in Peking have been admitted as pupils, and that our doors are wide open to receive a lady representing that mission into our faculty. The formal report in regard to union and affiliation will be given elsewhere. The Woman's Union Medical College, located at the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Peking, matriculates its first class in February, and a bright girl from our Sophomore class will enter that class. Union in educational work is certainly proving a practical thing and a blessing, and by this uniting our forces we may hope to play a not insignificant part in the intellectual and moral development of the women of China.~~

~~In behalf of the Faculty,~~

Lucille Deaver.

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

Peking

THE NORTH CHINA COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Report for 1907.

According to the Union Educational Scheme the several Mission Academies stand in the relation of affiliation with the higher Union Schools, and are not under the direct supervision of this Board of Managers. In the present Report the work in the Academic department will not be separated from that in the Collegiate, since the students of the two schools are associated as one body in study, are under the supervision of the same Faculty, and have a common social life.

Classes and teachers.

The students in the several classes in the two schools at the opening of the term, Sept. 15th. were as follows. College 4th year, 13 students; College 3d year, 4 students; College 2nd year, 15 students; College 1st year, 20 students,—total College, 52 students. Academy 4th year, 28 students; Academy 3d year, 18 students: Academy 2nd year, 14 students,—total Academy 60 students. College and Academy 112 students.

The staff of foreign teachers for the first half of the year was as follows, Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Andrews, Dr. Williams, Mr. Galt, Dr. Wherry, who gave two days each week to the College. During the second half of the year Mr. Biggin on his return from England has taken up full College work. Six native teachers have been employed, four of whom are Christian men and graduates from the College. The other two are Confucian teachers employed in teaching the Chinese Classics and in correcting essays. The staff of teachers seems a large one for a relatively small body of students, but it should be remembered that there are four independent lines of study going on, thus of necessity multiplying classes. (1) Biblical and Ethical; (2) Chinese Classics and composition; (3) Western Sciences and History; (4) English. Some of the classes might be considerably increased in numbers without necessitating additional teachers.

Foreign teachers.

The lines of instruction covered by foreign teachers are as follows.
Dr. Sheffield,—International Law; Political Science; Political Economy; Natural Theology, first half year, Psychology, the second half.
Mrs. Sheffield,—Geology; Physiology (first half year); Old Testament Preparation for Christ; Zoology; Western History (last half year); English.
Miss Andrews,—The Study of the Acts; The Study of the Epistles.
Dr. Williams,—Two classes in Bible Study and a class in English.
Mr. Galt,—Solid Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Spherical Trigonometry; Surveying; English.
Dr. Wherry,—Astronomy; Trigonometry; Christian Evidences.
Mr. Biggin,—Biology and Physiological Chemistry; Botany; Physiology; Plane Trigonometry; History of the Jews.
Mr. Wilder taught during the last half year in Comparative Ethics.
Miss Browne has taught two classes in English.
Miss May Chapin and Mrs. Elliott assisted in English for some months.

Chinese teachers.

The remaining classes in the two schools have been in the hands of the Chinese teachers. Mr. Kuan has taught in Physics and Chemistry; Mr. Yang in Chinese Classics and Ancient Literature; Mr. Chang has corrected essasys in the literary style. Other classes in Bible Study, Chinese History, Western History, Geography, Physical Geography, &c. have been in the charge of three young Christian teachers of excellent promise, Mr. Tu, Mr. Hou and Mr Ch'üan.

The mental growth of students.

College work as measured by daily recitations and tested by examinations gives a good measure of satisfaction to the Faculty, though results fall painfully short of the ideal standard. It is a serious and difficult process in mental evolution for Chinese boys and young men to learn to **think**, that is, to mentally digest and properly assimilate the things which they are studying. Their strong tendency is to bolt every thing into a huge memory pocket, which on occasion can be pulled out as they want it by the easy method of laying hold of the string. It must be regretfully confessed that not a few of the students who receive the College Diploma are still under the bondage of the letter of what they have learned, and have quite limited powers of original thought. But the full strength of western teaching is directed against this slavery to mere

memory, and seeks to stimulate the mental capacities to seek for causes, for ends, for the meanings, that lie enwrapped in things and events. An encouraging percentage of students under this awakening process reveal excellent mentality, and give high hopes for their future.

School discipline.

The discipline of the school has steadily improved since the sad attempt four years since of the students to control the Faculty and dictate to it its line of action. In many ways the deeper meaning of personal liberty, of personal rights in the relationships of life, and under the limitations of obligations to others, have been defined and made clear to their understandings, and to a good degree have been accepted by their judgements.

During the second half of the year a guarded attempt has been made to secure the assistance of the students in the general regulation and order of the school. Each class has elected from its number a class-leader—in the larger classes, two leaders—who are to take responsibility for the general good conduct of the members of the class, and to adjust as far as possible the difficulties that are certain to arise now and again among students. These class-leaders have taken charge of the order of the dining-room, where the " superior man " most easily degenerates among the Chinese. They have further attended to the order on the playground, and in the school-room where students prepare for recitations. There are dangers to be guarded against in entrusting to students this measure of self-government, especially in the tendency among them to regard such class-leaders as standing between the Faculty and themselves, to see to it that the rights and privileges of the latter are protected. However, the experiment must be pronounced thus far as largely successful. The good order of the school has been much improved, and the sense of student responsibility for such order has decidedly increased. Under wise guidance we may hope for added student assistance in the future, without lessening the regulative control that must always remain in the hands of the Faculty. For whatever measure of excellence that has been attained in the government and general administration of the school a large measure of credit is due to the Christian Chinese teachers, who with the Principal have taken equal responsibility for the good order and right conduct of the students.

Interruptions in study.

Not a few of the students from time to time suffer serious interruption in their studies by demands upon them by parents or relatives, necessitating a return to their homes and thus deranging their studies. A limited number of such experiences must be expected, but Chinese parents and relatives have a very imperfect realization of the loss they are inflicting upon students by such interruptions, and it is probable that with their better enlightenment as to the evil that they are thus inflicting the number of interruptions would be much reduced. The government of parents through their children is a difficult task, and assistance in this matter rendered by missionaries in charge of the various stations will be a valuable contribution to the efficiency of the work of instruction.

Health of students.

We regret to add another injury to the best efficiency of the school equally great and more difficult to correct, that of sicknesses among the students. Much time has been lost by ophthalmia and other forms of eye diseases, and epidemics of colds have seemed to come in successive waves. When we have learned the art of keeping the students in good condition for study and preventing distractions we shall have added a large percentage to the efficiency of the school.

Religious life of the students.

Most of the students are professing Christians, but with many of them their religious life is more intellectual than spiritual, more formal than vital. There is a lack of warmth and spontaneity in religious services, and little personal testmony is given as to experiences of the deeper things of the Christian life. In the end of March three College students attended the Y. M. C. A. special Convention in Shanghai, and returned with their hearts greatly kindled with all that they had heard and experienced. They occupied two long sabbath services in telling of the things that they had heard, and of the truths that had been emphasized to their convictions. Special meeting were held among the students for some days following, in which there was evidence of a deep spiritual quickening in many hearts. Tongues were loosened in prayer and in personal testimony. The meetings lacked in wise leadership, and after a few days certain extravagances in language, and excessive striving after an experience, awakened a mild type of opposition from a few students in the

upper classes, and the meetings were soon discontinued. Many students have acquired a new appetite for spiritual things, and a new realization of the fullness and freeness of the Source of spiritual supply.

The Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. includes most of the students of the schools. Its organization has been complete, with its officers and committees, throughout the year. The Association sends out four companies of students each sabbath to do Christian work in the street chapel, and in villages near at hand,—from twenty to twenty-five students in all. They have also regular meetings for prayer, Bible study, reports of work, study of mission fields, etc. The President of the Association, Mr. Ch'üan Shao Wên, has made an excellent record in directing the work and sustaining the spiritual life of the Association. His withdrawal from the College the coming Spring will be a serious loss to our body of teachers.

In October Mr. Arthur Rugh, Y. M. C. A. College Secretary for China, visited the College in company with Professor Ch'en Ts'ai Hsien of the Peking University, and addressed the students on the subject of their future life-work as Christian men. Their counsel as to life choices working steadily towards Christian ideals will not be forgotten by the students.

It appears on inquiry that during the summer vacation twenty-five of the older students were employed either as teachers in schools from one to three months, or gave assistance in country evangelistic work.

Students' food and tuition.

Students provide their own road-money to and from school, their necessary books and other incidental expenses. For two years the American Board Mission has required of each of its students an annual entrance fee of seven Mexican dollars,—which is about one eighth of the current cost of a student in the school for one year. This sum is very small, and it is easy and most natural to say that parents ought to do more for the education of their sons; but conditions must be taken into account in making up our judgments and deciding the amount of help to give. Most of the students come from homes in which the struggle for existence is severe and unceasing, and when a son is spared from a family, where he could add a little to the ease of living, with an added expense of not less than twenty dollars a year to meet his extra needs, the limit

of self-help has been reached, and help from outside source must be given or promisng students will be dropped by the way.

The teaching of English.

Drs. Moore and Barton, the special Deputation sent in 1907 to visit missions in China, in their Report on mission work recommended that English should be introduced into the schools of the mission, and that pay should be required for teaching. Both of these recommendations seem to be justified by the general conditions in China, but China is a great country, and a general statement will not apply to special conditions. This school from the beginning has made the Chinese language the medium of instruction, and English has only been introduced during the past few years as an additional study. During the first half year six classes were taught, and seven the last half. Two classes have been taught with good success by English speaking Chinese teachers. With the very limited time given to the class-work in English it has been a matter of surprise to the teachers that the students have made such creditable progress. Only such as have secured a high general standing are allowed to enter upon the study of English, and no extra charges have thus far been made. The Faculty while wishing to be guided in future action by future conditions, is disposed to ask that the present status be allowed to continue for the time that we may test its benefits. To charge for English teaching would tend to draw a different and we fear a less desirable class of students into the school. It would modify the inspiring motives for study, and might tend to disappoint the hopes of our constituency,—to produce men to enter upon direct lines of Christian work. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Ebeling to secure his services to take charge of the College press, and to teach English in the College for the coming year, with the hope that his assistance will prove permanent.

Special Department of Pedagogics.

The need of multiplying Christian young men for the work of teaching is only second to the need of additional numbers in evangelistic work. In many cases a capable teacher becomes a most effective evangelist. For some years it has been in the minds of members of the Faculty that a special Department of teaching in the science ef Pedagogics, or a year or two of special graduate study, with training in class-room work, might be of great value both in improving the quality of College work, and in set-

ting a higher standard of teaching in all grades of Christian schools. This is a line of growth lying naturally before our Union College which promises important results to our educational work, and the Faculty as it has strength will hold itself in readiness, if judged desirable, to undertake to develop such a special department of teaching.

Need for College endowment.

We would direct attention in closing this report to a Resolution adopted by the Centennial Missionary Conference in Shanghai, which reads as follows: " Whereas, the proper training of young men for the Ministry,—carrying them through years of preparatory, collegiate and theological studies,—is a long and costly one, requiring adequate educational appointments, and a competent body of instructors; and whereas, this work is seriously embarrassed by the irregularities and uncertainties of annual appropriations,—*resolved*, that we recommend to Mission Boards, and to individual friends of mission work, that these institutions of Christian Learning be adequately endowed with funds for their efficient support and administration." Drs. Moore and Barton cordially approved of the above Resolution, and in their Special Report appeal to churches or to individuals of liberal means to contribute to this end. This need we would emphasize for the North China Union College of Liberal Arts, believing that with a gift of $200,000 its usefulness as an agency in the work of Christian missions would be indefinitely enlarged, and would be perpetuated into the years of the future.

Chinese human nature.

We are convinced that Chinese human nature is proving itself to be excellent material from which to fashion a strong and beautiful Christian manhood and womanhood, and our Christian schools are the work-shops in which this material is being moulded into shape for future use. Including the present class of thirteen young men just completing their studies, since the Boxer upheaval six classes have graduated from the College, fifty three young men, who are now, with few exceptions, engaged in Christian work, or are in further training for such work. It is from this type of young men that the future leaders of the Church of China are to be chosen. What greater work can be committed to human hands than that of the intellectual and spiritual training of such young men, that

Annual Report North China College 1907-1908

they may nobly meet the responsibilities of life as leaders in the Great Renovation that is now beginning to take shape in China.

While this Report properly closes with the Chinese New Year, it is presented to the Mission five months later, and meanwhile another half year of school work has been concluded. The one thing of special importance to mention is the deep spiritual quickening that came to the hearts of a large number of the students in connexion with the special series of revival meetings held by Mr. Goforth. In May, Mrs. Smith did a large amount of personal work with individual students to help them to a more earnest spiritual life and to greater faithfulness in Bible study and the cultivation of the religious life. It is our hope that the effect of this quickening will be manifested in the greater readiness of the students during their vacation to enter into active Christian work as they may find opportunity.

D. Z. Sheffield.
President.

Students.

Tungchou	26	Peking	10	Kalgan	3
Paotingfu	21	Tientsin	14	P'angchuang	6
London Mission	18	Presbyterian	4	Shansi	10
		Total	112		

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

MEDICAL REPORT, PEKING STATION, 1908.

Once more we are deeply thankful to report a year in this station without serious illness on the part of any member, indeed the year has been exceptionally free from hindrance to work from sickness.

In the Boys' School, matters have been equally satisfactory, but in the Bridgman School and Woman's College, there has been more illness than any year since we came. Three girls have been sent home suffering from tuberculosis, and another has been operated on twice at the London Mission Hospital for this disease. In accordance with the instructions of the Mission, the members of the Girls' School were examined with special reference to tuberculosis of the lungs. Not more that five or six of the ninety-odd students showed suspicious signs, but this disease develops with startling rapidity at times. Many of the girls are anaemic, and this is often an early sign or precoursor of this dread disease. In our present conditions and surroundings it is extremely difficult to know how to combat this tendancy toward the disease that accounts for far the largest number of deaths among the pupils of our schools and which is the scourke of China as at has been and still is to a great extent, of other lands. It is part of a great problem that is just being attacked at home, and is properly a part of national sanitation.

During the year 1907, in all 925 patients old and new were treated.

Last Autumn, the physician of the station began teaching in Chinese in the Union Medical College, assisting Dr. Wenham in a class in Histology until the Chinese New Year. Since that time he has had a class in Bacteriology. In this he has been very generously and efficiently assisted by Dr. G. Douglas Gray of the British Legation. He has also had one class a week in Histology with the first class of the Union Medical College for Women.

Over a year ago we formulated a plan of weekly preaching and dispensing work in the nearby out-stations, employing our students in the Medical College. The purpose of this was threefold: to give the students definite Christian work that should train them for their work as medical missionaries: to help the out-stations near the city by giving them at least monthly clinics and adding an attraction to draw the attention of outsiders to the church: and finally to get into closer personal touch with the students

Annual Report North China College 1911

they may [illegible] as leaders in the Great Renovation [illegible] shape in China.

[illegible] with the Chinese New Year, it is [illegible] months later, and meanwhile another half [illegible] been suspended. The one thing of special importance [illegible] the deep spiritual quickening that came to the hearts of [illegible] of the students in connection with the special series of [illegible] meetings held by Mr. Goforth. In May Mrs. Smith did a large amount of personal work with individual students to help them to a more earnest spiritual life and to [illegible] faithfulness in Bible study and the cultivation of the religious life. It is our hope that the effect of this quickening will be manifest in the [illegible] of the students during their vacation to enter [illegible] active Christian work as they may find opportunity.

D.Z. Sheffield.
President.

Students			
Tangshan	21	Kalgan	3
Paotingfu	21	Tientsin	14
London Mission	18	Fengtai	1
Presbyterian	1	Kangchuang	6
		Shansi	10

and with the work of the Mission.

Since beginning the work last Autumn, up to the end of the Mission year, twenty-eight visits had been made to Lu Kou Ch'iao, Ch'ang Hsin Tien, and Tung Pa. On these occasions, 793 patients have been treated, an average of 28 each Sunday, but the number has increased markedly, being 66 on a recent day. Not only have the patients increased, but also the number who come to hear the Gospel, for usually less than half those at the preaching service, receive treatment and the attendance on Sundays when there is no dispensing has continued to rise through the year. This increased interest is due not alone to the medical work: it is largely the result of many years of prayerful seed-sowing. The students have entered into the work with enthusiasm. Each of the nine Congregational students in the two upper classes has been out at least once and most of them have been once a month. This applies equally to those supported by members of the Mission and those who are in the college at their own charges: in fact some of the latter have been the most faithful and efficient. These men are far better equipped for preaching than the helpers in charge of these out-stations and have have brought to the pepple bright, intelligent, virile gospel messagesand often such as show a real grasp of the truth from personal experience. Taken altogether, this seems the work of the year that has seemed most worth while, though the plodding in the language and schoolroom are not so fitted to show such evident fruit. We only regret that the work must be laid aside for a few months.

The work for the women has been greatly increased in efficiency by the presence of Miss Reed at Tung Pa, and the other two places greatly need just such help.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles W. Young M.D.

and with the work of the mission.

Since beginning the work last Autumn, up to the end of the mission year, twenty-eight visits had been made to Lu Koo Ch'ang Hsin Tienwang Tung Pa. On these occasions, 793 patients have been treated, an average of 23 each Sunday, but the number has increased markedly, being 55 on a recent day. Not only have the patients increased, but also the number who come to hear the Gospel, for usually less than half those at the preaching service, receive treatment and the attendance on Sundays when there is no dispensing has continued to rise throughout the year. This increased interest is due mainly along to the medical work; it is largely the result of many years of prayer. This year-showing the students have entered into the work with more spirit than ever before. Each of the Congregational students in the two upper classes has been out at least once and most of them have been once a month. This applies equally to those supported by members of the mission and those who are in the country at their own charges. In fact some of the latter have been the most faithful and efficient. These men are far better equipped for preaching than the helpers in charge of these out-stations and have brought to the people bright, intelligent, virile gospel messages and often such as such a grasp of the truth from personal experience. Taken altogether, this seems the work of the year that has seemed most worth while, though we plodding in the language and schoolroom are not so little to show such evident fruit. We only regret that the work must be laid aside for a few months.

The work for the women has been greatly increased in interest by the presence of Miss Reed at Tung Pa, and the other two places greatly need just such help.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Henry Mills

1907-8

AUG 11 1908

Annual Report of Womans Work of the Peking Station of N.China Mission
1907-----1908

The year closing April thirtieth 1908 has been one of large opportunity in the Peking parish and many lines of work for women have been carried on .These are noted in detail by those who have had especial charge of each department and this report is a compilation ofthese stories of the efforts, successes ,and disappointments of the twelve months just passed.

The station has missed ,as last year,the presence of Mrs Ament and has felt the lack of the the touch in every department which the pastors wife can give in ways and places less easily reached by any one else . As the filial duty which she went to the U.S. to take up is no longer needed there,we look forward with confident hope to seeing the vacant place here filled and to great accession of strength by her return. Mrs Stelles furlough has but just begun . She was with us until a few days before the close of the mission year . Home cares and classes in Academy and College occupied most of her time,but her hearty hospitality and warm interest in the womans work was constantly felt . We rejoice that she is to have the needed change and refreshment ,and that the months will soon roll around and we shall be looking for her homecoming. The most noticeable change which recent years have brought is that of the social relation of the foreign ladies and their Chinese sisters in the community . We now have friends in circles which we did not then touch at all . The lectures for women,and tactful following up of acquaintances there made, have been largely instrumental in bringing this about ,and the growing interest in the education of girls has brought many visitors to Academy and College ,who have come to know its teachers and to fell the kinship of aim which draws them to us.

TOURING. Miss Russell has given about four months to touring in the out stations during the year ,some of these have been visited twice and some three times .Miss Reed has gone on Sabbath to two villages near the city and the Bible women have made many visits to the centers about which they work. One may not see the change s for the better in these places from year to year ,but as one looks back over a succession of years the upward growth and improvement in many ways is cheering. Eighteen years ago a visit was made to a large Christian village where many of the people had their animals in the rooms used by the family.Gradually this has passed away and a recent visit showed not one home in which this was the case . The hopeless narrow life of the poor country people makes one feel how awful a task the church of Christ has in China . Never have we had greater crowds than now and every where people

were ready to hear,but the message came to most of them as something for foreigners not truth for China and themselves. At Sun Ling Tien a group of fifty women came and listened Quietly but only a few seemed to enter at all into the spirit of the speaker. The sordid life ,the small world makes one cry out for them . One rich man was asked if he took a newspaper . "No?"he replied "Why should I ? What does it have that would help me about farming"?. That he should have any interest in the questions his country is considering was quite unthinkable. Large groups of women came day after day to call on us at Man Tou Tsun .and many invitations to their homes were received . The wife of one of the church members ,who two years ago ,would not see the Bible woman asked the foreign lady to call and was most friendly. One interesting woman met on a village trip told an experience which gives a peep into the struggles of some of those seeking the light. This woman ,sixty years old,has all her life had a terrific temper,when things went wrong she would go out and "Revile the street" . After it was known that she was coming to the chapel some of her neighbord tied their donkeydto her fruit trees to annoy her. Some one told her and she seized a stick to go out to beat them and to revile as usual. At the gate she thought "God is not pleased if We revile .If I love Him I must not do it". She went back to the house ,got onto the kang,and all day did not eat a mouthful/ She could not ,nor did she dare leave the kang ;But ," she said "I did not revile ,it was the first time in all my life . The neighbors tried other ways of vexing her ,but as she could not be induced to come out or to revile ,they concluded that she had indeed "Eaten foreign medicine"

Bible Women.

During the early part of the year we had eight Bible women ,during the latter part ,nine, employed in the city of Peking and its outstations. These women have all been trying to be faithful and ,as a rule ,have done satisfactory work . They are not of equal ability ,and some make more friends than others but all are of ready hand and willing spirit. Mrs Ah and Mrs Ching have been teachers in the Bible School and had charge of the Lecture room at the North church. They are most reliable and well able to meet the demands upon them . It is much to see them coming to feel more and more care for the church As their own life deepens they respond more and more sympathetically to the calls about them. Mrs Ah has given some months to the work of the churches at Lu Kuo Chiao and

C

Chang Hsin Tien There is a fine group of women at the former place who show the good training they have had in the past . In no church are the women better instructed or more faithful in attendance at Christian services. Mrs Ah and Mrs Hung have also given time to tours in the outstations.They are a constant help and comfort to their foreign associates. Miss Reed has gone twice a month ,alternately to Ping Fang erh and Tung Pa ,a few miles from Peking . At each place she has made many friends and they look eagerly for her coming . Because of her visits and these of Dr Young ,with the medical students ,the attendance has steadily grown ,until on a recent Sabbath there were more than seventy women present ,not more than half of whom went for medicine . One old woman asked Miss Reed "If God is good why does He not send rain?" A number have learned a simple prayer. Another expressed the longing of millions of her sisters as she cried " Thou who savest from suffering and trouble ,have mercy upon me" To kindle in these hearts spiritual longings so that they turn to us with the request of the disciples to the Master "Teach us to pray"is a service which we all covet.

A few of the women connected with the Peking church have taken great interest in learning to read . One of these ,Mrs Li ,has been made our ninth Bible Woman. and located at Tang Shan. She is sixty five years of age ,has been a Christian but six years. For forty years she was our next door neighbor ,but never once entered the chapel. One day she met one of the Bible women at a feast and accepted her invitation to attend a service and see what it was like ,From that time she has hardly missed a gathering for worship . She began to learn to read three years ago . The task was a hard one but she has kept at it faithfully . She is a widow ,of fine appearance ,and makes friends wherever she goes . Last autumn she made a tour with Miss Russell . It was her first experience in riding on the cars . When we reached the station where we were to stop she gave a jump from the platform out into space and went rolling down the embankment. On being asked why she alighted in this way she said ,with surprise "Is not the way to get off the train" ?She is unique in other things than her manner of leaving the cars . Finds novel and interesting excuses for making acquaintances and getting invitations to homes/ When it was proposed that she should go out to Fang Shan as Bible Woman ,fot a few years it was beautiful to see her brave sweet spirit. It was quite as much for such a city woman of her years to go there as for a missionary lady to come from America. She said " If God will let me work for Him

im

in helping my country women a little I will thank Him through all Eternity" She was heartily welcomed by the helper and his wife and has found an opening into a good many homes . Thus the desire of our hearts is coming nearer and nearer as we see these nine women working in city ,town and village . We hope next year to add two to the number ,but they are still deficient in training and will have another year in Bible School before coming into this service.

Lectures for Women

The Lecture room at the North Chapel has been openedcon "Fair days" all the past year . During the summer and autumn the audiences were very good and many new friends were made. The winter audiences were small ,so different from those of the two previous years at that season. This was partly owing to the cold weather and partly to the reports spread about that all "Newspaper lecture rooms " were to be closed. Many of our old time friends were afraid to come . A few there were who said they had come to have the "Newspaper craving " who were ready to brave both weather and "Madame Rumors " busy tongue. More and more this work is opening doors to us . Two women have entered the church on probation at the North chapel who were first interested here. The first winter that the room was opened a very bright young woman was brought there by her husband to find comfort and diversion after the loss of her only child . She came regularly ,soon began to attend church on the Sabbath and to study with the Bible woman. As they lived quite near the Presbyterian Mission she and her husband went often there . She was treated in their hospital and later both joined that church . The ladies were so much drawn to her that this year they sent her to our Training School to prepare for work as a Bible woman. They wished to use her this summer , but she said to Mrs Ah "Great older sister I want to give you and the school 'face' ,so I said 'not yet' I want to wait a year " . She is a lovely most promising woman and it was quite a trial to our native sisters to see her go to another mission. A lady over sixty years old belonging to one of the titled families said to Miss Russell at New Years "For the first time in fifty years I did not burn insence on NewYears day ,I prayed instead" The Popular lectures for women at the south church have been better attended than at any time since the y were begun. We have made an effort to get acquainted in the outside schools and teachers and pupils have responded well to our invitations

Dr Goodrich gave a lecture on Astronomy which was attended by representatives of several schools And Mrs Stelle one on "The Kindergarten ,its rise and growth." which was well attended. Mrs Goodrich has given two lectures ,one on Japan and one on The Ideal Woman/ These were highly appreciated. One very pleasant afternoon music was given by Sir Robert Harts,band. of stringed instruments. The church was full of women and girls/ Every class in society was represented from the Princess Kalachin to the old woman from the Refuge. and the remembrance of such a pleasure made cheer for months to some whose lives are very narrow and sad. It is one of the joys of the enlarging circle of friends to be greeted as such when walking or riding on the street ,and to be introduced by that name "Our friend" makes ones heart beat faster and gives a warmth that is delightful to experience. Some ladies who have been attending lectures for two years ,this spring for the first time invited the Bible woman to their homesand some of these included Miss Russell in the invitation. The last two months the audiences are good again and we are glad to see that the depression was but a passing phase of feeling. Some of the women ask many questions about the Christian religion and we hope that hearts are being prepared so that the seed will fall into good ground. There is so much in the homes of the upper and richer class to steal away the heart, and in the burdened lives of the poor to choke the word.

Emily Ament Memorial School

This school at the North chapel has prospered greatly ,and its possibilities are more than we can meet . Two teachers have been employed ,Mrs Liu Wen Ta and the daughter of Pastor Jen. But as each gives but half a day of work we have only the time of one teacher.

The number of boarders has risen to twenty one ,filling all the rooms to crowding. One girl came for the spring term ,planning to spread her bedding on the floor ,if the kang should be too crowded to leave aplace for her . Her father is a Christian ,but the mother is far from being one and the childs home life was such that a change to school seemed especially desirable for her. There are other girls anxious to come and only waiting until room shall be provided for them. The day pupils have brought the whole number in attendance up to forty . Others have been turned away because the teaching force is quite inadequate for even this number. The work has been done ,as nearly as possible in accordance with the curriculum proposed by the Com. but with ~~so/small~~ only one teacher

the standard reached could not be such as we desire. There has been addition to the buildings this year greatly to the advantage of the school . The school room was enlarged to twice its former size . Four other rooms have been built ,two bedrooms ,a kitchen and a tiny dining room ,which is filled to overflowing at mealtimes . There are narrow tables around the sides and a low box in the center for the very little ones. Had we more rooms they would be quickly filled but we do not desire this until we have another teach er. This School has been under the care of Miss Reed,who has given it time and strength which it was not easy to take from the pressing duties of her academy and college work.

South Church Day School. As Mrs Stelle could not carry on the Kindergarten this year we were able to secure an old pupil of the Academy ,who had assisted her in that depart ment as teacher of the day school . She has had the aid of two pupil teachers ,one of whom is to take her diploma for Normal work this summer. Many of the pupils from the kin dergarten were ready to begin book study and as the school grew in numbers a separate department ,an Infant School ,was opened for them in a room adjoining that of the older girls . They had a daily seessien of two hours ,taught by a young woman from our church who for the remainder of the day was a pupil in the Bible School . Although she had had no previous experience in teaching and never herself been in school ,she has done well and the children have learned much of manners and morals as well as made fair progress in their Primers under her gentle patient care. Miss Porter was able to give the sev eral departments very inadequate supervision and the school suffered from the lack in many ways . About the middle of the year Miss Payne ,in spite of teaching alredady quite heavy enough for her strength , generously offered to take charge of the three upper clsasses and guide the pupil teachers in their practise work there . An immediate improvement was manifest and on the whole the year has been one of advance in the character of the school/ Eight girls who board in the main school have been in this adjoining one for their class work . Including these the whole number of pupils has been forty four ,with an averave attendance of thirty five.

There is no more pressing need in the station ,as these two reports show, than suitable provision for the Primary department of our church schools. Peking should have a Meng Kuan (Primary School) as well equipped as the one at TungCho ,both for its own needs and to relieve the Academy from the care of pupils not ready for its work and who need different

conditions and regulations for their family life . We have ample room for the school work but need a dormitory especially for those of these lower grades.

Bible Training School.

This School opened about the middle of November ,with a larger number of the class of women we desire to see having its advantages than either of the previous years. Both in its curriculum and methods it is still far from what the Union Training School for Christian women for this part of China should be . But it is moving toward such a standard and we look back upon the opportunities given for aiding these from three different missions and fifteen stations or out stations with deep gratitude. The School has no formal connection with the Educational Union ,but composed as it is, it practical union has been reached. The .Pres: Mission sent us two most promising women . The story of one of these is told in another part of this report,the other was a Manchu from Mukden,an eagr learner . She left at the New Year expecting to return after the vacation but nothing has been heard from either herself or her family since ,and it is probable that she has returned to her distant home. Gentle Mrs Fu ,of the London Mission who was with us the first two years of the school ,seemed so indispensable to the Christian work of the London Mission Hospital in which she was employed that she ~~did not~~ gave up the coveted opportunity for study to remain in its wards. We saw her occasionally ,especially while she ministered to Duchess Te . Of Chao Kung Fu (The wife of a nephew of the Empress Dowager) who was in the hospital for two months for a serious operation . Mrs Fu was much with her, They read the Bible daily and prayed together . Just before going to the operating room the Duchess asked that Mrs Fu commend her to the mercy of the Heavenly Father . Duke TE knelt beside her while this gentle Christian woman asked that her life might be spared to her household,and she restored to health. The Duchess made a good recovery but just as she was leaving the Hospital Mrs Fu,s health failed ,and instead of carrying on the service to which she had consecrated her life ,she went to her home for a few months of great suffering,and passed away a few days ago. She was greatly beloved by her fellow students and they as well as her own mission are bereaved by her death. Her companion from that mission ,Mrs Hsu,came back intent on making the most of the two months session ,as that was all the time she could be spared from the parish work ,into which she entered with new efficiency and quite a changed spirit since her first year of study with us . From Tientsin we had first one and then the other of the Bible Women . Both can not be

spared at the same time ,and but for the Conviction that their usefulness will be greatly increased by further instruction ,it would seem that they could not be spared at all. Each went on a country tour in the villages of the Tientsin field last autumn andproved tactful and earnest in efforts to reach outsiders ,as well as to aid their Christian sis ters. The London Mission sent up two women of good promise from their ChiChou field/ and another from Ho Chien Fu. She had had very little previous instruction. but was mt diligent in improving her opportunities here and went back full of purpose to teach others what she had learned. It is to such as these ,so away from help ,so mneeding aid that our hearts especially go out ,and we long to equip not here and there one ,but a great ca company to take the message of life to the unshepherded multitudes. From our own field we had all but one of the Bible women in active work in the Peking outstations for the firtsyess ion ,the wives of two of the helpers ,ayoung girl from TungChang Fu ,south of Lintsingchou and a former student in Kalgan girls school from that region . She is the first to enter the Bible School from there and we welcomed her with especial interest. The Bible women are growing intellectually and spiritually . Their minds grasp things which ,a few years ago were quite beyond them and their hearts respond with deeper tenderness to the great truths of the Gospel as they come back from months of labor for others . The women are so unlike in natural ability and so different in their degree of attainment that although the number of pupils under instruction was never much above thirty ,the separate classes and individual teaching required made the days crowded ones. The two Chinese teachers had charge also of the Newspaper lectures ,which took them away six afternoons of each month . All worked happily with kindly consideration for one another and the months meant a great deal to some especially lonely ones. The country women ,with their dialect;,uncouth to city ears,and their short tunics ,so unlike Peking styles,were sensitive and ready to think themselves lock ed down upon and their first days were somewhat dreary ones. It was a pleasure to watch the gradual change and to see the warm affection which grew up between some of them . We do Want them to become ladylike ,but never cittified .It was a satisfaction to see how real worth wom its way .One of the ,at first.sorrowful sisters ,went home saying " I was never so affectionately treated nor had such happy months ,even among my own family friends ,ad with tnhese church sisters. " The atmosphere of the household is made by those who com pose it and to the leaders among the Chinese we owed the change from jealousy and distrust

to the large measure of mutual kindliness and confidence which was attained.

Until the women who come to us can first have the advantage of Station Cl ss or other in struction we must be ready to receive and train such as are ignorant of characters .If op portunity for getting the rudements cannot be given them nearer home we glady welcome any who by their sincerity of purpose and desire to aid others commend themselves to thosein charge of local churches as likely to prove useful . Pupils of so widely differing capacity and attainment make classification extremely difficult and we have to accommodate our work in many ways to conditions far from such as we desire ./During the year Miss Russell gave all the women who read with ease a mott valuable anglytical study of the Epistles,and used with much the same group a volume which she found very helpful on "The uprooting of Error and exalting of the Truth" With less advanced women she had "Stories from the Bible " and with a few of the more capable study in the Psalms. Miss Porter finished the work begun three years ago in Potts "Preparation for the Kingdom of Heaven (A resume of the History of the Jews) in connection with Old Testament study ,with the Bible Women and the second class,and gave to the latter one term on the Prophecies. The younger women were urg ed to commit to memory selected passages ,and three of them carried away a treasure of such from Isaiah and Jeremiah. All the pupils ,even the dullest ,learned a few texts of scriptus each week in connection with the morning general lesson for which we followed the Daily Light . Evening worship was conducted by the Chinese head teacher who made it a time for careful catechetical instruction. The brighter pupils who could do more than the prescrib ed daily work,reviewed the New Testament and were examined on its characters and were en thusiastic in reading the hymns ,to familiarize themselves with both characters and mean ing ,and read with delight some simple devotional books which we put into their hands. The ShanTung London Mission women became much interested in a family from that province who live near us and were most eager to have them come to the school for daily study . Mrs Smiths crippled "Sunny Heart " was happily with us for a few weeks and it was practi cable to make a separate class of the three women and a relative of Pastor Jens wife whom he desired to have come to us ,under her care . They began with the simplest books and made fair progress . The elderly lady ,aunt of Mrs Jen ,has a good mind and did very well It was interesting to find that the ShanTung women took these outsiders ,one by one,to their rooms each day to teach them to pray . One could never go unexpectedly to the scho

room at early dawn or late in the evening without finding women there at their private devotions. Some of the prayers thus overheard were most touching. and on the whole the spirit of the school was prayerful.

It is difficult to separate the Bible School and Peking Station Class work as the pupils are together for all general excersises and in most of their classes . The numbers given below include both . We realize more and more each year what large possibilities lie in the instruction given to such a circle gathered from so many places and definitely looking forward to Christian service. Miss Russell has been able to follow up the work of the nine Peking Bible Women by personal visits in ther fields ,and Miss Porter has had the privilege of seeing something of those connected with Tientsin and ShanTung.

Such upholding and guidance of those who go out from the School, by association with them among those for whom they labor, is one of the most important elements of our work and one which has no limits except those of time and strength. Every where "The harvest is plenteous and the ladorers few" . It is plain that another lady should be in preparation to assume some of these responsibilities ,When some of the more immediately pressing needs of other stations are met we shall ask that a lady especially for Womans work be a added to the Peking force .

Compiled by Mary H. Porter for the Station

Statistics

Whole numberof Pupils in Bible Training School and Station Class	42
Ffrom merican Board Mission	32
"2 Ppresbyterian Mission	2
" London Mission	4
Not connected with any church	4

The entire expense for board and a proportion of gebneral expenses which quite covered the outlay was paid by members of other missions

The Bible Women ,whose monthly allowance is continued through the year paid their own board ,and the women from other stations of our mission received theirs from the station which sent them. This leaves the appropriation from W.B.M.I to provide for other expenses of those from our own mission . and for the board of the few Peking out station women who are with us.

room at early dawn or late in the evening without finding women there at their private devotions. Some of the prayers thus overheard were most touching, and on the whole the spirit of the school was prayerful.

It is difficult to separate the Bible School and Peking Station Class work as the pupils are together for all general exercises and in most of their classes. The numbers given below include both. We realize more and more each year what large possibilities lie in the instruction given to such a circle gathered from so many places and definitely looking forward to Christian service. Miss Russell has been able to follow up this work of the nine Peking Bible Women by personal visits in their fields, and Miss Porter has had the privilege of seeing something of those connected with Tientsin and Shantung.

Such upholding and guidance of those who go out from the School by association with them among those for whom they labor is one of the most important elements of our work and one which has no limits except those of time and strength. Every where "The harvest is plenteous and the laborers few". It is plain that another lady should be in preparation to share some of these responsibilities. When some of the more immediately pressing needs of other stations are met we shall ask that a lady especially for Woman work be added to the Peking force.

Compiled by Mary H. Porter for the Station

Statistics

Number of pupils in Bible Training School and Station Class 42

From American Board Mission 32
" Presbyterian Mission 5
" London Mission 4
Not connected with any church 1

The entire expense for board and a proportion of general expenses which quite covered the outlay was paid by members of other missions

The Bible Women, whose monthly allowance is continued through the year paid their own board, and the women from other stations of our mission received their from the station which sent them. This leaves the appropriation from W.B.M.I to provide for other expenses of those from our own mission, and for the board of the few Peking out station women who are with us.

Report of Woman's Work
Peking Station
1907-1908
Mrs. Curtis

The members of the Station have had ,for the most part comfortable health during the year and there have been no cases of very serious illness. Miss Miner was absent for five months for a hasty visit to the U.S. She returned for the opening of the School in the autumn ,and with her came her father ,whose presence has added much to the pleasure of our circle during the last eight months. Mrs Goodrich was with Dr G. in Japan during part of the summer and assisted in the work of getting Hymnal and Hymnbooks through the press. Later she was at Peitai Ho where Dr G. was ill and she had weeks of anxious care. Miss Payne went to Shansi for her summers change but did not gain all that she hoped from the vacation . The College ladies ,although necessarily absorbed in their own exacting work do much for the social life of the compound and come in touch with the women in many helpful ways. receiving guests ,calling on Chinese friends,and taking deep interest in all the church life. Miss Payne ,after experiments with the Sabbath School for outside children in Kindergarten and Woman Training School Rooms has taken it to the st ee chapel and finds that she can gather there many who will not come to any room in the compound . The class teachers are girls from the Academy and College . On a recent Sabbath the number present was eighty. Mrs Young ,beside extending abounding hospitality to Tourists ,Missionary sightseers and others in her home has aided in teaching music in Academy and Memorial School and for some weeks gave lessons t~~o a girls~~ women in the Bible School of whom she spoke as "My Nightingales". Miss Russells varied and continuous labors are meagrely suggested by her modest report. To the various lines of work noted she literally adds "The care of all the churches" . Among pastors ,helpers ,women and children alike she is counsellor and friend to each in ways which cost much in time and strength.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

REPORT OF PEKING STATION 1909

PERSONNEL:-

" Mighty the brother hood of loss and pain", we members of the Peking Station, with our sister station of Tientsin, have entered into this "brotherhood" this past year. A year ago Dr. Ament preached the Annual Chinese Sermon, taking for his text, Luke 19;34 " The Lord hath need of him"; this year, no more human limitations for his immortal spirit; few have had as far reaching an influence; such a life of usefulness spent in love and service for others. With rare gifts of both head and heart, for thirty-one years he poured them out enriching other lives.

We cam ill spare him and are inclined to think that in his removal God's work here must suffer, but we know He would not have recalled him if this were true. As a station, as a mission, as individual friends, we shall ever be thankful for the opportunity of being coworkers with him. After Mission Meeting last year he made a trip in the country, and then gave himself to his classes in the Union Station Class of about eighty picked men from the various missions, held at the Theological College. This with his regular work and the many demands from outside so depleted his strength that when disease laid hold of him his power of resistance was not sufficient to throw it off. The frequent expression heard from outsiders as well as Christians," He loved China, "Ai-ya! China has lost a good friend," show how he has touched for good this people. The Father knows from what great opportunities in China He has called Dr. Ament, and He alone knows wherein the need above is greater.

" For doubt not but in the worlds above,
There must be other offices of love;
That other tasks and ministries there are
Since it is promised that His servants there
Shall serve Him still.

Since it is promised that His servants there
Shall serve Him still."

We cannot attempt in this report to take up his long active years of service. The many churches he has founded; the ingathering in the future years all will be a permanent monument to the memory of the life so freely given in loving service.

Our other evangelistic missionary, Rev. Mr. Stelle is in the United States with his family, but is expected back in the early autumn of this year. Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich while not living in our compound, are a part of our station. Dr. Goodrich has preached many times at both our North and South Churches, during the past year.

The other members of the station are the same as last year with the one important exception of, James Courtney Young, who came at the time ofour great sorrow, bringing joy and good cheer to all in the compound.

GENERAL EVANGELISTIC WORKOF THE STATION.

In spite of the great loss in the death of our leader and Mr. Stelle's absence in America, an effort has been made to keep up nearly all the various lines of work. In the autumn an " Emergency Committee" was formed of Pastor Li, Dr. Young, Miss Russell and the deacons of the South Church, to consider the various questions that came up in connection with the city and country churches, and to plan for the best use of funds and the oversight of the work in all of its departments.

The street chapels have been open as usual for daily preaching One man who has been attending off and on for twenty years decided at last to come into the church. The Sunday and midweek services have been well attended all the year.

The special weekly lectures which have been so marked a feature of Dr. Ament's work for the past three years have been discontinued These lectures have given ourplace in Peking a special name in the

These lectures have given our place in Peking a special name in the city, and the loss of this form of work at this time means much in in considering the influence of the church in these days of changing from old ways to new.

In February a special "Study class for Deacons and Helpers" was held in Peking. This was attended by a large company of men, as well as the women of the Bible School, and some of the church women.

Pastor Li and Miss Porter had special daily Bible classes which were enjoyed greatly by those attending. The following lectures were given at this time.

Home Missionary Work of American Churches -------	Miss Porter
Missionary work in Turkey ----------	Miss Russell.
Comparative Religions- - - - -- - -	Dr. Goodrich.
Duties and privileges of Deacons - - - -	Mr. Wilder.
Missionary work in Korea- - - - - -	Miss Miner.
Work of the Y.M.C.A.- - - - - - -	Mr. Gailey.
Three most famous men in Ancient Church History	Dr. Sheffield
Luther and the Reformation - - - - -	Pastor Li.

This course was followed by a series of meetings conducted by Mr. Goforth of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission. While there was no special arousing of interest, or such outward manifestations as have marked some of his meetings in other places, still there were these who were much helped, though the church as a whole seemed to get little help or lasting benefit.

The Annual Meeting of the Home Missionary Society and Peking "I Shih Hui", brought all the helpers to Peking in March. At this time the following addresses were given.

New Questions and New Answers - - -	Dr. Martin.
The position of the church in regard to the old customs of China.	Mr. Chao (teacher in the Boy's School
	Mr. T'an (teacher in Bridgeman Academy)
The Decline or Advance of the Church depends on the character of its leaders,	Pastor Li
	Helper Wang Chen Ao.

The business of the society, hearing of reports and relocation of workers went through with little friction, and quite a saving of time, as much of this was arranged for before the sessions by a committee. This western method of saving time, however, did not

pleased all the helpers, as some of them felt they should each one have a chance to give his ideas and advice on the various subjects else why have the meeting and why should they attend?

The Home Missionary Society has hardly held its own the past year; a large falling off in the contributions has much depressed the leaders and they feel the day for building their first church is more distant than a year ago. Two helpers and a school teacher are supported by this society. Pastor Wang hopes to stir the people to more active giving this year, as he plans to make a tour through all the churches. He and Pastor Li have made several trips to various outstations, though it has been impossible for either one of them to make the tour of the entire field.

The Parish House was erected by the Dr. Young during the year from "Tank Estate" Fund. The Mission owes much to Mr. James Porter who has charge of this estate which has provided generously for so many lines of work in Peking, T'ungchow and P'angchuang. Owing to the illness of Dr. Ament and absence of Mr. Stelle the Parishhouse has only been used a few times.

The following is a list of the many gifts of Mrs. C.L.A.Tank;

Hospital at P'angchuang - - -	$5000.00
Academy at " " - - -	3000.00
First Chapel at Peking 1870 - -	2500.00
Second " " " 1898 - -	5000.00
Kindergarten at "	3000.00
College " " - -	6000.00
Science Apparatus - - - -	3000.00
Bible School - - - - -	2000.00
College at T'ungchow - - - -	35000.00

There were also some smaller gifts during the year.

PEKING, SOUTH CHURCH.

In August Pastor Li Pen Yuan was called from ChoChou to take charge of the South Church in Peking during the illness of Dr. Ament and for as long a time as seemed best. At this time Dr. Ament was gaining and the thought was that he would return to the United States at an early date for rest and change. For some time Dr. Ament had had in mind the calling of a native pastor, and this time seemed most opportune for passing over the pastorship. Rev. Mr. Li had

been tested and tried for some years and to him Dr. Ament turned as the one he wished to see in his place. Mr. li has not as yet been called by the church owing to the sudden change for the worse in Dr. Ament's condition and the absence of Mr. Stelle from the station. Mr. Li is a man of rare spirit and ability; the place has been a most difficult one to fill. but Mr. Li has met the needs and demands in a way that makes us feel he is the man for the place and the choice a right one.

It seemed sad indeed that at this time of trial two serious moral breakdowns should come in the ranks of our helpers; one a helper of many years standing,, the other but out of the Seminary but six months. In the discipline of both these brother workers Pastor Li was obliged to take the initiative. All through the year various things have come up that have tested Mr. Li's ability as a leader. He has shown in a marked degree a readiness to work in entire harmony with his foreign associates and also ready to stand for what is right and best for the church rather than consider "face" fisrt. We have much to be thankful for in our pastor and his equally efficient wife.

The conditions in the south Church have not been entirely prosperous. The death of Dr. Ament was felt very keenly, and to many the shaking of their faith, because of the seeming ~~and~~ not-answering of prayer has filled their hearts with doubts and questions. Some few have drifted away, feeling that the old ties were broken one especially sad feature has been the marked falling off in contributioms. The Sunday congregationc have continued large and it has been a great joy to see how Pastor Li has held the young men of the medical college. The Wednesday afternoon prayer-meetong has been well attended, and the Christian Endeavor Society has kept up its usual services. Considering the great shock and sorrow that came

with the removal of one on whom they had relied for so long, and so much, it is not strange that there should come a great sense of helplessness.

NORTH CHURCH

To this church also has come an added sorrow. In November of last year Pastor Jen was accidentally shot, and for six months has been entirely laid aside from church work. The past three weeks he has taken up some of his duties and it is a great joy to again feel his influence and the help of his steady hand. During all these months the church members under their deacon, Mr. Lung, have kept up the daily street chapel preaching and prayermeetings. The Sunday services have been conducted by the students in the Theological College and Dr. Goodrich has most kindly assisted. The devotion of these church members to their sick pastor has been most touching, and while much may have been lost by his illness much also has been gained by the church members.

COUNTRY CHURCHES

Nineteen churches or centers of work in various market towns and cities represent the field work of the Peking station. Two new centers, Ma T'ou and Ma Chuang, were opened in the early summer a year ago; both of these are flourishing market towns. The helper in charge of Ma T'ou fell into bad company, using the name of the church in various ways, and in other ways conducted himself in a manner that brought great disgrace on the church. As soon as the conditions were known he was removed and the last half of the year has been spent in seeking to recover a good name. This has in a great measure been done, and now there are eight or ten earnest seekers after the truth, as well as many listeners on the fair days.

The other market town, Ma Chuang, is in Pastor' Wang's field. The gentry years ago decided they would never allow either Protestant or Catholic Christianity to enter their town and used every

every effort to prevent his getting a place. In this they failed; after the chapel was opened crowds came to listen and under the wise care of Pastor Wang so many friends were made and such a good impression produced that when the time for dedication came there were many expressions of good will, such as the police going to the shops and borrowing benches as those in the chapel were not enough to seat the audience. There are a number of probationers who will make good foundation material. While the Christian Church is in the world to save the poor and those deep in sin, as well as those less so, certain itis also that the first converts give a stamp to the work of a place and often keep back growth for years.

The work in other country churches has gone during the year with varying degrees of interest and progress. The Sunday services at Liu Kou Ch'iao have been conducted by medical students for nearly a year. They have also once a month had charge of the preaching service at Chang Hsien Tien and Tung Pa. Dr. Young has gone with them and at the close of the service opened a dispensary giving great relief to the many sick and suffering who come to the chapels. Most of the sermons preached by these young men have shown an earnest desire to heal the soul as well as the body. As a mission while we may regret the loss of so many fine spirits for the ministry when the need is so great, we have much to be thankful for that these Christian medical students are learning from their foreign teachers the joys of the higher service of their profession.

CHO CHOU

The calling of Mr. Li Pen Yuan to Peking left the Cho Chou church in the care of Mr. Li Wen Ming the teacher of the Boy's School. Mr. Li graduated from T'ungchow two years ago and is most anxious to enter the Seminary. He has taken up the care of this church and the out-station Lung Liu Tien, with much enthusiasm, and has quite won the hearts of the people. His frequent visits to villages and efforts to seek people show that he has the pastor's

spirit. This church and its out-station have showngood growth during the year.

The churches at Wen An, PaoLing, Liang Hsiang, Tung Pa and Fang Shan report no growth in church membership during the year, though all have probationers. The work at Shen I Hsien had a setback in the fall of the helper there, but we hope with the new helper for growth and progress during the year to come. Three of these centers are without helpers and are looked after by the deacons and Bible women.

One of the particularly bright spots during the year is the work of Mr. Wang Chen Ao, located at Fan Chia Chuang, and having oversight of that field. He is a man of unusual ability and his tact and readiness to enter into the lives of his people have given to that cold, dead church of many years standing, a new conception of the beauty of Christian service. They are proud of his culture and talents. Men who have not been near the church for years are coming back. Twelve have been received into the church and twelve taken on probation. A little girl's school was opened by his wife and ten little maidens are learning to read. Among all the helpers and pastors there is no one who radiates more good cheer and lets in more sunshine to dark narrow lives than this man. The resurrection of this church makes us long for more men of the same kind who will bring warmth and life into some of the others.

NAN MENG. This our second largest church is under Pastor Wang and it has had a most prosperous year. In this church more than any other there has been a marked increase in the contributions, more than doubling the last three years. One old church member who was excommunicated eight years ago went to the Catholics and sought to take others with him. This year he came and asked to be taken back. When he left the priests he said, "Not once have any of you made

me wish I were a better man, Pastor Wang has made me hate my sins the sins I loved better than the church; I have given them all up and now I am going back to my old church home."

One of the leading men of that region said a little time ago to Pastor Wang," I believe in your religion. It is What China needs Give me a little time and I will come with all my house."

Three years ago the coal firm in T'ungchow in which a good many Christians have shares made a promise to the Lord that if their business was prospered they would support a travelling evangelist and allow him to work in any field he might select. This man Mr. Wang Ch'i, an excolporteur, has been working in some of our country stations the past four months.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school of fifty boys has had a good year and done excellent work under the care of three teachers. Six nice boys finished the second year of the Academy and at Chinese New Year entered the third year of the Academy at T'ungchow. We are most fortunate in having two such men as Mr. Chao and Mr. Wang; men we are quite willing the boys should take as a pattern. Two boys were suspended for a term, as the position of "Senior" in the school after the other class went out seemed to go to their heads. Two of the oldest boys who could not afford to pay the small amount asked as " coal money" have given an hour each day to teaching the small boys in the primary department. A little advance has been made in the way of self-support in the Boys School.

Besides this school we have had eight other Boys schools that are feeders to this one. We very much need more of these schools out in the country field, and trust another year to give more careful oversight.

One little lad from an out-side home suffered so much from persecution because of learning to pray that he went every

morning, very early to the chapel, and kneeling in front of the pulpit prayed for his family. Through his efforts his father was brought into the church.

During the past ~~year~~ few months two meetings in the interests of the Union Chinese Church have been held. One was at our South Church when those who came listened to a most inspiring address by Mr. Ch'eng of the London Mission, Peking. He has been in England with Mr. Owen for five years and so came very closely into touch with the leaders in that society and could speak from personal experience of the real interest and love of the Christian peoples of the West for China. His message was clear and entirely healthy in tone and influence. He is a man of unusual power and a strong sympathetic spirit. A few more such men would make the future of this movement quite secure.

In May another meeting was held; this one at our North Church Pastor Jen presided and read the communications which had been sent to the Min Cheng Pu(Board of the Interior)asking permission to form a Chinese Independent Church, and setting forth the aims of such an organization. The rules of the proposed church were also read. All the missionaries of the city had been invited and ~~the plans of~~ the purpose of the meeting was to make clear the purposes and plans of ~~organization~~ the organization, lest some should misunderstand it. There has been, as yet, no reply from the Min Cheng Pu. The local newspapers have discussed the question, some being favorable to the project and some very bitter and hateful in their criticisms. Most of the leaders of the movement are men in whom the missionary community as well as the Chinese Christians, have the greatest confidence, so that the future development of this work is being awaited with sympathetic interest.

These are not days when people attempt the role of prophet, butthere are some things that show the trend of the times. Every-

where one hears of how few people now burn incense and make offerings at the temples. At Chinese New Year the old time booths for the kitchen gods had entirely disappeared; alas! that in the casting away the false so few are ready to accept the true! The Board of Education prohibited the use of firecrackers in the worship at New Year time, the other old customs, like the taking and fulfilling of vows in public places have also come under their ban. That those who are in the forefront are more or less influenced by the Christian Church appears in various ways. The government has appointed certain men who are to lecture regularly in reading rooms, enlightening the people, and one often hears the expression, "It is just like the Jesus Church." One of our church members gives a lecture every ten days to the prisoners in the great prison. He does not dare to talk directly on religion but has given such good instruction that extra time has been demanded of him by the prison authorities.

Thus we can see by the new institutions and opening doors how the principles of Christianity are entering into the new movements. That the power of Christian civilization is recognized is certain and we can comfort our hearts with the assurance that the Church of Christ will be at the head of the regenerating forces of this Empire.

By N. H. Russell for the Station

where one hears of how few people now burn incense and make offerings at the temples. At Chinese New Year the old time booths for the kitchen gods had entirely disappeared; alas, that in the casting away the false so few are ready to accept the true. The Board of Education prohibited the use of firecrackers in the worship at New Year time, the other old customs, like the taking and fulfilling of vows in public places have also come under their ban. Yet those who are in the forefront are more or less influenced by the Christian Church appears in various ways. The government has appointed certain men who are to lecture regularly in reading rooms, enlightening the people, and one of the hears the expression, "It is just like the Jesus Church." One of our church members gives a lecture every ten days to the prisoners in the great prison. He does not dare to talk directly on religion but has given much good instruction that extra time has been demanded of him by the prison authorities.

Thus we can see by the new institutions and opening doors how the principles of Christianity are entering into the new movements. That the power of Christianity civilization is recognized is certain and we can comfort our hearts with the assurance that the church of Christ will be at the head of the regenerating forces of this Empire.

Annual Report - 1908-1909
Station - North China

PEKING STATION

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1908

When established	1864	
Population of the field	3000000.	
Missionaries;		
Ordained	2	
Physicians	1	
Married Ladies	3	
Unmarried Ladies	6	
Native Helpers;		
Ordained	3	
Unordained preachers	18	
Teachers	18	
Bible women	9	
Other native laborers	0	
Churches:		
Preaching places	23	
Organized churches	4	
Communicants	1169	
Additions 1908	122	
Sabbath shools	3	
		Students
Education:		
Students in Theol. College	0	0
" " N.C.U. "		7
" "T'ungchowAcadmey		8
Boarding Schools;		
Boys	1	50
Girls	4	160
Day Schools:		
Boys	7	73
Girls	2	35
Station Classes:		
Men	1	30
Women	5	65
Bible Womans Training School	1	25
Total under instruction		450
Contributions	$303.05(Gold)	
Note. Contributions do not include those of foreigners or income from any property		
Dispensaries:-	0	No regular dispensary
Number of treatments	2050	These "Sunday" dispensaries

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

Shanxi

REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE AND BRIDGMAN ACADEMY FOR 1908.

The annals of the year 1908 give few events of special interest. It is a disappointment that we can report no additions to the foreign faculty. As we have added our fourth and last year to the college course, this has laid a very heavy burden upon the foreign teachers, one which it would have been impossible to carry if we had four grades in college instead of two, the senior and sophomore.

The Principal has taught classes in Ethics, Pedagogy, Trigonometry, Geometry, and Bible. Miss Reed has taught Bible classes, English, and several lines of History, Miss Payne has taught Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and Normal Arithmetic, and given the classes in Algebra and Arithmetic monthly examinations. Miss Corbett has taught two English classes, and in the fall semester all of the vocal and instrumental music. During the spring she had the assistance of Mrs. Young and Miss Han.

Our Chinese faculty has suffered a great loss in the withdrawal of our only resident Chinese teacher, Miss Han, who after several years of most faithful service is resting at her home and making preparations for her marriage. Mrs. Liu Shu CH'uan because of home cares has also withdrawn from teaching, and her place has been taken by Mrs. Chao Shu Hui, who graduated from our Normal Course last June. Miss Han's ~~pixxxxxx~~ classes have been ~~filled~~ taught by Kuo Feng Kuan, who graduated from the college at T'ungchou about twelve years ago, and has had much experience in teaching. Mr. T'an and Mr. Cheng, though their own training was in the old school, are able to adopt modern methods, and by the use of the new readers, language lessons, character work, writing, and essay writing, are yearly raising the standard of efficiency in the use of the Chinese language. The lowest class in the school is now supposed to be able to take a written examination on any subject studied, and to write an essay of at least three hundred characters on an assigned subject.

We repeat our earnest request that the Presbyterian Mission appoint a teacher for the Woman's Union College, and though the London Mission has not formally entered this branch of the union, it sends students to both college and academy, and we would gladly

welcome a representative on the faculty. We should be most happy also to have the latest addition to the Union, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, add a member to our teaching force, but we cannot urge this until they send students to the college. Theirs is now the only affiliated school which plans to prepare students to enter college, the other affiliated schools preparing for the first, second, or third years of the Academy.

More help is needed in the science department, mathematics, normal work, and kindergarten. For the latter we hope Mrs. Stelle has secured a teacher.

STUDENTS AND CURRICULEM.

One hundred and one students have been enrolled in all departments during the year, but the average attendance is only a little over eighty, for at the beginning of the fall term all of the grades below the Academy except one were sent into a separate school, so that they were enrolled in this school only for the first half year, while the new students entering the Academy have been in attendance only for the last half year. Our lowest class enters the Academy next fall, and henceforth no pupils will be received below that grade. Of the hundred and one students, eight have been in the college, sixty seven in the Academy, and twenty six in lower grades. Our highest Academy class is small, but the others are fairly large, and when the brightest pupils of these classes are ready to enter college, we hope that the day of very small things will be past. We graduated last June our first student in the Normal Course, which requires two years of work following the Academy course. This young woman married a teacher in the Boys' School, and is her self doing fine work as a theacher in our Academy and Preparatory School.

We graduate our first class of four from the full college course next June. These students have had practically the same course of study as that followed in the Mens' College in T'ungchou, a little less in Chinese Classics, Mathematics, and Political Science which is balanced by work in Pedegogy, Psychology, Domestic Science, and Music. When these four young women, none of whom are yet betrothed, are added to the teaching force in our most advanced schools, the labors of the foreign teachers will be greatly lightened. Our

Sophomore class numbers only three, and as we added to the Academy course of study, we have no Freshman class.

The missions represented are the American Board, with about two-thirds of the students, the Presbyterian Mission, London Mission, two Swedish Missions in Shansi, and a German Mission in Hupei. The Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Honan will send three students the next semester. Three students from non-Christian families pay their expenses in full, also three girls from Presbyterian families in Chefoo. The others pay only a small part of their expenses, and are expected to pay their debt by teaching in the missions which sup ort them after leaving school.

The two students in the Union Woman's Medical College located at the Methodist Mission have come to this college for work in Chemistry, Biology, and Histology, the latter being taught by DR. Young, while in the other branches they joined our regular classes.

The only important change in our curriculem has been the addition of English as a regular study, beginning with the third year of the Academy. Six students in lower classes who study English are required to pay tuition.

EQUIPMENT.

Our equipment has been increased by additional gifts from Dr. Mateer for our physics department. Our laboratory cases are now filled with apparatus which will long keep fresh the memory of this missionary who has done so much for the dause of education in China. Several microscopes have been purchased, also a piano for the use of students who can pay for lessons. Our museum is chiefly blank wall and floor space, though we are slowly adding cases with their contents. We can have no good college library until we have a special room for it.

We report with great pleasure a gift of $1000 gold from Mrs. Field of Iowa, the mother of Mrs. Bashford. Gifts of the same amount have also been made to the Methodist and Presbyterian Missions, all to be devoted to the cause of union education for girls. This gift of $3000 is doubtless the result of Bishop and Mrs. Bashford's warm interest in union educational work. The share falling to the American Board Mission may be used

for a library room, to be called the Field Library, or for a Domestic Science Departm ment.

NEEDS.

The necessity for building a new dormitory has been postponed a year or two by dropping the lower grades from the school, and the most crying need of the educational work of the station is land on which to erect a dormitory for the preparatory school. The kindergarten building is being used temporarily as a dormitory. The musical and domestic science departments have no local habitation, and the burden of running the school would be greatly lessened if we could have a separate dining room and kitchen for students who wish to pay for better food than can be furnished to students who pay little for their board.

HEALTH.

The general health of the school has been excellent. One girl who entered the s school last year with tuberculosis soon returned home to die, and another was sent home but recovered sufficiently to return to school in the autumn. There have been no serious cases of illness in the school, and only one other girl has been obliged to leave because of illhealth.

DISCIPLINE AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

The school discipline has caused more anxiety than for several previous years. This was due partly to the illness of our only teacher resident in the school dormitory. Now in the absence of any Chinese teacher the four Senoir girls are responsible for order in the dormitory, and are faithful to their trust. Near the end of the spring term we had our first experience with the spirit of the times in the form of a strike on a small scale, all except two of the girls from the Presbyterian School in Pao-ting-fu withdrawing from recitations because two of their number were disciplined for an offense which, they said, had been committed earlier by another girl and not reported by the girl in charge to the principal. Investigation showed that the root of the difficulty reached back several years, when two of our lower classes were sent to the Ptesbyterian School in Pai-ting-fu for a term of study, and had some slight troubles with the other pupils. The indiscreet young teacher who went with them remarked that the Pao-ting-fu girls would be

paid back when the time came for them to go to Peking. The result was that when they began coming to the school two years ago they mixed very little with the other girls. The other girls denied that they had any old scores to pay, but they had their share of the fault before the outbreak in improper talking. The strike proved a bad remedy for a bad disease, bringing upon the ten strikers a chorus of maledictions, and developing an intense spirit of loyalty to the school which proved embarrassing to the faculty. Discipline was administered on both sides, the three leaders in the strike being suspended for a year, the girls who had been guilty of the worst talk apologized to those whom they had offended, and three or four of them who showed far more ability in stirring up trouble than in getting their lessons, have not returned to school. Most of the strikers are back on school , and with possibly one exception are mingling much more freely with other girls. Two of the suspended girls have written most penitent letters to the principal. The school has responded ~~most~~ heartily to the efforts made to put down all calling of names and improper language, and the sending of the lower grades into a separate school where they are constantly under the care of one teacher has greatly improved discipline all around.

If the prayermeetings of Passion Week and the Week of Prayer can be taken as an index of the religious life of the school, we have much to make us glad. As a result of the meetings of Passion Week, ten girls united with the church, and recently about ten others have expressed their desire to confess Christ publicly at the first opportunity. This will leave only ~~two~~ Four or ~~three~~ Five in the school who are not connected with the church. One girl from a non-Christian family has united with the church on probation in spite of slight opposition from her family and two others have expressed their desire to be Christians. No pressure is brought upon the girls to induce them to take this step. During the recent Week of Prayer, though the students felt the burden of the examinations of the following week, after the regular prayermeeting in the evening from eight to twenty girls were found each night in the room where the principal went to meet any who wished help personally, and here humble confessions were made, and many earnest prayers, sometimes with tears.

Character building is the most important work of the teacher, and during the past year we have had our full share of disappointments, but all who have fallen are struggling up again. Our system of putting the girls largely on their honor, and trying to teach them self-control, gives opportunity for more falls, but we believe that in the end stronger characters are developed. We cannot send out girls from a hot-house religious atmosphere into the blighting/ tempting life of this bewildering new China. If this long course of training does not result in the true, living presence of Christ in their hearts, higher education for girls is a failure.

In love of country our girls have had a new education in the death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and the appeal to their sympathy of the little new Emperor and the young Regent. Regular lessons were suspended for four days, and lectures, essay-writing on appropriate subjects, and daily prayermeetings brought the situation very vividly before them, and the great needs of China called forth most earnest petitions. They waited for no suggestions from teachers to put off red hair-strings and gay garments, and for a week or more all singing was dropped. It was only after very serious discussion that low singing was again heard at devotional services and regular music lessons resumed. We are glad that our Christian students feel that they, even more than students in other schools, should be true to the laws and customs of their country as far as it involves no violation of conscience.

GENERAL.

Twice during the year the school has been invited to join in an educational exhibit, held at a non-Christian girls' school and once we accepted the invitation, sending to the Nei Ch'eng Nü Ch' uan Hsi So in the West City examination papers in Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Geometry, and Astronomy, all illustrated with neat drawings, also examination papers on other subjects, note-books, and essays in Chinese and English. One recitation room was devoted to our exhibit, and the Director, Mr. Chiang, seemed much pleased that his invitation had been accepted. Four foreign teachers, two Chinese, and twelve girls from the most advanced classes attended the exercises, and Mr. Chiang insisted that the ladies and students who remained through the exercise, should take part in the speechmak-

ing which seems to be the most important part of such functions. Our exhibit was conspicuous for the absence of industrial work, chiefly articles made of distressing combinations of colored wools and artificial flowers, which were most in evidence in the displays of several of the schools. It is to be regretted that artistic Japan cannot pay the debt which she owes to the old empire from which she borrowed her art ideals in some other way than by teaching Chinese girls to drop their own beautiful embroidery to knit impossible caps and bibs in brilliant aniline hues. Some of the schools made a fine exhibit of Chinese essays and writing, as they have students from wealthy and official families who in theur homes have had a long course of training in these branches. This had a good effect upon our students, and is helping us to raise our requirements in these lines, and to emphacize more than before the necessity of constant work on Chinese characters and composition. The students who have left us to go to other schools have found that this was their weak point. Two of our students whose standing was so low that they could not be promoted entered other schools in the city, and a bright girl who was suspended for a year has taken a good rank in the government Normal School in Tientsin.

Becuase of the pressure of regular work and the limitations imposed by the hundred days of mourning, we have had during the past semester no school functions to which the public were invited, but last spring, in addition to the graduating exercises for our normal graduate, we had three afternoons of public exercise, chiefly oral expositions of work done in the various classes. For this students were appointed to prepare in special subjects, illustrating by drawings, pictures, maps, and experiments. We had two or three exercises going on at the same time in different rooms. They were well attended, and the visitors seemed interested. The rest of the time during the week was given to good stiff examinations, chiefly written, and the examination papers were placed on tables to be inspected by the visitors.

UNION.

The most joyful event of the year has been the entering into the educational union of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M.E.Church, with the Woman's Medical College located at that mission. Although this seems only a union on paper until

RECEIVED JUL 26 1909

they have students in the Union Woman's College, and other missions send students to the Union Woman's Medical College, the broad foundations have been laid, and with the growth of the Christian church in North China, and the desire of the millions of China's young women for an education, these two union institutions for women may, in the future, have a developement far beyond our present hopes and aims.

In behalf of the faculty,

Luella Miner.

Report of the Union Medical College.

I return on the 1st and my report is necessarily a short one. My report is accompanied by a report which is now in the printer's hands. I have taken up my duties I have been all departments both in teaching and in students. The students now number 75, of these 55 are Christians, and many to serve the missions and some intending to go into practice on their own account. The tone of the College is very good. Most of the Christians are in various forms of Christian work and nearly every Christian student is a member of one or other of the various Bible study circles which meet regularly week by week. Morning and evening prayers are well attended, and at these meetings many an earnest word is spoken which we pray may bring forth fruit in the future. Our daily prayer is that the Christian students may while prosecuting their studies which are to fit them for future useful work, daily grow in grace ; and that the non-Christians may be influenced by the lives and words of others to yield to Christ.

The Sunday evening service is generally well attended. We had a native pastor speaking at this service a few Sundays ago who exhorted the students to use every opportunity, while in the prosecution of their Christlike work, to influence for Christ those who come under their care, and we were much encouraged to hear him say in the course of his remarks that he owed his conversion to the hospital work carried on in his place in the pre-College days.

We are now in our fourth year, teaching has been interfered with to some extent owing to the junior nature of a part of our staff; this is being remedied as time goes on. But we have been much crippled of late by the absence on furlough of Dr. Peill and Dr. Hopkins. All the other teachers have done good work. Our latest arrival, Dr. Stenhous has been doing a great deal of teaching although he has been here just a little over a year. Dr. Young has been doing splendid work in that most interesting of all fields, bacteriology, and Dr. Ingram whose thorough knowledge of Chinese is such a valuable asset has as usual been putting in faithful labor in therapeutics and materia.

We expect to add another doctor to our staff in the Autum and also a pharmaceutical chemist. Our greatest needs are increased hospital and dispensary accomodations, buildings for serum work and houses for staff, and God who has helped us hitherto will we know supply all our needs.

Union Medical College, 15 June, 1909

Thomas Cochrane

they have students in the Union Women's College, and other missions send students to the Union Women's Medical College, the broad foundations have been laid, and with the growth of the Christian church in North China, and the desire of the millions of China's young women for an education, these two union institutions for women may, in the future, have a development far beyond our present hopes and aims.

In behalf of the faculty,

Isabella Brown

Report of North China College of Christian Teachers
Presented by Miss Clapp
1908 - 1909

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

Report of the Dean of the Union Medical College.

I returned from England in March and my report is necassarily a short one. Dr. Peill who was acting for me compiled a report which is now in the printer's hands. Since I have taken up my duties I have been very pleased with the evidence of the good work which is being done in all departments both by teachers and by students. The students now number 75, of these 56 are Christians , some training to serve the missions and some intending to go into practice on their own account. The tone of the College is very good. Most of the Christians help in various forms of Christian work and nearly every Christian student is a member of one or other of the various Bible study circles which meet regularly week by week. Morning and evening prayers are well attended, and at these meetings many an earnest word is spoken which we pray may bring forth fruit in the future. Our daily prayer is that the Christian students may, while prosecuting their studies which are to fit them for future usefulness, daily grow in grace : and that the non-Christians may be influenced by the lives and words of others to yield to Christ.

The Sunday evening service is generally well attended. We had a native pastor speaking at this srvice a few Sundays ago who exhorted the students to use every opportunity, while in the prosecution of their Christlike work, to influence for Christ those who come under their care, and we were much encouraged to hear him say in the course of his remarks that he owed his conversion to the hospital work carried on in his place in the pre-College days.

We are now in our fourth year, teaching has been interfered with to some extent owing to the junior nature of a part of our staff; this is being remedied as time goes on. But we have been much cripple of late by the absenne of furlough of Dr. Peill and Dr. Hopkins. All the other teachers have done good work. Our latest arrival, Dr. Stenhous has been doing a great deal of teaching although he has been here just a little over a year. Dr. Young has been doing splendid work in that most interesting of all fields, bacteriology, and Dr. Ingram whose thorough knowledge of Chinese is such a valuable asset has as usual been putting in faithful labor in therapeutics and medicine.

We expect to add another doctor to our staff in the Autum and also a pharmaceutical chemist. Our greatest needs are increased hospital and dispensary accommodations, buildings for serum work and houses for staff, and God who has helped us hitherto will we know supply all our needs.

Union Medical College, 15 June, 1909

Thomas Cochrane

JUL 26 1909

Report of the Dean of the Union Medical College.

I returned from England in March and my report is necessarily a short one. Dr. Peill who was acting for me compiled a report which is now in the printer's hands. Since I have taken up my duties I have been very pleased with the evidence of the good work which is being done in all departments, both by teachers and by students. The students now number 75, of these 56 are Christians, some training to serve the missions and some intending to go into practice on their own account. The tone of the college is very good. Most of the Christians help in various forms of Christian work and nearly every Christian student is a member of one or other of the various Bible study circles which meet regularly week by week. Morning and evening prayers are well attended, and at these meetings many an earnest word is spoken which we pray may bring forth fruit in the future. Our daily prayer is that the Christian students may while prosecuting their studies which are to fit them for future useful ness, daily grow in grace ; and that the non-Christians may be influenced by the lives and words of others to yield to Christ.

The Sunday evening service is generally well attended. We had a native pastor speaking at this service a few Sundays ago who exhorted the students to use every opportunity, while in the prosecution of their Christlike work, to influence for Christ those who come under their care, and we were much encouraged to hear him say in the course of his remarks that he owed his conversion to the hospital work carried on in his place in the pre-college days.

We are now in our fourth year, teaching has been interfered with to some extent owing to the junior nature of a part of our staff; this is being remedied as time goes on. But we have been much crippled of late by the absence on furlough of Dr. Peill and Dr. Hopkins. All the other teachers have done good work. Our latest arrival, Dr. Stenhouse has been doing a great deal of teaching although he has been here just a little over a year. Dr. Young has been doing splendid work in that most interesting of all fields, bacteriology, and Dr. Ingram whose thorough knowledge of Chinese is such a valuable asset has as usual been putting in faithful labor in therapeutics and medicine.

We expect to add another doctor to our staff in the Autumn and also a pharmaceutical chemist. Our greatest needs are increased hospital and dispensary accommodations, buildings for extra work and houses for staff, and God who has helped us hitherto will we know supply all our needs.

Union Medical College, 15 June, 1909

Thomas Cochrane

Report of Thos. Cochrane
Union Medical College
June 15th 1909

1909

THE NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Half a century after Mt. Holyoke ~~xxxxxx~~ Seminary first opened its doors ~~xxxxxx~~ it was incorporated as a college, though long before that date it was doing full college work. Far more humble were the beginnings of the institution which may be destined to be the Mt. Holyoke of China. In 1864 at the American Board Mission in Peking Mrs. Bridgman gathered together a few girls from poor families, giving them the most elementary instruction, little dreaming that forty-five years later, on that very spot, would stand the first four young women in China to receive a full college course. It was a sleepy, half-dead city in which Misses Porter, Chapin, and Haven wrought until the close of the century, lying foundations so deep that when the storm of 1900 came, though it swept twenty of the pupils and recent graduates into martyrs' graves, and left not one brick upon another in the rambling Bridgman School compound, the true foundations stood firm, so that two years later the enrollment was larger than ever before. It was an alert city, gazing in dismay on its ruins, in which the school was rebuilt in 1902, and though eighty-five girls were that year gathered into its halls, those in charge could not forecast the educational revolution soon to take place in this old empire. In 1905 were started the first schools for girls in Peking which were not under missionary auspices. In this strange, new China, turning its back on the past and reaching out for it scarcely knows what, the education of women is one of the demands of the times. Even before 1900 a college for women was not beyond the hope and faith of women from America, and among the Christian Chinese were some of clear-eyed vision who were seeking the very best for their daughters. But the spirit of the new life stimulated to more speedy accomplishment than could otherwise have been attained, and the storm had obliterated some barriers which in the old days might have hindered the laying of broad foundations.

In North China "Union" has been the God-given watchword since 1900. Three union institutions for men are the result, the College of Liberal Arts located with the American Board Mission at T'ungchou, the Theological College located with the Presbyterian Mission in Peking, and the Medical College located with the London Mission. In 1904, by formal vote of mission boards was established the North China Union Woman's College, an outgrowth of

the Bridgman School, which then took the name "Bridgman Academy". In 1908 was added the Union Woman's Medical College, which had matriculated its first class a year earlier, and with its quarters in the Methodist Episcopal Mission brought the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of that Church into the North China Educational Union.

Those who despise the day of small things would not give a passing thought to these two institutions for the higher education of women, for our equipment is meager, and our classes are small, but those who have a sense of potentialities and see how many of the two hundred million women of China are already looking woth covetous eyes upon the opportunities of the American woman, mark here the germ of a collegiate developement which may surpass in numbers even that which we see in favored America. The work in these union colleges for women is genuine college work, as high in grade, and not inferior in quality to that being done in any college for young men in China. The medical course now covers six years, but when the requirements for admission can be raised, this time can be shortened at least a year. The medical students have come to the laboratory and teachers in the American Board Mission for their work in Chemistry, Biology, Histology, and Embryology, the other classroom work and all of their hospital and clinical training being under teachers in the Methodist and Presbyterian Missions.

Although only the three American Missions in Peking have as yet formally entered into this union for the higher education of women, its benefits are shared by many North China missions, and no other mission plans for work above a high school or normal grade. In addition to the American Board Mission, which still has the majority of the students, the following missions have sent students or plan to do so when they have reached the required grade: American Presbyterian, London Mission, English Baptist, Canadian Presbyterian, China Inland, American Lutheran, Swedish Holiness, and Methodist Episcopal. The students come from five provinces in North China, and two in Central and South China. While they are mostly from Christian families, a number have come from the official and merchantile classes, four important Peking boards, the Board of Posts and Communications, the Board of Revenue, the Board of Admiralty, and the Foreign Office being represented among the fathers of our students. Three of these men were themselves educated in England

or America, and appreciate for their daughters the advantages to be gained in such a school as this. With the prestige which this school has already gained, and the desire of non-Christian schools to have our help in furnishing teachers, our opportunities seem to be measured only by our strength and our financial resources.

On the ninth of June, four years after the principal and faculty of our newly organized college were elected by the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union, we graduated our first college class of four girls. It was a glad, proud day for both teachers and pupils, a day which for our small staff of teachers had cost many hours of overwork and burden borne only in the hope that these well-educated young women might be ready with their aid to carry future classes through college. So those four college diplomas meant as much to us in capital expended and in hope of returns as a hundred mean to the president of an American college. Our beautiful church, decorated with the college colors, blue and gold, with two dragon flags in the gold of the college colors crossed in the great arch behind the platform and plants massed for a background as the graduates stood there in their simple dresses of blue to receive their diplomas, made an interesting picture. Our select and appreciative audience of about a hundred contained many of the missionaries in Peking and vicinity, many teachers and pupils from girls' schools, and a few gentlemen specially invited. Each graduate read a long essay in the literary style which was not so much enjoyed by the greater part of the audience as was the music, a piano duet played by two academy students and three choruses sung by the eighty academy and college students, Haydn's "The Heavens are Telling", Mendelssohn's "The Lord is Mindful of His Own" and the "Bridal Chorus" from "Rose Maiden", for which had been written words of praise to our Woman's Union College. That our students can render so well these long, difficult musical compositions shows what training will do for them.

And what training will do for their voices it will do for their minds and hearts. A few weeks before these commencement exercises these four young women, with three others who were studying geology, and their teacher, stood on the Great Wall north of Peking at a point where it has climbed a mountain height, and we looked over a green sea of piled-up mountains with a plain stretching southward toward Peking, which lay invisible in the distance. The students, five of whom had never before been off the great plain of North

China, felt the hush and thrill of that mountain landscape, and one of them could hardly be dragged down to take the train which that night would carry us back through the famous Nank'ou Pass. Uneducated Chinese do not appreciate mountain views, but these college girls sang strains from Gounod's "Praise Ye the Father", and their eyes shone with emotion. The interest which they showed in rock formations, and in collecting specimens, would have delighted the heart of any teacher in America.

But the teacher's highest joy is not the intellectual and aesthetic capacity developed during these long years, but the moral and spiritual growth. These young women go out with a loyal love for the Master, and an earnest purpose to work for God and country and Alma Mater which must bear fruit in the future. In young men and women like these is "China's Only Hope", and when they leave our educational institutions by hundreds instead of units and tens, we can say "The Kingdom of God is High" in China.

Lulla Miner.

Principal of the North China Union Woman's College.

RED LETTER DAYS FOR COLLEGE GIRLS IN PEKING.

1909

College girls are not mentioned in the "Four Books for Women", and were unknown to Confucius. The old sages who said "For woman to be without ability is her virtue", would have looked askance at young women standing on a platform before an appreciative audience to read essays, receiving diplomas tied in college colors, then moving themselves if not their audience to tears singing a farewell song.

Because of the prejudices of these old worthies perhaps we had better consider the "virtue" and spiritual attainments of these "sweet girl graduates" first, then say a word about their "ability", and come back to that commencement day which was truly the most red-letter day in the annals of the North China Union Woman's College.

The fifteen or sixteen years of training which most of these young women have had in mission schools do not make perfect characters here any more than they do in Western lands, but when we contrast these college graduates with their poise, their self-control, their earnest purpose in life, with the fourteen year old girls who began the academy course eight years ago, we thank God that under Christian education "virtue" grows with "ability". From none of the studies of the college course have these girls gained more true wisdom than from the careful study of the life and teachings of Christ which followed their studies in Psychology, Pedagogy, and Ethics, when intellectually their minds were prepared to comprehend profound truths, and spiritually their hearts were open to receive Divine influences. During the revival meetings held in March under the leadership of Mr. Goforth they gained a new conception of spiritual dynamics which ought permanently to give then a firmer grasp on the realities of life. The exceeding sinfulness of sin, the power of the Holy Spirit in the human heart, the weight of responsibility lying on every Christian for a church which comes far short of the glory of God, and a country which does not yet know the way of salvation, these were some of the lessons of that week when other lessons were laid aside that we might sit at the Master's feet. The four girls who graduated from our college that June day have gone out into a new China, not the old China of walls and safeguards, and only the living

presence of Christ in the heart can keep them.

We have not only had red letter days of spiritual revival these past months, but days of marked intellectual growth. In May the senior class of four and three other girls who were studying Geology with them, went with their teacher for a three or four days' trip which took in the Zoological and Botanical Gardens just outside the city wall, climbing mountains thirty miles north of Peking, riding on the new railway through the famous Nank'ou Pass with its panorama of mountains, its interesting geological formations and tunnels, then a never-to-be-forgotten day when we followed the Great Wall of China as it climbed the mountains and spanned the valleys. Their knowledge of Chinese history made this "Myriad Mile Wall" mean much to them, and their intellectual and aesthetic culture enabled them to take in the grandeur of that scene of mountains rising above mountains, and plain stretching beyond plain. The light in their eyes and the emotion in their voices as sitting in a watchtower in that mountain solitude they sang Gounod's "Praise Ye the Father" showed that these long years of education have not been in vain. Five of these young women had never before been within fifteen miles of a hill, or seen a rock where nature placed it. So Mother Nature's lessons those three red letter days came to minds both fresh and alert, and they learned more of geology than a month of textbook work would give them, and more of the wisdom and power of the Creator than even our best poets could give them in their songs.

June the ninth, 1909, Chinese women for the first time received diplomas showing that they had completed a full college course. For the North China Union Woman's College is a college in fact as well as name, and these young women have followed substantially the same course of study which their brothers have followed in the North China Union College in T'ungchou. These two Colleges of Liberal Arts with the Medical and Theological Colleges in other missions in Peking, are all under the same Board of Managers.

The gray walls of the beautiful church in the American Board compound made a fine background for our scholls, flags, and hangings in the college colors, blue and gold. The golden Chinese flag with its blue dragon harmonizes with our colors, and the gilt

letters on the beautiful blue of the silk scrolls proclaimed the class motto, "~~Joyfully~~ Worldly learning merits small praise;" ~~doingxGod'~~ "Joyfully doing God'd will is true wisdom."

A select audience of several hundred had assembled when the eighty pupils of College and Academy, headed by the four graduates, marched in singing a processional, and took seats in the center of the church. This was the good old-fashioned kind of commencement, unknown in large colleges, when each girl read her own essay with a dignity and composure which many a Western girl might covet. Haydn's "The Heavens Are Telling" was well rendered by the school chorus, and the "Bridal Chorus" from "Rose Maiden"furnished the music for a chorus of praise to our Union Woman's College. "Union" is a word to conjure with in this new China, and these interdenominational colleges are helping to answer Christ's prayer that we all may be one. Essay subjects which are terse and expressive in Chinese are trite and flat translated into English, so we will not attempt many. "Take That Which You Have To Supply the Lack of Others"was one which furnished the text for the few words spoken by the principal when she gave the diplomas. Sheepskins are not more presious to their owners than are these diplomas printed in English and Chinese on white satin, while in the college seal Orient and Occident blend, two very lively dragons encircling a St. Andrews cross on which is the name of the college in Chinese characters. Each of the four graduates had composed one stanza of a farewell song to teachers and schoolmates and of praise to God, which they sang very feelingly after receiving their diplomas, then as they turned to leave the platform their schoolmates began singing softly "The Lord is Mindful of His Own", from Mendelssohn's"St. Paul".

One who has seen many commencements in many lands, and is not inclined to enthusiasm, said that he had never seen a more beautiful, impressive one. Those in Western lands with their hundreds of graduates are not bigger with promise for the future than this simple commencement. May it indeed be the "commencement" of larger, better things for the women of China. If there is a land under the sun where women trained in body, mind, and heart can make their lives worth while, it is in this awakened, eager China of the twentieth century.

Luella Miner.

letters on the beautiful blue of the silk scrolls proclaimed the class motto, "Worldly learning merits small praise; joyfully doing God's will is true wisdom."

A select audience of several hundred had assembled when the eighty pupils of College and Academy, headed by the four graduates, marched in singing a processional, and took seats in the center of the church. This was the good old-fashioned kind of commencement, unknown in large colleges, when each girl read her own essay with a dignity and composure which many a Western girl might covet. Haydn's "The Heavens Are Telling" was well rendered by the school chorus, and the "Bridal Chorus" from "Rose Maiden" furnished the music for a chorus of praise to our Union Woman's College. "Union" is a word to conjure with in this new China, and these interdenominational colleges are helping to answer Christ's prayer that we all may be one. Essay subjects which are terse and expressive in Chinese are trite and flat translated into English, so we will not attempt many. "Take That Which You Have To Supply the Lack of Others" was one which furnished the text for the few words spoken by the principal when she gave the diplomas. Sheepskins are not more precious to their owners than are these diplomas printed in English and Chinese on white satin, while in the college seal Orient and Occident blend, two very lively dragons encircling a St. Andrews cross on which is the name of the college in Chinese characters.

Each of the four graduates had composed one stanza of a farewell song to teachers and schoolmates and of praise to God, which they sang very feelingly after receiving their diplomas, then as they turned to leave the platform their schoolmates began singing softly "The Lord is Mindful of His Own", from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul".

One who has seen many commencements in many lands, and is not inclined to enthusiasm, said that he had never seen a more beautiful, impressive one. Those in Western lands with their hundreds of graduates are not bigger with promise for the future than this simple commencement. May it indeed be the "commencement" of larger, better things for the women of China. If there is a land under the sun where women trained in body, mind, and heart can make their lives worth while, it is in this awakened, eager China of the twentieth century.

Alice Gardner

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

PEKING STATION MEDICAL REPORT, 1909.

During the year 1908, a total of 2050 cases old and new were seen.

The overshadowing event of the year naturally has been the illness and death of Dr. Ament. Burdened with the additional cares of the station, due to the furlough of Mr. Stelle, and especially wearied by the double duties of pastor, and of teacher in the Union Station Class at the Theological Seminary in the heat of June, he came to Peitaiho thoroughly tired. Within two days he fell victim to an infection at the junction of the first rib and breast bone, which spread to the cavity behind the latter and beneath the skin of the upper right side of the chest, and neck. I need not detail the case here except to say that it was necessary to operate four times, three of them under chloroform. No physician goes to Peitaiho with instruments for such extensive operations, so that the first two operations were not as thorough as could have been desired, and I may remark that the instruments afterward used were borrowed as the Peking Station has no such instruments. Fortunately there were many kind and able assistants, and we record with gratitude the help rendered not only by Dr. Ingram of our own Mission, but of Dr. Gray of the British Legation and Dr. Lowry of the Methodist Mission, in these operations. In the matter of nurses we were likewise fortunate, for we had the services of trained nurses through the day, and of physicians at night. Aside from Mrs. Ingram and Mrs. Young of our Mission, we may mention Dr. Mc. Murtry of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission who lived in the house with Dr. Ament and who had charge of the case at first; Drs. Hall, Dilley and Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission. Mr. Ewing, Mrs. Smith and Dr. Tallmon also should be mentioned among those who shared the burden of nursing. Mrs. Mackenzie of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission was of great service through the dainty food she prepared. There were many more offers of help than could be used. After the first three or four weeks we were able to engage Miss Lewis and her trained nursing was of incalculable value.

Convalescence began and continued slowly, so that it was the 9th of October before it was possible to return to Peking. In the meantime Mrs. Ament had returned from America and by her presence helped the patient on to convalescence. Progress continued till about the first of November when signs of mental failure began, and three weeks it was decided in consultation with Dr. Gray that the only reasonable hope of relief lay in the sea voyage home together with the possible treatment there.

December 2nd, he and Mrs. Ament sailed from Shanghai accompanied by Mr. Porter who generously offered to go with them as companion and attendant. The station physician went as far as Shanghai. You all know the subsequent events: after leaving Kobe, Dr. Ament became worse so that when the party arrived in San Francisco, he was in desperate condition. He died in Lane Hospital, Jan. 6th. Post mortem examination showed that the mental condition and death were due to abscess of the brain.

Mrs. Charles Stanley Sr. had been very ill during the winter of 1907-8, and while at Peitaiho was under the care of Dr. Ingram. Only a few days after he left for T'ung Chou Mrs. Stanley was taken with an acute exacerbation of the heart trouble with which she had been affected previously. She grew worse rapidly and passed away September 8th. Dr. Tallmon and Miss Ellis

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

PEKING STATION MEDICAL REPORT, 1909.

During the year 1908, a total of 2050 cases old and new were seen.

The overshadowing event of the year naturally has been the illness and death of Dr. Ament. Succeeded with the additional cares of the station, due to the furlough of Mr. Stelle, and especially worried by the double duties of superior lady teacher in the Union Station Class at the Theological Seminary in the heat of June, he came to Peitsiho thoroughly tired. Within two days he fell victim to an infection at the junction of the first rib and breast bone, which spread to the cavity behind the latter and beneath the skin of the upper right side of the chest, and neck. I need not detail the agonizing except to say that it was necessary to operate four times, three of them under chloroform. No physician goes to Peitsiho with instruments for such extensive operations, so that the first two operations were not as thorough as could have been desired, and I may remark that the instruments afterward used were borrowed as the Peking Station has no such instruments. Fortunately there were many kind and able assistants, and we record with gratitude the help rendered not only by Dr. Ingram of our own Mission, but of the army of the British Legation and Dr. Lowry of the Methodist Mission, in these operations. In the matter of nurses we were likewise fortunate, for we had the services of trained nurses through the day, and of physicians at night. Aside from Mrs. Ingram and Mrs. Young of our Mission, we may mention Dr. Mc. Murtry of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission who lived in the house with Dr. Ament and who had charge of the case at first; Drs. Hall, Dilley and Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission, Dr. Irving, Mrs. Smith and Dr. Baldwin also should be mentioned among those who shared the burden of nursing. Mrs. Macgregor of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission was of great service through the dainty food she prepared. There were many more offers of help than could be used. After the first three or four weeks we were able to engage Miss Lewis and her trained nursing was of incalculable value.

Convalescence began and continued slowly, so that it was the 9th of October before it was possible to return to Peking. In the meantime Mrs. Ament had returned from America and by her presence helped the patient on to convalescence. Progress continued till about the first of November when signs of mental failure began, and three weeks later it was decided in consultation with other friends that there was only reasonable hope of relief in the change of scene. December 2nd, he and Mrs. Ament left Shanghai accompanied by Mr. Porter who generously offered to go with them as companion and attendant. The station physicians went as far as Shanghai. You will have the subsequent events in leaving Kobe, Dr. Ament became worse so that when the party arrived in San Francisco, he was in deep coma and he died in Lane Hospital, Jan. 6th. Post mortem examination showed that the mental condition and death were due to abscess of the brain.

Mrs. Charles Stanley Sr. had been very ill during the winter of 1908-9, and while at Peitsiho was under the care of Dr. Ingram. Only a few days after he left for T'ung Chou Mrs. Stanley was taken with an acute exacerbation of the heart trouble with which she had been affected previously. She grew worse rapidly and passed away [illegible]

were of greatest assistance in consultation and nursing.

A month after our return to Peking, on the 12th of November, word was brought that Pastor Jen had been accidentally shot. Briefly the circumstances were these: The pastor in company with several others were riding in a long ca cart, returning from the opening of the new chapel at Ma ~~Shuang Chuan~~ T'ou, about 30 miles south of Peking. They had taken a Chinese blunderbuss along as they expected to return after dark and feared robbers. Jen Mushih was sitting nearly in contact with the muzzle of the weapon when it was accidentally discharged, probably by the hammer striking the side of the cart. The 50 or more shot that had been intended for some bandit found lodgement in the left thigh of the pastor after having passed nearly through both legs. He was taken to a nearby villiage where his wounds were dressed by a Chinese doctor. Then a messenger was sent to Peking and and the pastor was moved to the home of Deacon Wang in Pu An T'un. I found him there next evening, weak with pain and loss of blood, and with a hole an inch and a half in diameter through the right thigh and nearly through the left. The wounds were dressed and he was made as comfortable as possible. The next morning he was carried in a long basked by four men to the railway station seven or eight miles away and thence by rail to Peking where he entered the London Mission Hospital. There Dr. Wheeler, one of the surgeons on the staff of that hospital removed 42 shot from just under the skin on the outer side of the left thigh. For several weeks one or more shot came away at each dressing. almost miraculo lously, no important vessels or nerves were injured in either leg, though apparently a nerve supplying part of the left foot was either severed or injured. The paralysis that was at first noticed in that member has nearly disappeared. Although the wound was not in a vital part, Pastor Jen who is not very robust, suffered severely from shock and from the drain of the suppurating wound, so that for ~~several~~ two or three months he was in serious condition After five months in the hospital, he has beenable to return home, but is still using cruthhes.

Dr. Ament's illness and death, and Mr. Stelle's absence has thrown a heavy b burden on the remaining members of the stationso that the strain has been evident in the physical condition of several, especially of Miss Russell, and we have been very thankful that she has escaped a complete breakdown.

We report an addition to the station; James Courteney Young put in his appearance January 17th and has become more and more evident ever since.

The health of the students in the two schools, on the whole, has been good. There have been few serious illnesses and no deaths. My general impression is that tuberculosis is decreasing. Certainly there are not more than four or five suspected cases among the 80 girls. The health of the boys has been exceptionally good.

Primarily the station physician is here to teach in the Union Medical Colleges, and his time has been well filled with this work. He has had 12 hours weekly, of lectures and laboratory work with the men in Bacteriology and Pathology; and 2 hours a week in Histology with the two members of the

first class in the Union Medical College for Women.

The outstation preaching and dispensing has been continued as reported last year, except that each of the three places has been visited once in each four Sundays. As before, two students go wirh the doctor, one of them preaching and both assisting in the dispensing that follows. Altogether ten men have been used and there are four more who are willing. We hope therefore to start some new work in the fall that will use all the American Board men. At the end of two years the students seem just as interested as ever. At one of of these places, the helper was dismissed in September and no other was available. The students voluntarily assumed the work and one of a group of six has gone each Sunday to preach there throughout the school year. This certainly shows a good spiritand it was a source of satisfaction that I hope was not very sinful, that it was the medical students rather than the theological who saw the opportunity and stepped into the breach. It may be noted in passing that a medical student occupied Pastor Jen's pulpit the first Sunday after his injury.

During the summer at Peitaiho, about 300 patients, old and new were seen. The people of this region know Dr. Ingram and come in flocks from the time he arrived till he leaves. Consequently as we lived with him last summer, some fell to our lot and we inherited his "cast-offs" after he had gone. Two or three serious accident cases were treated, and as the result of one, a burned baby, Miss Russell was very kindlyreceived in the nearby villiage where we hav been accustomed to think the people rather hard and hostile. They were exceedi ingly friendly and evinced a desire to know more about Christianity.

Respectfully submitted.

first class in the Union Medical College for Women.

The substitution preaching and dispensing has been continued as reported last year, except that each of the three places has been visited once in each four Sundays. As before, two students go with the doctor, one of them preaching and both assisting in the dispensary that follows. Altogether ten men have been used and there are four more who are willing. We hope therefore to assert some new work in the fall that will use all the American Board men.

At the end of two years the students seem just as interested as ever. At one of these places, the helper was dismissed in September and no other was available. The students voluntarily assumed the work and one of a group of six has gone each Sunday to preach there throughout the school year. This certainly shows a good spirit and it was a source of satisfaction that I hope was not very strict, that it was the medical students rather than the theological who saw the opportunity and stepped into the breach. It may be mentioning parenthetically that a medical student occupied Pastor Jun's pulpit the first Sunday after his injury.

During the summer at Peitaiho, about 300 particularly and new work. The people of this region knew Dr. Ingram and come in floods from the time he arrived till he departed. Consequently as we lived with him last summer, some of the tenour lot and we invented his "east-gate" after he had gone. Two or three serious accidents occurred and as the result of one, a burned baby, Miss Russell was very kindly received in the nearby villages where we have been accustomed to think the people rather hard and hostile. They were exceedingly friendly and evidently desire to know more about Christianity.

Respectfully submitted.

Report of Medical work
Peitaiho Station - 1908 - 1909.

Rec'd JUL 23 1909 68

Peking Station ——Womans Work May31st .1908 -May 31st. 1909

A year ago we ,as a station ,were looking forward with great joy ,to an early welcoming back to our home and work ,our" Church -mother" Mrs Ament. We anticipated delightful social hours as well as the touch of her heart and hand ,with its comfort and inspiration ,in all the various forms of station work. Not once did we dream of what a home coming it was to be ,nor of the deep waters through which she and we were to pass . The removal of our beloved pastor and leader has been felt in every department. The women of the church ,in both city and country were deeply attached to him . He always had time to notice them ,and treated them with such respect that when the news of his death came there were as many sad hearts among the women as among the men. The lack of workers has greatly hindered the development of the work and we hope thw Board will respond to our request and earnest desir that Mrs Ament be invited to return to Peking just as early as she is able . There is a constant expression on the part of the Christian Chinese ,that as they cannot have the dear pastor they do want and long for her who for thirty years worked hand and heart with him in efforts to uplift their people . We anticipate much help from the presence of Mrs Stelle during the coming year and have warm welcome for the Kindergartner ,who will bring good cheer to many little hearts.

Tours. Because of the lack of workers and the loss to our station in the death of our leader ,Dr Ament,only one tour was made in the autumn. Miss Porter visited the South field ,thus keeping up the personal touch with that group of churches .During the winterMiss Reed has made frequent visits to Ping Fang and TungPa.Miss Russell has made several to Liu Kuo Chiao and Chang Hsin Tien ,also a tour to the Southern field and one or two shorter ones to the north and to ChoCho , while Miss Porter has also made a few short visits. to outstations. This work could not be pushed as it should. There are great opportunities for seed sowing in the country fields. Several invitations to new villages came this Spring ,and one wishes that Father Time would not hurry along so fast bringing so many things to do that one is in doubt which is the one and important thing for that particular moment and for the amount of available strength. The Bible Woman must more and more tour independent of missionary companionship . this involves perplexing questions of expense ,for few of them are able to walk long distances.

Bible Women——The Station has nine Bible Women ,three working in Peking and six in the country. Some of them have had a hard time this year and seen little to encourage them. Village work grows so slowly . although there are great differences in villages. In some there seem

hardly one whose eye will kindle with the inner light as one talks of the pleasure of learning to read a little . In others the men who are interested seem anxious to have the women of their households learn ,and again one hears on all sides "Of what use is it ?" There are women every where who combat every effort of the Bible Women to release them from their darkness and to enrich their lives . and not alone among the poorer class .
two of the Peking city workers have given fiveand a half months to dailt teaching in the Bible School . They have also kept up the newspaper lectures and also had charge of the group of women in the South church who are learning to read. Here and there one sees a growing woman. but infinite patience is certainly required ,not only of the missionary but of these workers as well . Mrs Wang Ssu,formerly of Cho Cho has been moved to Pao An Tun region to help in the work of that large country field. Mrs Hung of FanChia Chuang went last year to Pao Ting Hsien ,where she is not only Bible Woman but practically Pastor for the little group of Christians . She has gained an entrance into a number of homes and feels now quite settled in her new field . Mrs Li went to Fang Shan a year ago . When only two homes in the city were open to her ,now there are eighteen ,in which she is a welcome guest and in which she talks and reads with the women. Two women have entered the church on probation and are most wholehearted in their determination to live as Christians. One of these took opium for twenty years,she has given that up ,and whenever she goes to church tries to persuade some of her neighbors to go with her. Her husband is not a Christian but is full of praise for what has been done for his wife and will not allow any one to say a word against the doctrine in his hearing. The wife can not find words in which to express her gratitude for what the church has done for her. Mrs Wang Chen Ao ,now with her husband in FanChia Chuang has opened a school for girls and seven have availed themselves of her help. The womans prayermeeting is now a real live factor in that little church. By her sweet winning ways ,Mrs Wang has secured a deep hold on the hearts of the village people . She is far from strong and cannot work in the surrounding region as she would like to do. She has given the women new ideas of what a home may be and it was most interesting to see the changes wrought by her quiet influence. Mrs Hung of NanMeng makes trips to outside stations and villages. She also went to Cho Cho for station class work . Next to Mrs Ah she is our most capable helper. She said when she first went to the station ,a year ago ,she did not see how she could love or care for the women t they were so unkempt and ignorant. but during the summer she was very ill and nearly died and these rough women were so kind and helpful that her heart went out to them and she longed to give them of her very best . She was born in the city ,in a home of wealth and refinement and it meant much to her to go to live in the country where her only associatewwere these people/

One woman from whom we hoped much and who has had two years in the Bible School has broken down in healthand is ,we fear going in consumption It is a great disappointment as it means so much to get a capable woman who can give her time to this work.
The helper at Shun I Hsien has just married a woman whom we hope can aid much there .
Our Cho Cho helper is also soon to be married The prospective bride is a young woman for many years in the Bridgman School and a teacher for some time . She will be able to reopen the Girls School and do something for the women who are bereft by pastor Lis removal to Peking.
Station Classes . A Station Class of twenty five women and girls was held in ChoCho in the late winter. This was under the care of Mrs Hung of Nan Meng with the aid of the resident Bible Woman ,Mrs Wang. It was most successful.Many of the pupils were young married women who had never before had an opportunity to study . At the close of the class several of them said "If you will let us come every year and study we will try so hard ,It has been so good and will help us all the year to be better in our homes". Another young women said "This has been the happiest month I have known since I was a child " A class of thirteen was held at PingFang-erh,also under the care of two Bible Women. Miss Porter and Miss Reed visite it and gave some help. During the summer reading classes were held at both the north and South Churches in Peking . To each place a little group of women came daily for instruction for nearly two months . They made fair progress and it was evidence of sincere interest that neither extreme heat nor threatening rain deterred them from attendance. The two morning hours from ten to twelve were given to,study with the Bible women as teachers . A weekly examinatio by a missionary lady was a stimulus to fidelity but the real steady work was done by the women ,who have no seashore respite,and few breaks in the routine which fills their year.
Lecture Room Work.
The newspaper readings and lectures have been kept up at the North Church street chapel as in the past three years . During the winter three months of mourning the attendance was very small but with the opening of the spring and warmer weather to entice the

women out there has been a change and audiences of from fifty to one hundred are the rule

There is agrowing spirit of friendliness and many older women ,who have been coming for t the past two years are beginning to bring the younger women with them.
Because of the other work which has come to the foreign ladies this department has been entrusted almost entirely to the Bible Women under the direction of their native leader Mrs Ah, Well and faithfully have they done their part and the growing respect and inte est seen in the manner of the listeners makes us feel that some of the seed is falling on good ground . It has been impossible to have the special lectures at the South church as in the past two years . This has been owing to the many unexpected things which came in connection with the general work of the station to which Miss Russell had to give more or less time and also to lack of strength to meet extra demands . It has been a source of constant regret that it must be so ,and also of some anxiety lest the break should be the means of our losing many friends. This has not been so to any noticeable extent .
The one special social effort made at the time of the v isit of the Deputation was a con cert given by Sir Robert Harts band. Invitations were sent to outside schools and six responded by sendinga delegation of teachers and students. Two of these schools have been opened within the last year . We were especially glad to get in touch with so many teach ers and all were most friendly. Many kind things were said about the lectures of former years . Several said "We have missed them and hope you will start them again". There is no doubt of the willingness to meet the foreigner halfway . The ready responseand many and happy expressions of appreciation ,including ready invitations to visit in their schoolsmake one realize the great possibilities growing out of this social touch .
It is a point of contact which we cannot afford to treat lightly if we are going to give of our best and help them to attain to their best and highest ideals. The time has come when we must cultivate a large adaptibility;Most of us are reluctant to venture into untri ed paths especially in these days in China,Do we not find that the heart under the blue garmentresponds to the touch of social intercourse as that under any other.
Some one may ask "Does it pay . Is it wort all the time ,strength and money ? " The very nature of the work makes it difficult to tabulate results,many of these may never come to our knowledge ,but we do know that heathen prejudices are being dispelledand some women brought into the church. Some of the ladies who have been coming the past years now say "We have formed the habit of coming to the lectures and we miss them as one does opium".
Three years ago a lady began attending the newspaper readings and lectures,and grad ually ,later on Christian services. She is a widowand living now with her own old mother. They used to be one of the richest proudest merchant families in the cityand lived in a place of rare beautyand refinement. The mother is a most charming old lady ,conservative in the extreme . For twenty years she never went even to the large street gate of their pla
Tremendous money lossescame to them when the French took Peking in 1864and also again in 1900. after the Boxer outbreak. These losses entered very deeply into the soul of the old lady . For over a year the daughter did not venture to let her mother know of her attending the lectures or church services./ At last she began to talk with her about the foreigners and some friends she had made and after some months her mothertold her she might ask them to call ,as she would like to see them ,but she did not want their religion.
The invitation was responded to . Later all the foreign ladies of the mission were asked to a feast,and thus the door which had been closed ,began to open. there were more calls but no talks on religion. One day the mother said to her daughter "You must not join the ch church while I live,when I die you must take a sons place and perform all the rites ,after that I do not care what you do " . The daughter,who in her heart truly believes in Chris tianity was much troubled . Recently the old ladyasked one day of a missionary lady who was calling ."Do you know of a good prescription to prevent ones getting angry many times a day? That is what makes me so thin and small . " "Yes ! " was the reply . "Will it a Always work?" "Yes ! Always if you hold fast" "Have many people triedit? Have You? " "Yes! Many tens of thousands all over the world use this prescription " "You tell me can it be bought" "No! " "What is it ? Where can you get it ? " The lady replied " Itis just prayer,prayer to your Heavenly Father". " Tell me what to say ,how to pray ,which way to face when you pray." The joy of a heart to heart talkin that unsought natural way was unspeakable .When leaving Mrs Tung said" or seventy years I have been stupid and gone on in a blind way ,some day you will come and tell me all about it from the very beginning and I will learn how to worship the true God". One hears these women who are working for theircountry people say "There is so much jealousy and corruption ,it is impossible to succeed" If only we can show them that Christianity is the great remedial agent not alone

for the individual but for society. Every where women have lost faith in the old gods but they have put nothing in their placemust we not adapt our institutions and methods to the wants of the timesand by using social openings seek to lead these to the worship of the true/ God? These outside ladies have felt a distinct loss in not having the opportunityof hearing any lectures from Mrs Goodrich the past year,we shall certainly try to secure them against such deprivation in the future.

Angell Memorial Bible Training School

The year opened with high hopes for the Bible School ,Mrs Ament was to be added , as we thought ,to the force of regular teachers .We had the two Bible Women to depend upon ,wit with the husband of one of them ,who had proved most faithful and satisfactory for a copyist ,teacher of character writing and many incidental things which did much to aid in the developement of such a school as we desired to make. These were our plans . efore the opening of the autumn session Mrs A. was facing the probability of an early return to the U.S. and not long after the women gathered was on her way thither. The women must lose not only her instruction but also the constant inspiration and uplift of Dr Aments sermons and stimulating prayermeeting talks. Indeed the whole environment of the school was changed by his absence . In former years the women had shared with others the weekly lectures ,stereopticon or otherwise as subjects and circumstances made practicable,in the church on Thursday evenings,and had many opportunities of attending lectures for women arranged for select companies by Miss Russell . With the multiplicity of other cares which the lack of workers brought to her these also were suspendedand so these interesting and profitable means of developement were denied them. Mr Ching the husband of the Bible woman became very ill the last of the year and died in February reducing once more our already sadly depleted force and obliging us to give up several lines of instruction to which we had looked forward. With so much of loss and disappointment to record it is withgrateful hearts that we recall what God has given us. The new women who came to us were of especially earnest spirit and their influence had much to do in determining the character of the work of the less heartily interested ones . The family ,as usual,we was composed of very diverse elements. There were the Bible women of more or less experience here for the first session only,for refreshment ,upbuilding and additional study. Next,women in preparation for such work of various degrees of advancement who remained through the two terms ,and below these in attainment wives of helpers or teachers ,who must from their position be leadersin the church but who might or might not have already in their hearts real desire for any knowledge beyond that of the character. In a school so composed there must needs be many classes,although the number of pupils was never at one time much above twenty,and many perplexitiesas to how to aid each most without defrauding others of what they had a right to look for as their share. The spirit of mutual helpfulness was beautiful throughout the year,and however much or little advance was made in the knowledge of books ,we believe each took home some fresh conviction of the possibility and power of the life of love and consideration for others as they had seen it illustratedamong their fellow students.

We had three pupils from Shansi ,the first to come to us from that field,two from Kalgan ,one from PaoTingFu and two from the London Mission station at Hsiao Chang with one of theirs from Peking. The Shansi women were separated from the rest by the difficulty of making themselves understood ,but they were so kindly,so faithful in study and so responsive in classes that they won the hearts of all . Happily they soon came to understand the Peking Mandarin without difficultyand if conversations were ofter one sidee smiles and pantomime were expressive . There was little trouble in the class room ,but when they wanted to tell us something to which we had no clue there was embarrassment and perplexity. Each month however improved the situation and we heard over and over again in Shansi the assertion "We had no trouble with the new dialect"Truth forbade the response that we had none with theirs but we could gratefull hope that they understood enough to make their months of study with us of real value.

The wife of a Tungcho student proved a very bright and eager pupil.She had been in Miss Daments and Miss Williams schools in her early girlhood but been for many years quite shut away from intercourse with her former companions. Her knowledge of characters helped her to advance rapidly and she was one of the most responsive learners . Too young for independent work at present she could teach a station class or little school admirably . We hope the way may open for her to do so even before she returns to us in the autumn. for further study. Her sister in law ,of much duller mind ,is the wife of a colporteur and is one of those whom we invite to the school because her position will give her opportunity for service . Another young woman was here because her husband is a student in TungCho and ought to have such aid from his wife which he cannot if she remains as now with a mere superficial knowledge of Christianity./ She was quick of mind and wanted to race through the little books . For the first few weeks that seemed all ,but later she became more thoughtful and gentle in manner and we hope realiz

The women all attended the series of meetings conducted by Mr Gaorth something of the meaning of following Christ. and those of Passion Week and received real help from them . It seemed in each case a deep ening and strengthening of purposes already formed rather than the entrance upon Christian life. Since leaving the school five of the women have conducted or assisted in ,station classesx. To three of these it was their first experience of the kind . Their work was a g great gratification to the teachers who went to aid or to examine their pupils . It plain ly showed that the training in fidelity promptness and accuracy had made an impression and that these women have capacity to become patient and successful guides to those who so nee d such teaching. They can instruct the ignorant with a comprehension of their standpoint and an adaptation to their condition rarely attained by a foreigner and give hints or broa d suggestions on matters which we hesitate to touch.

We hope that before the school opens in the autumn other of this years pupils may make the in ventures in teaching and may return to us with the craving for deeper knowledge and larger life sure to be born in the soul which gives itself to earnest effort for others. .

Out beginnings are small . Weteach the simplest rudiments of religious truth to the begin ners ,women who really belong not in a Bible School but in station classes. Those of larg est attainment among our pupils are not classical scholars and do not use books of the higher style with ready ease ,but the very difficulties in their way make the results of their work the more gratifying. We are coming to have a company of intelligent women ,hungry for knowledge as leaders . They are sure torhise the standardsin every circle to which they go and to press upon the mothers the importance of having their daughters enter the sc schools early that they may not be forced to acquire elementary education in later life as they have done.

Angell Memorial Bible Training School Sessions November I5th. I908 to January IIth I909
February 5th to April I5th I909

No. Pupils	26	Lines of Study	
Of whom Bible Women	II	Old Test. Hist . 9outline) To Captivity	
In preparation	I0	" " Typology	
others	5	Historical Study of Acts and Epistles	
assistants in teaching	2	Analytical Study of Epistles from Hebrews	
From A.B.C.Missiom	I8	Lessons on Life of Christ	
N.China		Harmony of Gospels	
Shansi "	3	Plan of Salvation	
Presn. "	I	Greatest thing in the World	Drummond
London "	3	Character of Jesus	Bushnell
		Charaster study Psalms	
		" " Genesis through 2nd Kings	
		Small Christian books	
		Writing Chinese character (Four hours each week)	
		Singing (Four lessons each week)	

Lower Grade school in connection with South Church
Under the care of Miss Jessie E. Payne

Owing to the growth of the Bridgman Academy it is no longer possible to accommodate the pup ils of lower grade)Meng Kuan) there. so the South Church day school added a boarding de partment last autumn. No rooms were available for dormitory but afet the expenditure of much grey matter the idea was evolved of fixing up the Kindergarten rooms into a temporary dormitory. as Mrs Stelle was in America and that work must be dropped for the year.

A partition and rude Kangs were put in and seventeen girls have there had a happy busy year.

The registration of the Meng Kuan has been 33 with an average attendance of 24.

There has been no regular teacher who could take charge of the school and the first term ab out one half the work was done by pupils of the Normal class in the Academy/

The Primary department had an attendance of about 40 last term but at Chinese New Years the little boys were graduatedinto the boys school leaving about twenty five girls under Miss Tu efficient care this spring . A primary SUnday School has been conducted by one of the College Seniors with an average attendance of twenty five.

The S.S. in the street chapel has had a most prosperous yearwith an average attendance of a about seventy. Sometimes more than a hundred children,most of whom look like street Arabs make the room hum and buzz. There are perhaps three babies crying . The boy in the corner has a pece of bamboo which accidentally pokes into those in front or behind and for some unknown reason others have doubled up their little fists at each other on the opposite side of the room . But if you can borrow the bamboo stick to keep the others quiet you have won onw boys heart,and it is such a pleasure to see this mischievious lad now working indus tri ously over his texts . perhaps as you enter you wonder at a scantily dressed group in one corner ,but in a moment a child comes with an armfull of clothingand soon natures gard

is covered with dirty blue . Probably they were afraid they might miss their cards ,so as the bell found them thus on the street and they knew the teachers did not approve of "Brown satin " achild was sent home for the garments of the rest. They dearly love the singing and often a group of the newer comers is gathered about the organ to watch the " Noise come out". A musician might have nervous prostration but the angels in Heaven we believe rejoice as we sing "Jesus loves the little children". Some may be two lines behind the organ because t they cannot think of the words quickly enoughto keep up ,and some may not know much about the tune but they are learming that Jesus does love us and it is bringing a bright spot in to many young heartsalthough it may be only in thse shape of a colored picture card .

Church Life The womens C.E/ prayermeeting has been kept up through the year and their contri bution (This of Four dollars) sent as before to aid in station class in TaiKu . One large tea meeting was held when the Deputation were here and a concert given at close of Bible School. Miss Miners Bible class for women is one of the regular things which rests the hear and eyes not alone of the observer but of the group of women who attend .
New women come and go a great crowd and one longs that the light touch upon their lives may be followed and deepened by the Holy Spirit. It seems as if there could not be a woman in all Peking who has not some where come under the influence at least once in her life . if in all the churches there is such a number who came a few times and then disappear,per haps to come again after a long time perhaps never .
The wife of pastor Li has been such a help since they cme tBeiking to live. Although the mother of five small children she has taken up the duties and privileges of Pastors wife with all her heart . She is such a hepl in the womans prayermeetings ,visits in the homes and has had charge of the singing in the Bible Schoolfor four months. Her ability as well as her orderly home and wise helpful counsels make her a constant source of inspiration and aid ,especially to the young mothers im the church . She was asked to lead a Mothers meeting in the Presbyterian Missiona few months ago and many who heard her said it was the most helpful one on that subject they had ever attendee. We are certainly richly b blessed in our pastors wives here and in the country stations. The group of Christian wo men at Liu Kuo Chiaoare most happythat now with the coming of their new leader, Mr Fan , they have as his wife a church motherto guide and help them. The prayermeeting is to be started again ,when the harvest is over, We more and more want these trained girls as the wives of the pastors . In the autumn Mrs Fan hopes to open a school for little children . She is also trying to broaden the horizon of the women by readings from the newspapersand en larging on some of the editorials. One of the especially weak places in our Peking field is the lack of village schools for both boys and girls . How to arouse parents to care enough to send their children even when a school is provided is a problem and to induse them to do any thing toward organi zing and sustaining such schools as yet quite beyond us.
Every where in the country we find more or less predjudice against Western learningeven as seen in the small Readers published by the native press and used in the Government Schools.
The visit of the Deputation sent out by W.B.M.I. was one of the great pleasures of the year They came to us in May but we cannot let this report go withoutmention of the help and insp iration which they brought. They entered so sympathetically and enthusiastically into all the varied forms of work that there was strength and uplift in their presence.
We and the home churches shall all be the richer for their visit .

Emily Ament Memorial School
This school at the North church has continued as usual . There has been a change of teachers the daughter-in -law of Pastor Meng taking the place of his daughter,who has been married. A young girl living near there,a pupil from Bridgman School who was unable to return there has also been teaching half of each day . We regret that owing to various difficultiesthe number of pupils has not been as large as usual but those who have come have come have worked with industry and some of them have accomplished a great deal. The school has been fortunate in having generous friends outside. Some money has come from a friend in America and Mrs Mears of Peking has continued her interest and sent in several gifts in memory of her own little daughter.

is covered with dirty bins . Probably they were afraid they might miss their cards ,so as the bell rang them thus on the street and they knew the teachers did not approve of "growsatin " schild was sent home for the garments of the rest. They dearly love the singing and often a group of the newer comers is gathered about the organ to watch the " Noise come out". A musician might have nervous prostration but the angels in Heaven rejoice as we sing "Jesus loves the little children". Some may be two lines behind the organ because they cannot think of the words quickly enough to keep up ,and some may not know much about the tune but they are learning that Jesus does love us and it is bringing a bright spot in to many young heartsalthough it may be only in the shape of a colored picture card .

Church Life

The womens C.E. prayermeeting has been kept up through the year and their contribution (This of Four dollars) sent as before to aid in station class in Tallin . One large tea meeting was held when the Deputation were here and a concert given at close of Bible School. Miss Minera Bible class for women is one of the regular things which rests the heart and eyes not alone of the observer but of the group of women who attend .

New women come and go a great crowd and one longs that the light touch upon their lives may be followed and deepened by the Holy Spirit. It seems as if there could not be a woman in all Peking who has not some where come under the influence at least once in her life . if in all the churches there is such a number who come a few times and then disappear,perhaps to come again after a long time perhaps never .

The wife of pastor Li has been such a help since they come to Peking to live. Although the mother of five small children she has taken up the duties and privileges of Pastors wife with all her heart . She is such a help in the womens prayermeetings ,visits in the homes and has had charge of the singing in the Bible Schoolfor four months. Her ability as well as her orderly home and wise helpful counsels make her a constant source of inspiration and help ,especially to the young mothers in the church . She was asked to lead a women's meeting in the Presbyterian Missions few months ago and many who heard her said it was the most helpful one on that subject they had ever attended. We are certainly richly blessed in our pastors wives here and in the country stations. The group of Christian women at Lin Ko Chiaore most happythat now with the coming of their new leader,Mr Tan , they have as his wife a church motherto guide and help them. The prayermeeting is to be started again ,when the harvest is over. We more and more want these trained girls as the wives of the pastors . In the autumn Mrs Tan hopes to open a school for little children . She is also trying to broaden the horizon of the women by readings from the newspaperand arging on some of the editorials. One of the especially weak places in our Peking field is the lack of village schools for both boys and girls . How to arouse parents to care enough to send their children even when a school is provided is a problem and to induce them to do any thing toward organizing and sustaining such schools as yet quite beyond us.

Every where in the country we find more or less prejudice against Western learningeven as seen in the small Readers published by the native press and used in the Government Schools.

The visit of the Deputation sent out by W.B.M.I. was one of the great pleasures of the year They came to us in May but we cannot let this report go withoutmention of the help and inspiration which they brought. They entered so sympathetically and enthusiastically into all the varied forms of work that there was strength and uplift in their presence.

We and the home churches shall all be the richer for their visit .

Family Ament Memorial School

This school at the North church has continued as usual . There has been a change of teachers the daughter-in -law of Pastor Meng taking the place of his daughter,who has been married. A young girl living near there,a pupil from Bridgman School who was unable to return there has also been teaching half of each day . We regret that owing to various difficulties the number of pupils has not been as large as usual but those who have come have come worked with industry and some of them have accomplished a great deal. The school has been fortunate in having generous friends outside. Some money has come from a friend in America and Mrs Meers of Peking has continued her gifts and interest and sent in several gifts in memory of her own little daughter.

Peking Station
1908-1909

TIENTSIN STATION REPORT

for the year ending April 30th,1901. by G.D.Wilder.

The personnel of the station has been constantly changing through the strange vicissitudes of the past year. During the winter of 1900 the woman's work was under Miss Patterson,with Mrs Gammons voluntary assistance,- The Treasury was under Mrs.Wilder,and the church work and business agency was in the hands of Mr. Roberts. On April 23rd Mr. and Mrs.Wilder came from T'ung Cho to relieve Mr. Roberts. This was about the time the boxers began to seriously threaten our country members with drawn swords. In May many women came from the Northern field around Hu Ying, and during early June most of the men who had been left to watch were driven out and came here for refuge. The native city chapel was filled and when that became untenable about June 10th the residence compound was crowded with refugees. For two weeks before mission meeting Miss Gertrude Wyckoff worked for the women refugees and Miss Laura Jones rendered valuable aid during the trying months of May and June.On June 4th George Durand Wilder junior began his career in Tientsin. On June 16th as war was seen to be inevitable,all the ladies and children of the compound, except Miss Patterson and Miss Jones, were escorted to Tang Ku where they took ship for Shanghai and Japan. The Treasurer took the books and valuable papers, leaving the bank deposit subject to the order of the writer.

The bombardment of the foreign concessions of Tientsin began at high noon June 17th,at the close of the Sunday morning service continuing with four or five days intermission until July 14th. The American guard of 50 marines had been quartered in Mr.Aiken's house from the time of their arrival May 29th. The morning after the bombardment began a few Chinese neighbors, left to guard the deserted houses, began firing with rifles and revolvers from the roofs of their houses into our compound at close range. After losing two men in an unsuccessful effort to expel these sharpshooters, the marines moved to Watson's store in the British concession,and we were left an eighth of a mile beyond the British and American line of final defence at Temperance Hall. Though the French still held the Viceroy's hospital beyond us toward the native city, the presence of sharpshooters within their lines compelled us to leave the compound. With the two ladies at the head of the procession of 170 Chinese refugees,each carrying his clothes and a little food,Mr.Gammon and Mr.Wilder at the rear with rifles, we filed out the back gate thru the French concession,down to the compound of Jardine Matheson & Co. whither their good agent,Mr.Edmund Cousins,had invited us. Here by his great kindness and liberality,the four missions were entertained for two weeks,- a company of 600 Chinese and 30 foreigners,including a few naval officers.After a week our defensive force of about 1800 men was reinforced from Taku;Admiral Seymour's expedition of 2400 men was rescued, and it became possible for noncombatants to escape by sea.

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, 190

TIENTSIN STATION REPORT

for the year ending April 30th, 1901.

by E.P. Wilder.

The personnel of the station has been constantly changing through the strange vicissitudes of the past year. During the winter of 1900 the woman's work was under Miss Patterson, with Mrs Gammons voluntary assistance.- The Treasury was under Mrs. Wilder, and the church work and business agency was in the hands of Mr. Roberts. On April 23rd Mr. and Mrs. Wilder came from T'ung Cho to relieve Mr. Roberts. This was about the time the boxers began to seriously threaten our country members with drawn swords. In May many women came from the Northern field around Hu Ying, and during early June most of the men who had been left to watch were driven out and came here for refuge. The native city chapel was filled and when that became untenable about June 10th the residence compound was crowded with refugees. For two weeks before mission meeting Miss Gertrude Wykoff worked for the woman refugees and Miss Laura Jones rendered valuable aid during the trying months of May and June. On June 4th George Durand Wilder junior began his career in Tientsin. On June 16th as war was seen to be inevitable, all the ladies and children of the compound, except Miss Patterson and Miss Jones, were escorted to Tang Ku where they took ship for Shanghai and Japan. The Treasurer took the books and valuable papers, leaving the bank deposit subject to the order of the writer.

The bombardment of the foreign concessions of Tientsin began at high noon June 17th, at the close of the Sunday morning service continuing with four or five days intermission until July 14th. The American guard of 30 marines had been quartered in Mr. Aiken's house from the time of their arrival May 29th. The morning after the bombardment began a few Chinese neighbors left to guard the deserted houses began firing with rifles and revolvers from the roofs of their houses into our compound at close range. After losing two men in an unsuccessful effort to expel these sharpshooters, the marines moved to Watsons store in the British concession, and we were left an eighth of a mile beyond the British and American line of final defence at Temperance Hall. Though the French still held the Viceroy's hospital beyond us toward the native city, the presence of sharpshooters within their lines compelled us to leave the compound. With the two ladies at the head of the procession of 170 Chinese refugees, each carrying his clothes and a little food, Mr. Gammon and Mr. Wilder at the rear with rifles, we filed out the back gate thru the French concession, down to the compound of Jardine Matheson & Co. whither their good agent, Mr. Edmund Cousins, had invited us. Here by his great kindness and liberality, the four missions were entertained for two weeks,- a company of 600 Chinese and 30 foreigners, including a few naval officers. After a week our defensive force of about 1800 men was reinforced from Taku: Admiral Seymour's expedition of 2400 men was rescued, and it became possible for noncombatants to escape by sea.

On June 30th Mr.Gammon who had been of great help in caring for the Chinese and superintending the guarding of Mr.Cousin's compound left for Japan. Gradually the Chinese refugees were taken back to our own compound where the cellars made a safer place of refuge for them than they had had in Mr.Cousin's place. The bombardment and fighting growing still more fierce,on July 5th Miss R Patterson and Miss Jones left for Japan with the first large party of noncombatants.

Up to this time the Chinese refugees had been of untold value in the defence as laborers.They built great barricades of baled goods rice etc.;carried ammunition,dragged the naval guns and Long Toms into position for action,all this often under direct fire. They cared for sanitation and hauled forage and provisions. The women picked over hair and wool and made pillows for the wounded; They also made hatcovers of drab for the conspicuous straw hats and sun helmets of the soldiers. All worked almost without complaint even under abuse from soldiers who could not understand them,and that too without pay excepting food. They won the admiration of many who had never seen any value in missions before and received from them gifts of appreciation. The presence of the younger pastor Meng,Dr.Goodrich's teacher Chang,and a few T'ung Cho college students whom we had detained here on the receipt of Mr.Pitkin's telegram of warning, was a great help in the moral control of the refugees. The best educated, for from many avenues & labor were the most diligent and efficient being the leaders of the farmers and coolies in work as well as in worship.

After our return to the mission compound the demand for work on barricades etc. ceased and many of the Christians found employment as personal servants, while a bakery and laundry was started to employ the rest. This compound had a guard of four soldiers but constant vigilance was necessary on the part of all and the escort of the missionary was necessary whenever the Chinese had to go outside for food,fuel and water.

On July 9th Mr. Aiken 's house was set on fire by three shells striking in rapid succession and was burned to the ground. Other buildings on the premises were damaged by shells,bullets and concussion to the extent of some ~~$400.00~~ $138.00. There were many narrow escapes but no one was wounded seriously,among us.

Mr. and Mrs.King of the London Mission and Dr.Benn of the Methodist,were here for three weeks and to them our thanks are due for their care of our sick Chinese.

On July 25th Mr. Wilder received a 13 days old cablegram informing of the sickness of his family and sailed for Japan. Rev. J.W.Lowrie of the Presbyterian Mission kindly took charge of our compound until Dr.and Miss Porter could arrive from Chefoo.From July 28th U.S.Infantry occupied the compound and the refugees were

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, 190

On June 30th Mr. [illegible] had been of great help in caring for the Chinese and superintending the guarding of Mr. Cousin's compound for Japan. Gradually the Chinese refugees were taken back to our own compound where the soldiers made a safer place of refuge for them than they had had in Mr. Cousin's place. The bombardment and fighting growing still more fierce, on July 5th Miss Patterson and Miss Jones left for Japan with the first large party of noncombatants.

Up to this time the Chinese refugees had been of untold value in the defence as laborers. They built great barricades of bales of goods rice etc.; carried ammunition, dragged the naval guns and some Tons into position for action, all this often under direct fire. They cared for sanitation and hauled forage and provisions. The women picked over hair and wool and made pillows for the wounded; They also made hatcovers of drab for the conspicuous straw hats and sun helmets of the soldiers. All worked almost without complaint even under abuse from soldiers who could not understand them, and that too without pay excepting food. They won the admiration of many who had never seen any value in missions before and received them gifts of appreciation. The presence of the younger pastor from Wang, Dr. Goodrich's teacher Chang, and a few Tung Chu college students whom we had detained here on the receipt of Mr. Pitkin's telegram of warning, was a great help in the moral control of the refugees. The best educated were the most diligent and efficient being the leaders of the farmers and coolies in work as well as in worship.

After our return to the mission compound the demand for work on barricades etc ceased and many of the Christians found employment as personal servants, while a bakery and laundry was started to employ the rest. This compound had a guard of four soldiers but constant vigilance was necessary on the part of all and the escort of the missionary was necessary whenever the Chinese had to go outside for food fuel and water.

On July 9th Mr. Aikin's house was set on fire by three shells striking in rapid succession and was burned to the ground. Other buildings on the premises were damaged by shells, bullets and concussion to the extent of some $4000.00. There were many narrow escapes but no one was wounded seriously, among us.

Mr. and Mrs. King of the London Mission and Dr. Bonn of the Methodist, were here for three weeks and to them our thanks are due for their care of our sick Chinese.

On July 25th Mr. Wilder received a 13 days old cablegram informing of the sickness of his family and sailed for Japan. Rev. J. W. Lowrie of the Presbyterian Mission kindly took charge of our compound until Dr. and Miss Porter could arrive from Chefoo. From July 28th U.S. Infantry occupied the compound and the refugees were

over

crowded into the school courts,numbers living out doors in mat sheds with great inconveniences.This necessitated giving up the laundry and bakery after only three weeks work but the proceeds from this enterprise, together with the rice and corn received from confiscated Government stores and a few local gifts, has provided for all our poor up to the present time.

Dr. and Miss Porter arrived Aug. 5th. They found the refugees so pent up inthe small quarters that their principal work for a time consisted in improving their physical conditions and providing for their necessities. The Christian work for the period was confined to the attempt to conserve Christian character in circumstances of inactivity more trying than the fatigue of action.From the beginning of the siege Sunday services had been held regularly. After the cessation of bombardment with the taking of the native city our chapel became a safe meeting place and daily prayer meetings were inaugurated. These were fervent at first,but gradually lost their warmth and were literally frozen out in December when we could not afford the fuel to keep them warm.

After the capture of Peking and the cessation of hostilities,the entertainment of the erstwhile beleaguered friends leaving Peking was a prominent and joyful feature of this station's work. A new form of mission work now came in vogue viz, the protection from the outrages of foreign soldiers upon Christians living in the native city or country villages or travelling. Dr.Porter devised certificates of church membership in six languages to be posted on the houses and carried on the persons of Christians. These were of much benefit for some months,- but unscrupulous Chinese made woodcut facsimiles to sell. Such forgeries brought good prices from exboxers and genuine certificates that"the bearer is my coolie", are known to have brought $125.00 gold as a panacea for all ills of suffering villages.

Some time in August the troops vacated our premises but the office,Treasurer's house,and Mr.Stanley's house ~~have been~~ were retained for the headquarters of the United States officers,leaving the ladies' house, chapel and school buildings for mission use. In November on the return of the Treasurer the office was alsogiven us.

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff came from Peking Sept. 17th to help Miss Porter and Dr.Smith came Oct. 11th for a visit. He decided to stay here nearer the Shantung field and Mrs. Smith followed Nov. 1st. Dr.Smith having been engaged as Special Commissioner for the Outlook and being occupied with other important literary work as well as taking the pastoral care of Union Church with two services each Sunday,has not had the responsibility for any Tientsin station work. His presence,however has been most helpful for counsel and occasional assistance. He has also given a valuable course of six lectures on the Causes of the Boxer Movement under the auspices of the Y.M.C A. After Dr. Porter's departure for home,Nov. 28th,the care for Shantung visitors and the administering of the two Shantung stations has been indeed no small burden and has been borne by Dr.Smith.

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, ... *190* .....

.....

.....

Mr.Wilder spent August and September in Japan. After delay from slow mails it was decided,and wisely as the outcome proves, for Mrs.Gertrude Wilder and the children to remain in Kobe with Mr. and Mrs.Galt while Mrs. F.D.Wilder and son should come back to Tientsin. After nearly four weeks journey they arrived on Nov.7th. to relieve Dr. Porter. For his three months of service amid difficulties rendered more difficult by his unfamiliarity with our Christians,the Tientsin station owes Dr.Porter sincere thanks.

Large numbers of the country refugees were still in our court and the problem of the Fall and Winter has been to establish them in their homes,and make room for our work. We secured a court of three large houses and several smaller dilapidated rooms only a few steps from the site of our burned city chapel. The place is called Yang Chia Tien. It is rent free because the owner,though glad to have us occupy it to prevent looting,was afraid that in case the Boxers should rise again a lease to foreigners would involve him in their displeasure.The great halls of this place were too large and the small houses too badly wrecked for winter use so that only chapel keeper Chao and two other families moved there from our compound for the winter. Since the cold weather has passed the large front hall has been opened for a temporary chapel and a colony of some forty homeless people,mainly only "adherents" to Christianity have moved in.

A large abandoned Boxer headquarters in the West suburb was searched by officers under Dr.Porter's lead and some of the rooms were assigned to four families of refugees who came from Ching Hai after the war ceased. This is now to be given up.

The people of Ching Hai stayed in their homes last June until too late for flight to us so that of the 36 deaths in our station 21 occurred in that field. The helper Chang Yen Kuang was protected by the official. The Christians who had violent enemies were killed or plundered and burned out while the rest were only fined apparently without any rites of recantation.

In the Northern field around Lao Fa and Hu Ying nearly all had come to us for refuge early in June and they all lost every thing. Of the remaining five or six families ~~who stayed~~ two or three men fled elsewhere some paid repeated fines and knelt on compulsion at the Boxer altar. They claim that they did not burn incense or put up idols. Three or four chose to witness to their faith by death at home among their neighbors. Mr. Pao and wife who had formally recanted were killed in September on the first sign that their recantation was not sincere. Italian troops were sent by the Provisional government to burn the village,Pao Chia Ying, but six of the seven murderers escaped. They have been bandits ever since and are still trying to complete the extermination of the family. The official seems powerless to arrest them. After this punishment of the village the head men of surrounding villages which had been implicated in the murder or plunder of Christians came to Tientsin to seek a sttlement. Chang Yen Tseng was sent out in October to ar-

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, ... *190* .....

.....

.....

range the details. He secured promises from 13 villages for money, grain and 250 English acres of land totaling nearly three times the value of the property losses of the Christians. Some of these promises have been released, some cannot be collected easily if at all but the Christians' losses at the present writing have nearly all been made good and there is land enough left to provide for the widows and orphans as well as two or three priests left without support since the temple lands have come to us. In addition ten temples large and small were offered for building material and meeting places. In four villages these have been accepted and in three of them regular services are held on Sundays. In two of them schools have been started with ten or more pupils each. Any surplus of land remaining after all losses are met and the dependents provided for may be restored to the villages easily as it is all temple and public land.

In December after this indemnity agreement had been made we escorted the Christians back to their homes where they were housed by neighbors and well received by their villages. Only a few women were left here to study. With this relief of our crowding it became possible to use the schoolrooms which had been turned into dwellings. The boys' school and the girls' school were started about Dec. 12th. They have continued under some disadvantages as text books were destroyed in Peking in whole editions. But they have put more time on the Classics and the Bible. The boys school with a limit of 20 has been full most of the year with Mr. Ch'en as the only teacher.

During the Fall and Winter three trips have been made to the Lao Fa district of a few days each, two, of a day each to the Pao Ti Hsien district on indemnity business, and one of four days to Ching Hai. Since the murder of Mr. Stone house near Hu Ying travelling has been deemed unsafe and the helpers have been in the country more of the time. Chang Yen Kuang has been at Ching Hai, His brother Yen Tseng who was at his distant home for a vacation from Dec to March has been at Hu Ying with Mr. Nieh and Helper Chiang for the last month receiving and distributing the indemnity.

The Sunday audiences have been large but in the country consist almost entirely of men, both Christian and heathen. Our home chapel has been crowded. Sometimes we have had 40 visitors from Shantung and elsewhere at one time. The Peking Press men having come here with the China Times are a welcome addition to our audiences.

Mrs. Smith's relief work in and around the native city where she has distributed $800 Mex. has given the chief opportunity for evangelistic preaching. It has opened homes and attracted many nonchristians to the services. Through it we became acquainted with a remarkable philanthropist, Mr. Chao Hsing T'ang, who distributes tens of thousands of dollars a year among the poor in grain and clothes. He has helped 60,000 poor this year. These are mainly the rich who have become poor by the redistribution of wealth of last summer and who do not know how to work or beg.

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, 190

Only one man was baptized, three children, and three men admitted on probation. More might easily have been received as there were many probationers who held firm through the persecutions. But not having been acquainted with them and on account of the numbers who want to attach themselves to us for worldly motives it has been thought best to delay all baptisms for a time We have treated ~~adherents~~ ~~The Christians at the time of the troubles were church members. The losses were however chiefly among the poor.~~ adherents and Church members alike however in the matter of indemnity.

The losses havebeen 36 by death. of these only 13 were adult church members. 20 men, 7 women, 1 child were killed by boxers total 28. 3 suicided from fear of the Boxers. 2 were killed by foreign bullets and 3 died of disease.

The property losses have been as follows;-

The Aiken house burned by explosion of shells,	$3000.
Other damage to the compound by shells,	150.
City chapel school buildings book room	3500.
Ching Hai chapel	770.
Lao Fa chapel	35.

Geo. D. Wilder.

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, ... 190.....

Tientsin Station Report
for
Boston Archives.

I

Womans Work -Tientsin Station
1900-1901

The story of the early months of the mission year is told in the general report of the station .It only belongs to that of Womans Work, to add some details of what has been attempted in the strange conditions, in the way of instruction and Evangelistic work. To make these clear, a bare outline of the events of the late spring .and early summer is necessary.

Personelle . The beginning of the mission year found Mrs F.D. Wilder, Miss Patterson and Mrs.Gamon in Tientsin .Miss Gertrude Wyckoff came a little later on her way north, and tarried to give a fortnights aid in the instruction of refugee women, already gathered to the number of twenty, or more, before she went on to mission meeting .Alittle later, Miss Laura Jones came and randered invaluable assistance to Miss Patterson, in watch care over the women She won their hearts by her sympathy and love, and did much to aid them to faith and courage, during the dark days of peril and distress which followed, She left with Miss Patterson July 5, Miss porter reached Tientsin from Chefoo a month later, so that for several weeks the women had no foreign ladies oversight, except as Drs' Benn and King attended to cases of illness .Mrs Wilder and Mrs Gamon left the middle of June, Mrs Gamon went on to the U.S. Mrs W. returned to her post in November, while Miss Patterson remained in Japan, She found in the Kindergartners Training school in Kobe a waiting work, and after the New Year took some class in the college. These cares, with study of Chinese, have made her months of absence very full ones She hopes to be again in her Tientsin home before the end of May .Miss Gertrude Wyckoff came to the station in September . Although she had passed through the ordeal of the Siege in Peking, she brought to us unabated zeal, and physical strength for months of continuous labor which have been a part of the compensation to this field for its many losses. .

Girls School- The number of pupils in the school the first of last May was twentyone boarders and five day scholars .Cases of scarlet fever, in the courts made it wise to disband about the middle of that month, Some of the girls were sent to their homes, a number remained with their mothers, who were among the refugees in the courts, and a few, who could not be otherwise provided for were kept here under the care of the matron . No one of the pupils was killed during the disturbance, one child lost her father one her mother, and one, both parents, by the hands of the Boxers. All who were in the courts went to the kindly shelter opened to Chinese Christian s at Mr Edward Cousens, and returned, when the fortnight of greatest peril was past, to share with the women the narrow quarters in the mission compound .The older girls did something to aid the women and younger children, and a little daily study during the late autumn, but the school was not reopened until Dec:12 . The dormitories were still crowded with women who had no other refuge; the girls were placed in a smaller court, in rooms built for womens station classes . The opening of the school was so long delayed, because it was necessary to wait the vacating of these rooms by the helpers family which had occupied it .

It still seemed best, owing to the contracted quarters, to take

*Our Mrs Chen added

only such girls into the school as were not suitably or comfortably provided for elsewhere .For thesemreasons the numder of boarders has never exceeded twelve,Three of these because of health or to go wih their mothers have gone to their homes *.there are thus but ~~nine~~ ten in the family .This is most happy for the school, as the warm weather comes on ,as their court and rooms are quite too small for the larger number .Beside these boarders there is a class of five little children ,boys and girls ,who live with their mothers in the rear court .These have daily instruction from Miss Wyckoff,and are in the schoolroom ,under the care of a Bridgman school girl ,here f for the time, an hour each ,morning and afternoon ,It is a most interesting little circle. Their happy faces and greetings in the c court, their pride in displaying their newly acquired knowledge,in drolly awkward or childishly graceful formal salutations,are among o our daily pleasures,.They are a most helpful object lesson to mothers and friends ,showing how much may be accomplished even for thee very little ones, by regular ,tactful and loving instruction.

The girls have kept up the meetings of the C E Society .They appoint their own leaders ,select their subjects and conduct the simple service well .A regular contribution is taken up .so that they are acquiring the habit of giving .The meetings of the senior soc: are held on Sabbath morning ,while there is one on Friday afternoon for the wee ones under the care of the older girls ,in turn.

Especial mention should be made of the efficiency and happy influence of Mrs Chen ,the teacher, who was trained for his service in the Bridgman school .She has both gentleness and dignity .Her quiet unruffled manner is as soothing as her high Christian standards and counsels are stimulating to girls, just at the restless and restive age ,The Tientsin station is rich indeed in having such a woman in charge of its girls school .Miss Wyckoff has given unremitting care to supervision and to daily teaching in the Bible .,and has been rewarded by good progress on the part of her pupils . The examinations before the brief New Years holidays were most creditable considering the shortness of the session and the trying conditions.

Work for Women In every recent report of work for women in Tientsin especial mention has been made of Mrs Chang -the Bible Reader -She was occupied as usual in the villages when the fierce excitement of the Boxer Fanatics, encompassed the region. She was no hiding, among the rushes by the side of the river for some days ,but wasdiscovered, with her companions and put to death .Her husband and elder son -a TungCho student- shared the same fate .A little son was rescued and is among the orphans now on our place.

In July all the available room in the foreign part of the compound was taken possession of by U.S. officers and soldiers ,so that ~~all~~ the Chinese were crowded into the two school courts .

The expedition left for Peking in time to give Miss Porter a place in the ladies house ,when she arrived with her brother in August, as that house had been vacated by a party of officers the day before, ~~and~~ This was, for some months ,the only residence of which we kept control. Many families were in temporary mat sheds under the West wall .The cooking was done in great kettles in the open court and every corner was filled to overflowing ,To get meals for such a company and endure the discomforts of heat flies and other insects

more obnoxious

was hard enough in pleasant weather3.In the few rainy days many went without food ,simply curling up inander any shelter they could find to wait the out coming of the sun . The sanitary condtiion of the courts was unspeakable . For many weeks it had been unsafe for any Chinese to appear upon the streets,except under the protection of a foreigner, and refuse was necessarily kept upon the small premises . That no more of fatal disease was the result is one of the many wonders and merciful deliverencesof that strange season, One gentle long suffering woman,whom a life ofsorrow had taught not to complain concealed from us the fact that a dread disease was upon her until it was too late to do more than provide her a few comforts for her last hours,It was impossible to procure a coffin so she was wrapped in a mat and laid to,rest with Christian rites of burial. Several children were born here and one mother and her baby died of puerperal fever .On the whole however the seventy five women and children were in remarkably good health considering the season and the conditions. Of this number more than one half were in some way connected either withe Tientsin church or one of its outstations. Twelve were from Tung Cho A few from PaoTingFu andtherestthose who had fled here for protection from other missions or outsiders .
In looking back ,we wonder ,not ,that so strangely assorted a company were not entirely harmonious but that,under so many trials they were as patient forbearing and cheerful as we found them' the rescue from imminent peril and the recognition of the fact that they owed it under God to the courage and wise care of their foreign pastor had softened theeir hearts and prepared them to meet the daily viscissitudes as they could hardly have done otherwise.
The withdrawal of the leaders whom they had learned to trust was a great trial in many ways and it was not easy for strangers towin the confidence of those whom it was necessary constantly to thwart and oppose
It had been easy to take in the homeless panic-stricken people ,
~~grateful for any corner in which they could find shelter .~~
grateful for any corner in which they could find shelter .
It was a far less ~~grateful~~ onerous task to dismiss them from the courts when .that became necessary ,and extremely difficult to get at the facts as to the possibility of their getting other quarters,from the conflicting statements made to us. Gradually however numbers diminished until those who remained were housed under comfortable roofs , and it became possible to make some plans for teaching and industrial work. The Red Cross society through a young Russian princess .the wife of one of the officers furnished material for many garments for hospital use .This sewing occupied the women for several weeks ,and by what they earned added much to theur comfort .Later they made a largequantity of canvas covers for cot beds ,for one of the English merchants. Opportunity for regular study was given them during the autumn months ,but they were busy with preparations for winter and , eager to improve every opportunity for earning money so that they did not accomplish much until the girls school was removed to the other court and they had a place of their own .
About this time Mrs Chuan was obliged to come back from the comfortable rooms which they had rented, and again finda home in the rear court .Her heart was softened by sorrow .Within nine months threeof her ~~seven~~ eight children had been taken from her to the home above , Aloving ,devoted Christian mother she came to us stricken and

sorrowful It has been beautiful to see how work for others has proved her solace .God sent her one especial comforter in the little son of her husdands youngest brother .His mother was killed in Peking in one of those terrible days last June .His only sister went with her and the lad of five years was left a waif in the great city . His father was a soldier, one of the escort who went with the Emperor to HsiAn Fu After a few months the child was brought to his aunt Sunshine came with him It lurks in his dimples ,shines in his eyes and some how is reflected from every face into which he looks, With him at her side Mrs Chauns teaching has come to have a fresh flavor and she has proved an admirable assistant in every way in work for the women in the court .Daily lessons were begun in December The number then in the classes was twenty five ;Of these two were from a circle of refugees who have lived for many months in a forlorn inn in the W.Suburb of Tientsin .We were not so situated that it was practicable to gather the women in a schoolroom ,as the elderly invalids, and wee babies could not safely leave their warm kangs,

so we have labored under many limitations and inconveniences . The daily sessions have been for but little more than two hours ,one and a half for study and individual recitations -mere reading -they rest for a Bible lesson and devotions. Until the NewYear our work was in two rooms, and two teachers of characters were needed .Mrs Chao the daughter -in law of the city chapel keeper ,came to assist and proved a kind and diligent teacher. She is one of the pupils of this school ,and it was peculiarly pleasant thus to reap the fruit in the home vineyard. After the brief holidays so many had gone to their homes that Mrs Chuan could gather all who were left about her .Short as has been the time daily given to study, the continuous work of five months has enabled the women to make real progress in knowledge of the truth .They will return To their homes with many new thoughts in their minds ,and we believe ,some of them with a new ,Divine life in their hearts . Since the place taken in the city has been open to residence several Christian families as well as a number of others have gone there for temporary homes. These -women and girls -make a Sunday congregation of about twenty ,with the two or three who come from the west suburb ,a li or two distant. The daughter-in -law of the chapel keeper is diligent and patient in teaching them .Here as well as in our own courts ,we have a rare opportunity ,given us by the storma and stress of recent months of reaching and ministering to those with whom we might never otherwise have come in contact. Among the families in the city is that of the head mason ,who has worked for us so many years in Pang Chuang and Pei Tai Ho as contractor or

general superintendant of building.His wife daughters and grand children are ready to find us their friends and to listen ,at least with respectful attention, to what we teach them.

Some of the women in our classes have no support from their homes These have received ,a weekly supply of grain -rice or cornmeal - as refugees ,not as pupils .,while those whose husbands were in employ ,or who had any other resources have cared entirely for them selves .Mrs Chuan has had her room without charge for rent ,and has given her time and strength freely to the teaching .Mrs Chao would have been gladto do the same but her grasping father-in-law wished her to be paid for her service ,and rather than make it impossible for her to do such work in the future ,we gave her wages .The cost was very little ,but the spirit which made the outlay necessary was something to regret.

Mrs Smith came to Tientsin in Nov: As ~~the number of~~ women of our mission had already the care of Miss Wyckoff and Miss Porter ,and as her home was not in our compound her abundant labors have been for others rather than for those here .She has had a regular Sabbath service in the London Mission ,and by going herself for them ,been able to secure the attendance of women who did not venture upon the streets without such escort. Her heart was greatly moved by the abject distress of beggars whom she saw upon the highways and she determined to secure trustworthy Chinese to look into the cases that she might do something for their relief. The following up of a few such cases brought to light many other and for several mn months Christian men were employed in investigating theapplications made to them and in giving out clothing grain and money as it was put into her hands for this purpose .It was sought by prayer and distributed by those who had asked Gods especial guidance for its use Mrs Smiths desire was that this charitable work should be an in -ter denominational one ,.She was able to secure a representative of each of the four missions here on the committee and to reach out a helping hand to many in direst dastress .Funds came in beyond her expectation .she distributed more,than eight hundred dollars in mon ey ,a very large amount of grain, bedding and clothing.

This relief work accomplished not only the alleviation of suffering, but that which lay still nearer to her heart .It opened doors for the preach img of the gospel in places hitherto entirely closed against us. Ladies from three of the missions have shared in this work and have gone into many homes in the native city and adjoining villages ,so, that the seed has been sown broadcast, The fruitage is not yet, but there does not lack promise of harvest even to our restricted vision .Two women are now studying under Mrs Smiths care who come as thedirect result of this work.Their story is a peculiarly inter esting one .They are Mistress and Maid.The lady a mandarins widow , reduced to abject poverty and suppucted in her low estate by an energetic faithful family servant who went with her from her maiden to hermarried home and has sharedwith her all the vicissitudes of the years .The mistress has a good knowledge of character ,and ~~wri~~ writes a neat hand .She has earned a little by doing copying ,The two were invited here for six weeks study and have improved their time diligently .One rarely has the opportunity of teaching such responsive pupils. It would be indeed be well worth all the pains-t taking care the relief work cost if these two should be saved by

its means to life everlasting ,and most abundant reward if one or both of them should become ,as Mrs S. hopes they may teachers of others. Areport of Womans Work is hardly the place in which to give details of labors for the foreign soldiers ,which has been one of the most interesting and important activities of recent months Mrs Smith has had two regular weekly Bible classes for such men .and in numberless other ways supplemented her husbands work as acting pastor of the Union church. Miss Wyckoff has been its organist ,and in the many occasional as well as the regular services been generously responsive to every call for such aid .The men are reached by music who enter little into other parts of the service so that to make thatnattractive has been an important part of the work for them. We of other stations who have been in Tientsin have counted it a great privilege to do what we could to "Bind up the broken hearted and preach deliverance to the captives of sin .We have had some delightful Christian intercourse with the members of this circle of native friends and shall always think with a warmth of interest, impossible without such intimate personal knowledge of the members and labors of the Tientsin church.

71

North China Mission of the American Board.

~~TREASURER'S OFFICE~~,

Tientsin, April 30 1901

Revd Judson Smith D.D.
Boston Mass

Dear Dr Smith.

I enclose copy of report of Woman's Work for Christian Students - Dr Smith & Miss Ingersoll with the Wilder Light for mission meeting in Peking, yesterday - Mrs Smith and I sailed this noon - Many men have been up recently from Pang Chuang and are much better than before of conditions there. Of these Dr Smith's report will give you information - I will try to write of matters connected with our woman's work after the decisions of the mission

are made.

Yours most sincerely
Mary H. Porter

Pittsburg, Apr. 30, 1901

Rec'd June 10.

Report of Pennsylvania Bar Association.

C. A. Stanley - Trientsin 98

Reply to questions relative to the "Twentieth Century Fund", contained in a letter from Secretary Smith dated April 8th, 1901.-Boston.

****

My reply can only be tentative. It is made partly in view of the opportunities and conditions existent before the recent troubles and my leaving on furlough. Partly in view of the conditions as I now understand them from a distance, and the belief that we are to see greater things in the days to come, in the new conditions, as soon as quiet is restored, and that we should plan large things, confident that as Hitherto He hath helped, so for the future He will provide. I have placed my figures at the minimum as a starting point in the growth which I feel sure is to come. What I suggest is additional to former estimates, not to the amount granted-say for '99-when the Board had to cut us about 48%. I follow the order of the subjects as given in the question list, as they apply to my station.

******

NATIVE HELPERS.

1. Additional money-$175 to $200. 2. Persons-two Helpers; Two Bible women. 3. Congregations-No more immediately; several very soon probably in former promising places; 'and people', ~~former promising places~~ hundreds certainly, and it might be thousands if not much depopulated by the troubles.

EDUCATION.

1. Not less than $175. 2. Two or three new schools. 3. Two or three new teachers. 4. Thirty or more new pupils. The central station school should be enlarged, and graded up to an Academy, possibly employing two teachers ere long at a further additional expense of $50 or $60. (for one new teacher)

BUILDINGS.

1. Needed-$3.000 or more. 2. City premises to be rebuilt from the foundation, including; Chapel, school room, book shop, Preacher's, Keeper's, and Teacher's rooms, and necessary outbuildings, and wall. 3. The school building (boarding) at settlement and dormitory both need enlarging, It cant be done in the small yard. The best thing to do would be to turn this over to Woman's and Girls school work, and place Boys' boarding school and Chapel on opposite side of entrance walk or possibly in the now enlarged back yard, the Chapel near the street for daily preaching. I should have added above under expenditure that the $3.000 Board

x It is cheaper to prepare for College at the Stations than in an Academy at the College.

Twentieth Century Fund.

preaching as well. This would involve an expenditure of about $3.000 probably additional. But best growth and work ~~and~~ demand it. I should have added under Education above, that our Girls' school needs enlargement to meet our needs, as also better facilities for doing work for women, which needs will be met at little expense by such a change. 4. Hospital. Our work and influence in the city would be greatly increased if we had a dispensary and small hospital there. From '64 on for many years I plead for medical work at Tientsin-we had the field and let others come in and occupy. We lost immensely by it. "There are hospitals enough there", it will be said. And yet not one in the city, and many in the city will not go to a place outside the city. It would double our influence and results in the city, besides greatly aiding our country work by having dispensing days in country centres. It would be among the homes of half a million. 5. ~~The~~ Missionary family (in the city) ~~Aiken~~ house should be ~~rebuilt~~ in place of the one burnt on a different site ~~and improved~~. 6. Other buildings. It has always been my conviction that the Press should be at Tientsin. Now is the time to change its location if it is to be retained. Of this latter I do not feel sure, and yet it certainly does give us a certain valuable influence and prestige. I suppose it could not be placed-including a residence-for less than $8.000; possibly more would be needed. Run on business principles, a press will "pay" & do all our work too.

LITERATURE.

We need to keep a small supply of the best books-religious and scientific-on hand to sell to the christians at or below cost, and a few tens o of dollars could be wisely spent annually in furnishing a reading room in Tientsin; both these expenditures to be a gradually vanishing quantity as the church recovers itself and grows. I had done a little in the latter line-now all gone.

Missionaries.

One family and one single lady-these additional-are imperatively needed to secure the best results. Tientsin has 8/10 of the time been under manned and worked at high pressure; for years one family only, and country work 120, 160 and 200 miles distant, requiring over 400 miles travel to complete the circuit. One result, Pang-tswang station and work; another result, no near village work all those years.

Stations.

***

I think no new station is needed within the Limits of the present work of Tientsin Station. Future developments may change the situation, though this is doubtful. But if our growth and enlargement is at all up to my expectations, I shall hope to open several new out-stations within a few years. Nothing definite can be said now, but I trust we will be prepared to improve each opportunity as it comes.

Miscellaneous.

Here I may refer to the fact that the building at present used for a domestic chapel, was erected for men's station class work, but ere long had to be devoted entirely to chapel uses. We ought to have a good domestic chapel very soon to seat not less than 250. I doubt if we could build what is needed for less than $2.000. This is a part of (in its entirety) the scheme for meeting all the needs of schools (boarding) and womans' work referred to under "buildings".

I have tried to be as brief as I could and make clear what is important. Future developments, will I have no doubt, add importance to some of these points, and bring others to the front. In a measure we will have to be guided by changed and changing conditions and by new developments. But as I look back at my work; as I have tried to keep in touch with passing events; the above is my finding as I look into the beginning years of the new Century. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped", "He will provide", therefore, "Enlarge the place of thy tent", and "go forward",

Respectfully, C. A. Stanley.

× This will require more Helpers & schools when accomplished.

Rev. C. A. Stanley D.D.

For Tientsin Station

North China Mission

Rec'd May 9. 1901.

50

Tientsin Station, North China Mission.

Report of Woman's Work,

Apr. 30, 1901 to Apr. 30, 1902.

Personelle:- The beginning of the Mission year found Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Mrs. A. H. Smith and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff in Tientsin. Miss Porter had just left for Peking. Miss Patterson returned from Japan May 15th. Miss ~~Gertrude~~ Grace Wyckoff came from Peking a week later, and remained with us until July 2nd., when the sisters went to Chefoo for a much needed vacation. We were very glad to have Miss Porter with us for part of the summer.

The sisters were in Tientsin again for a few weeks in the fall before returning to Pang Chuang. It was a great inspiration and help to have them with us, and to see their beautiful work with the women and girls. The great void felt at their departure emphasized again the need of reinforcement for the work among the women. How glad the women and girls were to welcome back Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Gammon in the fall. Tientsin did not seem natural without Mrs. Stanley's motherly presence and helpfulness; and Mrs. Gammon's warm interest in all that concerned the girls' welfare. We were glad to welcome Mrs. McLann to our circle and feel certain of her earnest sympathy, and desire to help when her health permits.

Summer work.

When Miss Patterson returned from Japan, the Ladies' House, the school and station class rooms were in a dreadful condition. Crowded conditions previously had prevented thorough repairs that were greatly needed. When one considers the way in which the premises were crowded with refugees for more than a year, the only wonder is that the damage was not greater.

The chief work of the summer consisted in looking after from ten to twenty workmen in the house and school court. For missionaries of long experience this would probably be very easy. They, perhaps, have found that the Chinese workman has some idea of the value of time, and can be depended upon to obey orders; and so do not regard him as intended for the trial of one's patience. The work would have been much more difficult had it not been for Mr. Roberts' constant and generous help and untiring patience. Dr. Peck also kindly gave the benefit of his advice on his way to Shantung. During the summer Miss Patterson also reviewed the work for her second examination, which the Boxers had prevented being taken in May 1900, and completed the work in October.

Girls Boarding School.

The girls' school was under Miss Gertrude Wyckoff's efficient care until closed in June. Since the school-court was filled with refugees, the girls had to be housed in rooms intended for a woman's station-class, and the number limited to ten. Their closing examinations were very satisfactory, showing faithful work on the part of teachers and pupils. Through Miss Wyckoff's tactful coöperation we were able to dismiss an unsatisfactory school matron without friction. She has found another place where she is really useful, and has been most faithful in her attendance at church services ever since.

Owing to the necessary repairs in the school court, we could not open school until Nov. 6th.

The three oldest girls were sent to the Bridgman School. All the other older ones had been married during the troubled times of the previous year.

Our Bible woman's daughter was about to be killed by the Boxers with her father, mother and brother, when her heathen mother-in-law came forward, claimed her, and took her home. A sad marriage! She had been betrothed into this heathen home in infancy, before her mother became a Christian. Three of our nicest girls were ready to go to the Bridgman School. One was married to her Christian betrothed in our chapel just before the siege. We thought she would be safer with his people than with us. The other two and a younger blind girl were all married into heathen homes. We were powerless to help them then, and can only pray for them now; that they may keep their Christian faith, and be given strength to witness for the Master in the midst of trial and temptation.

The school had practically to be built up again, opening with only seven who were in school before. Others were glad to come, unbind their feet and comply with the rules of the school. Last term we had 15 girls. Four more entered at Chinese New Year, so that our present enrollment is 19. We made a very small beginning at self-support, charging tuition at the rate of 3 Tiao, $.75 Gold per year for each girl, half of what is paid in the boys school.

We have had no serious illness in the school, and the girls have seemed happy in their work. We are fortunate to have such a teacher as Mrs. Chien, one of our former pupils, and a graduate of the Bridgman School. She is an excellent teacher, and a woman of exceptional strength and beauty of character. Our present school matron, Mrs. Chao, has very little executive ability; but she is an honest, faithful soul, and the girls like her.

We are glad to again have Mrs. Stanley's help and counsel in the school. She has classes in arithmetic and geography, and the girls enjoy their work with her.

Mrs. McCann had classes in arithmetic for a short time; but had to give them up on account of illness. We hope she will be able to help us again. Mrs. Gammon conducts the Wednesday prayer-meeting, which is most helpful to the girls. The girls are very faithful to their Christian Endeavor pledge. They meet every Sunday morning. The foreign teacher is always present, and takes part as a member; but the girls appoint their own leaders, and conduct the meetings very well.

During the year, two girls have been baptized and five received on probation. People are often tempted to question the depth and sincerity of a child's faith; but during the recent troubles our Christian school children were again and again a comfort and inspiration to their elders. Just one instance. Ch'iun Hua is one of the younger girls in our school, very bright and obedient. At the time refugees were coming in from our Hu Chia Ying station, May 1900, she was about nine years old. Her grandfather, over seventy years old, came in great distress. The Boxers had offered to spare his home, if he would say that he was not a Christian. "How can I say that? I believe in Jesus Christ." They threatened his life, if he did not recant. "I am a Christian." "I worship the true God." They stole everything of value, and then burned his house. He came to us in a pitiful condition. His daughter was employed in a family in our compound. She wept as he told of the loss of their home and earthly all. Little Ch'iun Hua put her arms about her mother and said, "Don't cry, mamma. If our home is burned, we have a heavenly one. They can't burn that."

Woman's Work.

The story of our woman's work is chiefly what might have been. Since the sisters left us for Shantung, there has been no one to give much time to the work.

We have been unable to call a station class; but hope to have one next fall. Our faithful Bible woman, Mrs Chang, was killed in 1900, and we have been unable to fill her place. We need two or three Bible women, and earnestly hope that the right ones may soon be found.

The woman's class in the Sunday School of the home chapel has had a regular and increasing attendance. We have a nice, bright circle of women in the native city. A Sunday has been maintained for them throughout the year by Mrs. A. H. Smith, Miss Porter, Mrs. Gammon and Miss Winterbotham, formerly of the London Mission.

We owe much to Miss Winterbotham for her willing and loving service in our time of need. Her sad accident was incurred while returning on her bicycle from one of these meetings. We cannot sufficiently express our appreciation of her kind help, and our sympathy with her in this trouble. In going to and returning from the woman's Thursday prayer meeting in the city, one cannot but be impressed with the changed attitude of the people. The children in the alleys near our city place, who formerly called out "foreign devil", will now smile and call out "Good day teacher", and often help in clearing the way before the bicycle in the narrow alley.

The future for woman's work seems most hopeful. The women all appear willing and anxious to learn more of the truth. Four women have been baptized and received into the church.

Open Doors

It is impossible to close this report without speaking of the open doors we have been unable to enter, the opportunities neglected for lack of workers. Touring has been impossible. Station classes for women could be held with great advantage in Ching Hai and Lao Ja as centres, as well as in the home station.

Day schools ought to be established as soon as possible
each of our out-stations. There is an opening for
e now in Tientsin native city; and Mrs. Chao, one of
r former pupils, is perfectly competent to teach it.
We cannot sufficiently emphasize the crying need
r another single lady to take charge of woman's work.
t is impossible for one lady to properly look after
girls' boarding school, and do woman's work at the same time.
he can do a little in Tientsin; but the country work
necessarily left undone, and our work crippled in
onsequence. We ask for another lady; and earnestly
ope the Mission will impress upon the Home Board the
ense of our need, at the same time praying that the
Holy Spirit may select and send forth the one best
itted for the work.

The opportunities for work have never seemed better
or the future brighter with hope and promise.

God grant that the church at home may hear a voice
ring "Awake, thou that sleepest"; and, awaking
to the great responsibility, as she sees the boundless
opportunity before her, may give freely of time, money
and strength; of all that she holds most dear and
precious, to the end that all may hear the good
tidings of great joy from the least to the greatest;
and the kingdoms of this world may soon become
the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ.

Frances B. Patterson
for Tientsin Station.

Our schools ought to be established as soon as possible
[illegible] of our institutions. There is an opening for
[illegible] now in Tientsin matters city; and the time, one of
[illegible] women principle, a perfectly competent to teach it.
We cannot sufficiently emphasize the urging need
[illegible] another single lady to take charge of women work.
[illegible] is unfortunate for one lady to properly look after
[illegible]

[illegible] meanwhile. We ask for another lady; and [illegible]
[illegible] the Mission will improve upon the time Board the
[illegible] of our need, at the same time praying that the
[illegible] Spirit may select and send forth the one best
[illegible] for the work.

[illegible] of opportunities for work that were never assumed before
[illegible] entering with faith and prayer.
[illegible] that the church to have may been a voice
[illegible] "Awake, thou that sleepest", and, awakening
[illegible] "Arise, shine", as she sees the bondage
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ fettering, may gain clearly of time, more
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ for all [illegible] and
[illegible] to all may then the good
[illegible] it, and all that be to the greatest
[illegible] from the labor of great joy to spirit
[illegible] the Kingdom of our God and of the Christ.
[illegible] the work may become

Frances Q. Cattineau
for Tientsin station.

We were very glad to welcome to the Station and the Mission, Mr. and Mrs McCann on Dec. 7th, 1901. It was at considerable inconvenience and risk that the they came to us from Chifoo ~~by way of Ching Wan Tao after the close of direct navigation via Taku.~~ fresh at the close of navigation, being detained on the bar several days. Mr McCann has taken up the business of the department to which he was called with an earnest intelligence which gives great promise for the future. And both Mr and Mrs McCann have that real evangelistic spirit and love for the work which assures their deep sympathy with all the workers and their work - both native and foreign.

REPORT OF THE TIENTSIN STATION OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION FOR THE LATTER HAEF OF THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30th, 1902.

****

Returning to the field after a two year's absence in the home land, Mr and Mrs Stanley reached Tientsin Nov. 22d, 1901. Many changes have taken place during this time, and one finds the conditions and the situation in general very different from what they were before the terrible events of 1900. It is not necessary in this partial report to dwell on those events, nor upon the changes only in so far as they may have a bearing on the work of the coming year. Mr Wilder was in charge of the work of the station during the first part of the year. By his labors during, and after the troubles in caring for the christians, and in arranging indemnities, he greatly endeared himself to them. Later, Mr Roberts was in charge and gave much time and labor to the payment of indemnities, thus assisting the christians to get reestablished upon their lands and in their homes. Doubtless these gentlemen will have some report to make of their work in and for the station. The last general payment of indemnity was made by Mr Stanley in the month of January.

At the called Mission meeting, Nov. 25-29, Mr Stanley was appointed to make some arrangement with Mr Gatrell regarding the property he rented for the use of the Am. Bible Soc. some years ago, but which was bought by the Peking Station after the troubles without consulting him, and on which he thought he had some claim for this reason. After a full comparison of views, and the presentation of the facts, some of which had not been fully understood by Mr Stanley, it was finally agreed to call the matter even in view of the improvements he had made on the house in which he lives, he paying no rent for the present term of rental. At this same meeting Messrs Stanley, Wilder and McCann were appointed a committee to effect an arrangement with J. HIlls Clarke in reference to rooms built by him on the back end of the compound, rented to him for that purpose by Mr Smith. The matter was finally settled by arbitration, the sum of Mex. $3.700 (about $1.780 G.) being paid Mr Clarke for the rooms as they stood. They are now rented at Tls 50 per month.

Another matter which demanded almost immediate attention was the question of becoming or not, a part of the French concession. The arbitrary enlargement of their concession had surrounded the four Protestant Missions and made of us an oasis; and the assumption of the French Consul that they were a part of the concession, and the attempt to collect taxes for the last half of 1901, necessitated some definite action on their part. Although there had been some previous informal consultation, no definite result had been reached so far as could be ascertained. But the other Missions were unwilling to enter without some guaranty of certain rights which were endangered by certain acts and assertions of the French Consul. The Missions then held a conference and formulated some con-

ditions deemed of importance by us under which we were prepared to enter. After some correspondence, we were informed by our Consul that the French Consul, in conversation with him had conceded our chief points, and advised securing authorization from the Board to enter, and such authorization came on the 29th April in a cable, "approve, wait letter". The American Methodist Mission has its authorization also, and it seems likely that all the Missions may soon become a part of the French concession.

Little of direct evangelistic work has been done since the troubles. There was no chapel in the city, and consequently no facilities for daily preaching. The two boarding schools were reorganized, and have been doing their regular work as of old. Premises in the city were placed at our disposal temporarily for the use of our staff, but these have now to be vacated. The rooms were not easily accessible from the street for daily, public preaching, but regular services have been held for those members and inquirers who could not conveniently attend at the settlement. After the departure of Mr Wilder in June, no visits were made to the villages either North or South where we have a constituancy by any missionary, nor regularly by the Native assistants. The first visit for months was made by Mr Stanley near the end of January to the Laofa section. He was met by Mr Wilder, and together they called on the Wu Ching Official to try and arrange some matters which were being neglected by him and received promises regarding them. So absorbed were the minds of the christians with the matter of indemnity and the proper punishment of leading boxers still at large, that little of spiritual work could be done. As far as possible two meetings were held daily, and inquirers and christians urged to think less of these things, and more of the things of more vital concern. The Catholic church, which had not a member in that immediate section previously, is now pressing into the field and trying by every possible means to win our members - with some slight success in a free school where those who are willing to learn to repeat the catechism are given their food.

In the early part of March, Ching Hai was visited, and a few days spent in trying to bring together the scattered fragments of the work. Here too the membership is dissatisfied with the indemnity received and the punishment accorded their persecutors. Mr Stanley stopped in the house of an inquirer, and two services were held daily. But there being no chapel in which to meet, the members coming mainly from the surrounding villages, and the difficulty of turning their minds from their grievances, less was accomplished of spiritual upbuilding than would otherwise have been the case. Promises by the Priest of indemnity and punishment in cases where, from absence or other cause, no case had been lodged with us, or for good reasons, the claims had been reduced or rejected, had led some to join the Catholics; others were unsettled, and all were more

ted

or less disturbed by what appeared to them our weakness, and the power of Rome in accomplishing her objects. The need of a chapel in the city of Ching Hai, and of regular work among the membership and the favorably disposed is a very pr pressing one. We are doing what we can for them by frequent visits from the Nati tive preachers. The Official and the gentry were very kind and very appre preciative of the Jesus church, and equally depreciative in all their references to the Catholics. Since their entrance into this section of country some 9 or 10 10 years ago, the official said they had been a continual source of trouble; with us he said the relations had always been pleasant, and our members had never had a case in law. I was invited out to every meal during my stay of five days, and there was every indication that the attention and the conversation were not merely conventionalities, but genuine manifestations of sentiment. Never in such company have I been more impressed with this thought.

A few inquirers were met and the christians were urged to be faithful to the knowledge they possess and to seek earnestly the best things.

In the earlier part of April another visit was made to Laofa and vicinity. Some of the promises of the Wu Ching official had not been fulfilled, and he was visited again. He read a good proclamation which was just ready to be sent out. On one or two points he was pressed for action, and he has since instituted measures for the suppression of a notorious ex-boxer, the leader of a gang which murdered one of the christians, and who has threatened the son since the troubles. But it is impossible to secure all that the poor sufferers desire, nor is it it advisable. The Tung An official was also visited for consultation in a case where middle men had arranged a sum to be paid a child whose parents had been killed: of this sum there remained a balance which they were apparently unwilling to pay. He said the claim was just, and has since sent a notification to the interested parties to make payment.

Meetings were held as often as practicable, but in some villages the absorbing thought was along the line of their grievances. In Chien Ying there was less less of this than in any of the other villages. In this village on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, a large number of inquirers, some of them of long standing, were examined either to become "probationers" or members. One or two of the members and inquirers there have been doing good work in their "small" way. There are hopeful indications of further growth. After careful examination and earnest exhortation as to knowledge, motive and life, 8 were received on probation, and 10 as full members. The morning service was very long and interesting. This is the village in which the Priests are making special efforts to get hold of our people. We have lost one member, but the brethren say "his heart is unsteady", and he consorts with us still. There was more of brightness in this visit than in any other I have been able to make. Altogether, it was a very wearying trip, but there were compensations as well, and I am hopeful for the future.

This may well introduce an appeal for a younger man to be associated in the work of this station. There is ample scope for two men in the opportunities all about us, and certainly the work is too much for one man to accomplish And if we are to hold our own against those who are pressing us on every side we must have a stronger force at this initial point. We have sadly failed in this in the past: we have failed to hold and press to positive and valuable results points gained and progress made: and by neglect of what had been secured by hard work, and by overlooking the promise contained in already attained results and the opening opportunities flowing therefrom in farther-away fields, we have come short of our priviliges. Fields of promise have slipped from our hands or been willingly given over to others of more courage, or foresight or energy than we, and we have lost the results of foundations laid through years of hard, and not wholly unsuccessful years of labor. Is it not time that we stop this course and bend our energies to making the most of the opportunities which God still holds open before our eyes? We appeal most earnestly for a younger family to enter in to this developing and hopeful field: and also for another single lady, that the two departments of womans work, the girls' school, and the work for inquiring and christian women about us and in the country, may be pressed with that vigor and faithfulness which the many openings God has given us demand. The delimitation of the field which the committee appointed by the called meeting last November has reached in conference with a like Presbyterian committee, places the entire length of the river with its many towns, and especially those to the Eastward, at the feet of this and the T'ungcho stations. With its present force, this station can attempt no new work with any hope of considerable success; it cannot even do that in hand as it ought to be done. We ought to have a continuous line of out-stations very soon between Tientsin and T'ungcho, so that workers from these stations can join hands by boat for all these important towns, and radiate out into the adjoining country as opportunities open. Shall this be made possible is a question we should not dare to negative by inaction, but rather pour in the cry of need by letter. and cable if necessary, until the ear-drums of the Committee are sore, and the senses of the home churches are goaded into action to meet the call that God has sent to us in these new conditions and enlarged opportunities. There is no occasion for discouragement, but the very opposite; and we ought to "ring out the old, ring in the new" conditions with such an appeal as shall waken our christian constituency to the enthusiasm of a crusade, if the scales of gold, and silver, and sloth, and ease, and indifference have not prrssed all the life of "The Christ" out of their hearts, and ossified their arteries into secondary bones of forgetfulness, ingratitude, and inaction, instead of being swift channels of living and life-giving currents of blessing.

We ought also to make immediate provision for rebuilding our city chapel

and other necessary rooms. The importance of this can hardly be overestimated; and this not simply with refenence to the immediate neighborhood, but to all the surrounding country. Tientsin is the most important city of the north, save as Peking is the center of government. It is growing in influence and population daily. It has doubled its population since the opening of missions here in 1860, and this increase in population has been in geometrical ration during the last few years of railroad development. With this comes widening opportunities for the gospel to be carried into all the surrounding villages, towns and cities from our central chapel work. We cannot forget that the distant openings in the former country parishes of the station - Ning Ching 600 li to the S.W., and En Hsien, Shantung, 500 li to the S., both came through the hearing of the word in Tientsin. Is it necessary to dwell on a situation so patent to every one who has ears to hear and eyes to see? We must improve the opportunities, and take up "the white man's burden" laid upon us in this field, or be recreant to our trust and fail of our reward. We therefore ask for the appropriation of a sufficient sum for the erection of the chapel and other buildings destroyed in the city.

Another advance which ought to be made at the earliest possible moment is an enlargement in the accommodations for both our boarding schools to meet the demands of our growing work. We have accommodations for only about 16 boys and 22 girls If we are to meet the needs of our enlarging field, we ought to give the space occupied by both the schools to the girls' school and the work for women since the yards adjoin, and the girls' school quarters adjoin the ladies' house, and erect new and larger buildings for the boys' school. We could thus also provide much needed rooms for station classes for both men and women - a lack that has been very much felt for many years. This line of work cannot be overlooked or neglected if we are to have our best success or accomplish the most possible to us. It helps many to a better life and a better service, and prepares subordinate and unpaid leaders for much of the primary village work, which is of very great importance.

Another matter which should receive our immediate attention is our new relations to the French concession, and to the Chinese and our labors for them. The property of the four Protestant Missions is inclosed by the extended concession of the French. Negotiations have been in progress for some time with reference to our becoming a part of that concession, and such conditions have been obtained as make it about certain that it will not be a great while till we will all be received into the concession. The Methodist Mission has received the Bishop's authorization: ours is also, tentatively, in hand. As the conditions are identical, save as modified by the purchase of land by members of the American Missions, the four Missions are likely to enter at the same time. But as our Consul has rightly said, whether we enter or not, we will be subject to more or less of inconvenience and annoyance; for which reason he advises the sale of our pro-

perty and purchase elsewhere, more accessible to our work, where land is less expensive, and where we will be free from annoyance. A few days ago (Apr. 24) the Jesuit Priest (Cray) walled up the entrance to the American Methodist chapel which opens on a public road of over 20 year's standing, with sharp reply to expostulations; and this in view of the nearly completed arrangements for the missions to enter the concession. This is a specimen of what we may expect as opportunity offers, since the Jesuits own the major part of the land, and are the power behind the throne. The Consul has always been their tool.

Several reasons may be given for removal. 1. Interference with our rights, and obstacles to our work on the part of the French authorities. This is already obvious in medical work. The Doctors in the mission dispensaries are closing their clinics for lack of patients, and removing their work to other places. 2. Land values have tripled or quadrupled in the last few years, and we can buy land in a suitable place for about one fourth to one third the value per mou of our land at the present time. 3. The filling in of the land all around us will very soon compell us to raise our compound at least two feet, or be inundated in the wet weather. This will cost not less than $1.00 per square of 10 feet. It will also necessitate a considerable expenditure to raise the floors and make other necessary changes in the school, chapel, and possibly some other buildings. It is by no means certain that we will not have to raise the land from 2 1/2 to 3 feet. 4. Not only can suitable land be gotten at a much lower price, but, what was impossible when these premises were purchased, satisfactory locations can be obtained nearer the thickly settled population, bringing us into closer contact with the people and thus adding greatly to the facilities for prosecuting our work. It is believed that a suitable site can be obtained for about one third the estimated value per mou of the present compound. These briefly, are the important considerations which lead us as a station to ask that that authority be given to sell the present mission property at the settlement whenever a satisfactory price can be obtained, and to purchase and proceed to rebuild in a location and a manner better adapted to the requirements of the work.

The church roll has yet to be thoroughly examined and corrected. The record shows no additions to the membership in 1901. Since Jan. 1st, two school girls and four women have been received at Tientsin, and ten men at Chien Ying village, Wu Ching Hsien= a total of 16. Pupils in Boys' school 17. In Girls' school 19.

Respectfully submitted,

Statistics Dec. 31/01-150

for the Station. C. A. Stanley.

STATISTICS.

****

Membership January 1st, 1901		150
,, ,, ,, , 1902	(doubtful or unsatisfactory 19)	150
Added since Jan. 1st 1902		16
Pupils in boys' school, Dec. 31st, 1901		19
,, ,, Girls' ,, , ,, ,,		14

Out-station work in two sections, one 25 miles N.W.,
Two chapels, two village schools, pupils 16.
One 25 miles S., two chapels destroyed - not yet tebuilt.

Tientsin Station Report

C.A. Stanley

1901-2

-oONORTH CHINA MISSIONOo-
****

REPORT of the YEAR ENDING April 30th, 1903. Tientsin Station
****

GENERAL. The business relative to entering the French Concession, which was in a state of suspense a year ago, was completed in October, when the deed for the piece of land at the back which gives us a frontage on the Ru d'Paris was handed to us and the money therefor paid. The terms on which the four Missions consented to enter had already been signed, the important guarantees for which we contended having been granted; also the terms on which we were to have the piece of land above mentioned. But at the last moment the French Consul refused to hand over the deeds unless we would give a small square of land for public use, to which demand our Consul consented against our sense of right and justice, and to the distinct injury of our property.

The end of last Mission year found the members of the station very much worn, and glad when the time came to get the benefit of the rest and quiet of Pei Tai Ho, and were greatly refreshed by the change in the midst of the heated term. There has been no serious illness in the station, each doing the work of the day as it came along. On the 13th of Nov. the station was reinforced by the arrival of Miss Mary Porter McCann without appointment from the authorities in Boston, but none the less welcome; and we are pleased to know that they have consented to allow her a small salary, which doubtless will be increased as she becomes proficient in the language, of which she gives promise.

The duties of the office have been so many, varied and exacting, that the Treasurer has found it impossible to keep pace with them, and has had to find an English-speaking Chinese to assist him, and has thus been able to meet all demands as they came, and keep the business up to time.

The labor of the year has been performed under very unfavorable circumstances and in conditions that made it impossible to do any systematic aggressive work, and rendered it difficult even to hold our own. For one thing, the chapels in Tientsin city, Ching Hai city and Yang C'heng village, have not been rebuilt; and only after long waiting, and earnest presentations of the need and of the opportunities, has the money finally come into our hands. As the Mission year closes, preliminary work has been begun on the chapel in Tientsin city, and we hope to have it ready for use by the end of the summer. During these two years of waiting the christians of these centres have had no meeting place -no church home, where they could come together regularly, be helped by hearing the Word, and strengthen each other by mutual encouragement and sympathy. Thus they have been subject to every form of temptation and trial with little of help to resist, or sympathy to bear, or instruction to direct. In their trials they have been peculiarly liable to fall into the snare of the promises and the official-rank

Ann. Report.

influences of the Priests of Rome, usually false in the one case and used only for evil in the other. Those who have not yielded to these influences have consequently lost much of their interest in the truth, and of their christian affection and zeal. There was no place to take inquirers if they succeeded in making any, where they could learn of "the Way" and have their interest deepened; why then expend useless effort?

Again, the clerical force has been utterly inadequate even for the small facilities we had for work. Add to this, that problems many and perplexing as never before have had to receive attention during the year, and it is readily seen that no one man could begin to tough more than the outskirts of what required to be done to secure growth, success. Hence the country work, offering opportunities and encouragement beyond any thing of former days, could not receive the attention necessary to the attainment of large results. The native force has also been depleted by the loss of two of the former preachers, leaving only one untrained evangelist, and two under graduates whose health prevented them from continuing study for a time, at least. Thus lack of force and facilities have held us back from securing any considerable results. We cannot but appeal for a strong reinforcement to the foreign staff of the station. Woman's work demands a lady at once able to enter into the open doors and gather the fruits of wide opportunities. And the energies of two strong men could be well expended in the fields within our sphere of influence ready for the sickle, but which we are unable to touch. By an exchange between us and the Presbyterian Mission, the entire stretch of river towns between Tientsin and T'ungcho have now become a part of our field. Outstations ought to be established along this entire line; it must be done soon, or others will enter the field and our line be broken. For Bp Scott of the Anglican Mission wrote in March asking if we intended to prosecute work in Pao Ti Hsien, in which Tp we have a few members, and saying that "If there was no objection from previous occupation of the ground", one of his men would like "to follow up a lead...in that direction". While the ground is far from being occupied, we have members and the right of way in the township; hence the case was stated and delay asked till Tungcho and Mission could be consulted at this meeting. But unless Tientsin can be strengthened adequately to its opportunities, and T'ungcho can take an oar for a good strong pull temporarily, there is no good reason why we should be like the dog in the manger. But giving the field to others means more than the loss of a fine opportunity to us, it means the loss of all that would come to us by connecting and unifying our work along this line of 80 miles of consecutive villages, with the hinterland on either side of the river. We ought to hold it! what shall we do? with this fine chance of enlargement.

SCHOOLS.

The school at Tientsin has done its ordinary work along the prescribed lines of primary studies. Our accommodations are inadequate, it being

impossible to accommodate more than 15 or 16 boarders, or over 21 or 22 in the school room. We greatly need more commodious buildings and an enlarged yard, so that the school may be advanced to include the Academic department as well. Our efficiency and influence would thereby be greatly increased. The teacher has done good work in the school and been faithful to the highest well-being of the boys. He has also rendered valuable assistance in the work of the church. On March 1st five of the pupils were received as probationers by publicly taking the pledge card. Five of the school girls were received at the same time, and three others were received into full membership. The boys maintain a prayer meeting of their own. Occasionally one of these pledge boys offers prayer in the regular church prayer meeting. The school has been unusually free from sickness during the year, nothing worse than skin and eye troubles having appeared.

The school at Laofa was not reopened after the summer vacation. The attendance had always been small, some influence seeming to be at work preventing the children of the village coming to us. I thibk it comes from the gentry, although they have always appeared very friendly. Money for inddmnity not being procurable, land, and a temple with rooms for a free school were given us instead, and it is possible that this may have something to do with the feeling; but as our school was also "free" there would seem to be some other reason as well. In March this land was redeemed for a sum sufficient to meet the claims of those to whom land had been allotted as indemnity. The exchange of the temple, situated outside the village, for a place in the village, is under consideration but no conclusion has yet been reached. We are asking less than half the room-accommodation of the temple in exchange -only enough to meet the immediate requirements of the work we desire to carry on there of teaching and preaching. We are trying to conciliate in all possible ways the sentiment of the town, and there is good reason to believe that were it not for the feeling of two or three of the gentry, there would be no difficulty.

The school at Chien Ying was started by Mr Wilder shortly after order was restored following the boxer uprising. The teacher is a young christian of the village, not one of our college or academy men, but he has done good work, and the school has been a success. Several self-supporting boarders from other villages have come in during the year, and from 8 or 10 has increased to about 20 regular pupils. With the addition of arithmetic and geography, the number could probably be increased sufficiently to occupy the time of two teachers. The educational work that can be done in the villages is cheaper, and seems likely to exert a wider influence in the doing, under good, earnest men, than that done in the central stations, up to a certain grade. We should be glad to open two or three more schools in central, and important villages.

The CHURCH and ITS WORK.

The regular services of the Tientsin church have been held in the domestic chapel, which has usually been filled in the morning

averaging over 100, with about half that number for the other regular services. We have had no place in the city where services could be held save in the house of the chapel keeper and very few could be encouraged to ~~come~~ attend. Sunday and mid-week meetings have been held for the few christians and others near by who could come. No special results have followed -in such conditions little could be expected, since little aggressive work could be done.

The comtributions of the field have been small, partly because of depletion of numbers and the lack of facilities for bringing all the christians together regularly and stimulating them to the best christian activities; partly ~~because of the increased expense of living, their poverty, and the difficulties~~ because of the increased expense of living, their poverty, and the ~~increased~~ difficulties they had to meet in getting started again in life. Statistics it is impossible to make complete, but the amount will probably not exceed $20 or $25.

TOURS. For various reasons hinted at above, not as much touring was done during the year as the interests of the work required. In October a short visit was made to Ching Hai, chiefly on account of trouble having arisen in the city in which the Catholics were ~~chiefly~~ principally concerned. Having no chapel, it was impossible to meet the christians or others, other than individually for conversation as opportunity offered. They were encouraged to faithfulness in life and zeal in such service as was practicable in the circumstances. At Yang C'heng village an evening service was held at which several children were present who could repeat the Lord's prayer. A few inquirers were ~~met~~ reported, but all were very busy in the fields or at the threshing floors which have to be watched day and night, and there was no meeting place except the temple-inn room; hence little could be done for them and no women were met.

The field of Hsien Hsien and Chiao Ho Townships was visited in November, the writer being absent 12 days. Only two villages in which christains reside were visited. One of these -Tu Lin Hwa- is the home of Helper Chiang. His son was married, and his two youngest children baptised on this occasion. The few christians resident in and near the village were seen and such assistance and encouragement as the circumstances permitted given them; The other village visited was Pai Chou Sz, in which a room in which to hold meetings is furnished by a christian widow. The little company of believers also own a lot on which to erect a church and school building some time. Here I found a company of 10 or 12 persons to greet me, chiefly from other villages, some being 30 li (10 miles) distant. They expressed a desire to know more of "the Way", and that I should visit their villages and impart instruction regarding the gospel. They listened attentively in the evening as the great truths of the One True God and salvation were told them, and returned home after the service. I was sorry not to be able to visit them and give fuller instruction. The following day three well-attended services were held, especially the one in the evening when more were present than on any previous occasion of a visit.

Five or six years ago this field was transferred to the care of the Pang - Tswang station because of its greater proximity. At the last An.meeting it was returned to the Tientsin station.Little work has been done in the field during these years -none since the uprising in 1900 save this brief visit,and that of an assistant other than Helper Chiang whose services have been required in other places. This assistant spent over two weeks looking into the conditions of the field and seeing the christians. There has always been trouble in two or three of the villages in which there were converts,but since the boxer rising and the disappearance of a few bad characters ,some of whom were connected with ~~christians~~ church members,things have assumed a quieter and more hopeful aspect. Another serious obstacle to our work in that field has been the long occupation,quite large following -though not commensurate with the years of occupation-,and the large plant of the Catholics in schools, dispensary,&c. at their station near Hsien Hsien city,with Priests resident in other places. But for years they have gained few accessions outside of the natural increase of their own membership,and their waning influence has been greatly accellerated by their course since the boxer disturbance. Only roughs seeking protection,or those seeking help in a quarrel or in a case at law,or those who are given the alternative of joining or suffering at the hands of Roman Catholic false accusers are allured to their fold. The opinion of the assistant,as of the writer is that there is good reason to expect large results in that field if we had the force to work it properly. Such has been the depletion through neglect that it is impossible to correctly estimate the condition of the membership of the past,or the number that may now be reckoned as worthy to be counted as members. The London Mission now has a station quite a little nearer that field than Tientsin,and we should be glad if an exchange could be arranged of that field for a corresponding section of their field adjoining our Laofa field.-Say Wu Ching & Tsung An, for Hsien Hsien & Chiao Ho.

Two visits were made to the Laofa field during the year. The first was in Oct. (21-31) occupying 11 days. The funeral of Pao Rung Fa,who with his wife, (a probationer), was killed when they returned home from Tientsin after the troubles of 1900, was attended on this occasion. A large crowd was present from the surrounding villages. Many of them probably,had never heard the gospel. In addition to ~~the~~ the funeral services,several hours were spent by the Missionary and his assistants in setting forth the spirit and claims of the gospel. A large stone tablet set up at the graves ~~tell~~ tells the story of their killing.

The time of this visit was divided between the villages of Laofa,Hu Chia Ying,and Chien Ying.When practicable,three services were held daily,and a good number of inquirers were ~~dddd~~ met and instructed. But it was not deemed advisable to receive any as probationers at this time. There are complications and conditions which must be dealt with carefully and deliberately if the interests of the church,the real christians and the inquirers are to be advanced

not jeopardized. Some questionable proceedings, tangles, and heart burnings had to be looked into, so that little time could be given to personal work with the christians and inquirers. The Wu Ching Magistrate was visited, and urged to do what was necessary to keep the peace and quiet the fears of the christians in view of the return of some local boxers to their homes with threatening attitude and language. No overt acts have been committed, but the spirit of unrest has not neem wholly laid. Some of the christians ~~hav~~ have undoubtedly been at fault as well as the others. The Gentry were met in t the usually friendly way on such occasions of a feast, and views interchanged regarding the redemption of the land and the exchange of the temple buildings which they propose at no distant day.

The second visit was made in March, and covered seven days. Secular matters occupied somewhat less time than on the former occasion, and matters assumed a better shape generally. The Laofa land was redeemed by the Gentry, and the indemnity of the christians to whom land had been allotted was paid them in f full. More spiritual work was done than on the former visit, and several new villages were represented in the meetings. On the Sunday morning at Chien Ying, the temple building used as a chapel was crowded, probably over 100 being present. At this service six men were received into the church. One came 80 li to be present, not knowing that the "Pastor" was to be present on this occasion. In connection with the various services at different places, 36 were received as probationers and took the pledge card, of whom 4 were women. More inquirers, ~~and~~ some from other new villages, were reported, some of whom were desirous of taking the probation vows, but either could not be present or had not heard of the meeting on this occasion. The field seems to offer much encouragement to faithful and continued effort.

The greatest obstacle to our efforts throughout the entire field centres i in the Romanists. In the first place their official rank, given at the dictation of France a few years ago, gives them a position, influence and power by which they are able to control the processes and execution of law and pervert even Chinese justice. The Magistrates are practically powerless in their hands. They are not above resorting to force to accomplish their nefarious ends when other means fail. In the second place, they are utterly unscrupulous in their methods -"the end justifies the means"- , and this added to their power attracts to them all the bad elements of society, or those who have a "business" needing special attention which they alone, even with the use of money, cannot "put through". One of the simpler and least heinous cases which occurred during the year in this field will illustrate sufficiently my meaning. They appear to delight in receiving perverts from the Protestant churches and no questions asked. One of our men who had not proved satisfactory after entering the church, joined the Catholics. A few months later ~~after~~, he demanded from ~~the Native~~

~~Preacher~~ his village the indemnity which had been paid months before. The Native Preacher said his claim had been paid. He demanded to see the account, asserting that he had not received it. He then sent for a Priest to visit the village, and he made the same demand of the Preacher, insisting that the claim must be paid. The Preacher then sent a letter to me. I made copies of the ~~cl~~ claim and the payment and sent the Preacher; also the same, with a letter to the Magistrate stating the facts for his information and guidance in protecting the village. Had there been no foreigner who could speak with authority in the case, the village would undoubtedly have had to pay the bill. As it was, the priest retired as gracefully as he could with no apology to the Preacher; but it has not prevented the man from other equally villainous attempts on the village, some outside the range of our province to render any assistance beyond our moral influence. One of the best services that could be rendered to China at the present time by the other Powers next to throttling the Bear, would be to secure the recall of this grant of official standing. It has wrought only evil, and in its exercise was one of the prominent causes of the Boxer uprising; and it is fraught with evil only for the future.

One result of such a course on the part of the emisaries of Rome has been to make more clear, and to emphasize, the difference between Romanism and Protestantism. This is beginning to tell in our favor, and ultimately the course ~~of~~ of Rome, as light comes in, will be her own destruction. For the time we will ~~be~~ have to bear some things, and it may be suffer as well; but the light is in~~cree~~creasing, and with that will come a better day in God's own good time.

It has been impossible to collate accurate statistics for the year. As near as we can figure, the number who may be reckoned as having church standing as the year closes, is about 150

Six adults and three school girls added in Miss. year . . .	9	159
Added on probation, five from each school	10	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, from the country fields	36	46
The collections from the field have amounted to about		$20

For the Station,

C. A. Stanley.

Mission Report
Nanking
1903

~~Preacher~~ his village the indemnity which had been paid months before. The Native Preacher said his claim had been paid. He demanded to see the account asserting that he had not received it. He then sent for a Priest to visit the village, and he made the same demand of the Preacher, insisting that the claim must be paid. The Preacher then sent a letter to me. I made copies of the claim and the payment and sent the Preacher; also the same, with a letter to Magistrate stating the facts for his information and guidance in protecting the village. Had there been no foreigner who could speak with authority in the case, the village would undoubtedly have had to pay the bill. As it was, the priest retired as gracefully as he could with no apology to the Preacher; but it has not prevented the man from other equally villainous attempts on the village, some outside the range of our province to render any assistance beyond our moral influence. One of the best services that could be rendered to China at the present time by the other Powers next to throttling the Bear, would be to secure the recall of this grant of official standing. It has wrought only evil, and in its exercise was one of the prominent causes of the Boxer uprising; and it is fraught with evil only for the future.

One result of such a course on the part of the emissaries of Rome has been to make more clear, and to emphasize, the difference between Romanism and Protestantism. This is beginning to tell in our favor, and ultimately the course of Rome, as light comes in, will be her own destruction. For the time we will have to bear some things, and it may be suffer as well; but the light is increasing, and with that will come a better day in God's own good time.

It has been impossible to collate accurate statistics for the year. As near as we can figure, the number who may be reckoned as having church standing as the year closes, is about 170

Six adults and three school girls added in Miss. year . . . 9 159

Added on probation, five from each school 10

" " " " from the country fields 38 48

The collections from the field have amounted to about $20
for the station.

L. Mathieson

Tientsin Station
Peking
Report
1903

Tientsin Station, North China Mission.

Report of Woman's Work,

Apr. 30, 1902 to Apr. 30-1903.

Personelle:- The beginning of the Mission year found Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Mrs. McCann and Miss Patterson in Tientsin. Aug. 1st. Mrs. Wilder left us to make her home in Tung-chou. We have missed her very much; and consider our Tungchou friends very fortunate to have such an addition to their circle.

In the fall our numbers were increased by the arrival of Miss Mary Porter McCann. If there is anything in a name and its influence, she may yet become a great addition to the working force of the Mission.

Girls' Boarding School.

The enrolment at the beginning of the Mission year was 19. Of these only seven were in school before the troubles of 1900. During that school year we had had no serious illness in the school; but on June 10th., one of the oldest girls came down with scarlet fever. Fortunately it was not a serious case; but all the girls had been exposed, and we had no sick ward. After a day spent in the fumes of disinfection, we were obliged to dismiss school abruptly without waiting for the closing examinations.

In the fall we opened school with a membership of 15; and that has been our average during the year. Three girls were new pupils. We made a small beginning at self-support last year.

After consultation with the helpers, it was decided that we might ask half of the tuition paid in the boy's school. This year they pay at the rate of $4.00 Mex. per year for each boy, so we raised our tuition to $2.00 Mex. for each girl.

It hardly pays for their books and writing materials and yet is the reason given for some girls not returning to school this year. It is a convenient excuse; but we feel sure that the real reason in two families is that the foreigners did not help them to pao ch'ou (exact vengeance for relatives killed by the Boxers). As Dr. Arthur Smith says, "A Chinaman will give nine good and sufficient reasons for not doing a thing; and the tenth reason that he does not give at all is the real one".

During the year Mrs. Stanley has taught the highest class in arithmetic and geography; and the girls have made good progress under her efficient instruction.

Mrs. McCann understands the Tonic Sol Fa method and for the last half year has kindly given the girls four lessons each week, so that their singing is much improved. Mrs. Gammon still conducts the Wednesday prayer meeting, which the girls find most helpful.

The Christian Endeavor meeting is held Sunday morning at nine o'clock. The girls have kept up the meeting very well; and seem most faithful to their pledge. We were asked to send a banner to the International C.E. Convention this summer, to be used in stimulating an interest in Missions among Christian Endeavorers at home, and increasing our world-wide fellowship.

As our society is a small one it seemed more fitting that the banner for North China should come from the Peking society, with its roll of Christian martyrs. Mrs. Ament says it did them good to prepare and send it; and it will certainly do good at home. It is only a symbol; but symbols have their mission in the world.

During the year three girls have been baptised, and five received into the church on probation.

The health of our school-girls is a most serious problem. When Miss Patterson returned from Mission Meeting last year, Wen Kuan, Mrs. Gammon's adopted child came with her from the Bridgman School. She was already far gone in consumption, and died in the summer. She was a sweet, bright girl.

Only last week one of our brightest girls, Hsin Shan, suddenly began to spit blood. She was at once taken to Dr. Martin, who found one lung affected, although the child did not look ill. We are concerned for Chin Chu, our oldest school-girl, who has been taking Cod Liver Oil and tonics all winter. Her lungs are not yet affected; but we fear she will never be strong, the result of the terrible treatment she received as a child. In America, we believe that school-girls ought to have sunshine, fresh air, plenty of exercise and nourishing food. Here we limit the number of girls to each sleeping-room; but it is difficult to get them to admit enough fresh air. The school-room is not a very healthy place, although not so bad now as when the school was crowded. Since the property is so soon to be sold, it did not seem best to enlarge it.

We have physical exercises in the open court every day, unless prevented by bad weather. The question of food is the difficult one. Last fall we added an oily cake of which they are very fond; and the sick girls have had Cod Liver Oil. But "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" says the old proverb. Ought we to wait until girls are so ill, that they must have Cod Liver Oil and expensive medecines? Can we be sure then of saving their lives? How much ought we to permit custom to interfere with health? Should the fear of spoiling our pupils prevent us from giving the nourishing food that may really be needed to preserve good health? We cannot but be troubled by these questions, when we see so many bright, promising girls break down and go in consumption.

Woman's Work.

We asked for another lady for woman's work last year. With our small force it has been impossible to do the work we would like to see done. It was not possible to call a Station Class last fall. We hoped to hold one after Chinese New Year's; but not enough country women could come in then. We shall certainly plan for a Station Class in the fall or early winter; but it will have to be held in Tientsin; and cannot be so satisfactory as work done in the country.

We need two or three Bible women; and have not even one. Mrs. Chang, who has been doing voluntary work as a Bible woman, may train into one; but for several good reasons it has not seemed wise as yet to employ her.

But in spite of all draw-backs twelve women have been received into the church on probation, four of them from the Lao Fa district. In Tientsin native city, we have had a steady, though small increase

in attendance at the Thursday afternoon and Sunday morning meetings for women. Last Sunday morning one could not but be pleased with the interest of the women in the Annual Meeting; and the way they prayed for it.

At the home chapel the women have been faithful in attendance at church and Sunday School. Should our new location be on the river bank near Hsi Ku, there would be great opportunity for work up the river toward the Tingchou field. The east side of the river is part of the Tientsin field; but we have no workers to put in there. To do the work here, and in the rest of our country field, we must have a lady for woman's work. Some one has said that "the need, the need known, and the ability to meet that need constitute a call." How many there are at home who have ability, but do not realize the need. May the call be made so imperative that they needs must hear and obey. It is so easy to say "There are yet four months and then cometh harvest?", but the Lord says "Behold I say unto you, lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest".

Frances D. Patterson,
for Tientsin Station.

Notes;- Chin Chu is the rescued slave child, whose pitiful story I told you long ago.

Hsi Ku is a place you ought to know about. Here the Seymour relief expedition, having failed to reach Peking, and being hard pressed by Chinese troops, captured the arsenal, and held out until relief came from Tientsin. The Tientsin Imperial University, formerly situated in the Foreign Settlement, is being rebuilt at Hsi Ku, on the site of the old arsenal. There are many Chinese villages, suburbs of the city, near at hand. It will be a better site for our work.

Recd June 18.

Report of the Tientsin Station for the Year Ending May, 1904.

The health of the station has been fairly good for the larger part of the year; but during the early spring and the late autumn and winter it was unwise for Mr. Stanley to risk the exposure incident to touring. The illness of Miss Patterson required that she sail for the U.S. in Dec., leaving the station without any lady to carry on the promising work for women in the out-stations.

The other serious illness was that of our station baby-dear little Mary Porter McCann. It was a long and severe sickness requiring the most assiduous care, and finally terminating fatally on Mar. 7. It was a very severe blow to the love and hopes of the bereaved parents and friends, but they have found comfort in the assurance that the Master has taken her to Himself where she awaits their coming in His own good time.

NEW SITE.- The general location and purchase of a new sirte for the station was approved at the last annual meeting of the mission. This has now been secured at a cost of 100 taels per mou. The purchase was not finally completed until Feb. 6th. We bought 91 mou(over 15 acres). The place is situated on the great road to Peking and adjoining the village of Hsi-ku, on the banks of the Pei-ho. From this village to the city there is an almost unbroken succession of houses. We shall be four miles from our chapel in the city. The survey of the Pao Ting-fu Railway has located a station near by, and a bridge across the river will connect it with Peking Railway within half a mile of our site. The Pei Yang University is three-fourths of a mile away. We have good reason to expect easy access to the outside world as a tramway is likely to be built between the University and the Settlement ere long.

In order to com plete the purchase of the property Mr. Stanley was obliged to borrow a large sume in his own name. How valuable this property is likely to become may be seen from the fact that another missionary has

For this extensive field, with headquarters at Tientsin where there ~~the~~ are two centres of work, -one in the very heart of the City, and one adjoining the Northern Suburb, when the new Station is opened; (this latter will practically be a new field) a City having a population of a million or more souls within a radius of four miles: with two additional centres, each 25 miles distant in the midst of many villages ranging from a few hundreds up to several thousand in population; still another centre 100 miles distant among flourishing and populous towns and villages; for all this great work there is one aged Missionary,

as paid 350 taels ~~for~~ per mou for land not far from our lot.

The labor of the year has been done , as last year, under very unfavorable conditions. The force, both foreign and native, has been utterly inadequate to meet the opportunities lying right at our doors. while the great regions beyond, the masses, as we may say, have been left untouched. The number of ~~these~~ accessible and impressible-men ready to receive the truth, is very large, to say nothing of those outside still uninfluenced. ~~For this extensive field, the city chapel in the very heart of the city with its population of a million as headquarters, makes one centre; while our new site in the midst of many villages and a wide radius stretching to the north east and west, filled with a country population. And there is yet another centre a hundred miles distant among flourishing towns and villages.~~

~~For this great work, there is one missionary and one lady assistant,~~ one 2nd rate preacher who has had no training in our schools, two students who have not yet finished their college studies in consequence of broken health and two chapel-keepers who preach as they are able.

The needs and opportunities of the field-the weakness and inadequateness of the force , the waste and loss by years of inattention, to these have been so frequently set forth in reports and previous letters in recent years that it seems unnecessary to repeat the same old story. It is simply a continued tale of under-force and over-work; of wide and expanding opportunity and narrow weakening efforts, with available aid right at our doors, unavailed of and either allowed to drift away or turned from its chosen and natural field to other channels of effort.

We rejoice at the prospect of reinforcements available for active service within the next two or three years, but what a loss in the meantime to the work!

The temple at Lao-fa is still in our possession. The negotiation at last annual meeting time by which at the suggestion of some of the

gentry we hoped to exchange it for a place in the village better adapted to our work, has thus far resulted in nothing. The suggestion was met by an offer to accept an open space of about the same amount of land, and they erect for us less than one-half the room-space contained in the temple and connected buildings-only enough for our present needs.

The funerals of the victims who perished in 1900, after much trouble and this long delay, were finally attended in Feb.(due to the intervention of the official at Tung Cho). Mr. Stanley's health not permiting him to go, Mr. Wilder very kindly came down and attended them for him. Two others which for some reason could not receive attention then were to be attended to by himself,-according to officials promise, but will probably have to be referred back to Tung Chou again. What has been done appears to have had a good effect. on both Christians and outsiders.

The city chapel rexbuilt for the second time on the old site, was reopened on Nov. 22nd, when all the missionary societies and native Church in Tientsin were well represented. An audience of 150 or more, completely filling the house, attended the opening exercises, Congratulations were exchanged and expressions of pleasure freely given over this evidence that we were determined to do all that is possible to reach the multitudes both of city and country.

Since then it has been opened daily for preaching and always has a large and attentive audience. When a foreign missionary is present, the house is full. Here is a fine opportunity to disseminate the gospel message far and wide, since a large part of the audience is composed of those who come to the city on business or for other purposes. It was such visitors who came here in '66 and listened to the truth in the old chapel, who later opened the way for the gospel gaining an entrance in Shantung, and laid the foundation for that growing

work. Such cities as Tientsin may be hard fields to work, but they areimportant centres from which to disseminate the gospel, as Paul made manifest by always selecting such .

Four small rooms were built at Ching Hai last year, one for the helper, another for the missionary when visiting the field, and one double room in which the few Christians meet until such time as the church can be built. Brick has now been bought for the church there and in Yang Chuang village, but the health of the missionary has prevented his visiting the place and getting things under way as he had planned. The helper reports from twenty to thirty hopeful inquirers who meet daily for study & worship in yang ching village.

A church has been built at Hu Chia Ying this spring with which the missionary has had little to do.personally save drawing a plan. The materials given them, came from old tumble-down temples left to us, over and above paying personal indemnities, and a small sum of money for sundry expenses from surplus and rent on indemnity land. The Christians and others interested pledged all the unskilled labor employed in the building. Mr. Stanley hopes to visit the field and dedicate the church shortly after Mission meeting.

EDUCATION.- The Tientsin school has done its ordianry work in the ordinary way. There is nothing out of the ordinary to report.Saving a few minor ailments, the health of the pupils has been good. It j has been necessary to call in the aid of the teacher to aid in the sabbath services ad do other outside work quite a little, and he has been ~~superintendent in the Sabbath School~~ assisted in the school by an Academy graduate, a reliable, plodding but slow student, whom it was thought not desirable to send back to Tung Chou, to finish his college course. They have done good work and the school seems to be in good condition. We have had more applicants than we had accommodations for

The school at Chien Ying has been continued. It is a primary school, and has fully held its own amid adverse conditions. The Catho-

lics have tried to take the place from us by storm. They have opened five schools for both sexes, in which all expenses are borne by the church. While these schools are much inferior to our schools in the range of studies taught, they appeal strongly to the Chinese because there is no expense, and because they promise other benefits to be obtained through the intervention of the priests. Were it within our power we would be pleased to establish a school in every considerable village where we have even one reliable convert, as the quickest and surest way of getting a little truth into the families, winning confidence, and gradually securing an influence which is ever widening and strengthening. But a cut of 46% forbids any such thing.

A station class was planned for 2 or 3 weeks last Nov. for those northern villages, but as the winter came on it became evident that it would be unwise for Mr. Stanley to risk the exposure necessitated thereby, unless more comfortable accommodations could be arranged than exist at present, in any of our out-stations. A large class could have been gathered had there been a suitable place.

The CHURCH.-We wish to express our thanks for the services of Mr. Gillespie who has shown so much love for men, going daily to the chapel in the city, and in other ways giving valuable aid. The Russo-Japanese war has it dark side, but it has brought much light to those living in Tientsin.

Regular preaching has been kept up in the domestic chapel at the Settlement, now in the French Concession. The change has influenced u our work considerably, and is seen in other missions in the falling off in attendance at hospital and dispensary besides the congregations which come on the Sabbath. There is a noticeable loss in the smaller number who come to us now.

Teacher Ch'en has been superintendant of the S.S. and has helped

the missionary very considerably in preaching. In addition, since the opening of the chapel in the city, similar services have been conducted there.

When a ble and the weather permitted, Mr. Stanley has alternated in ~~holding~~ the Sunday services at the two places.

The contributions of the year '03 have been $10. and over for the home church. It seems a very small showing, but the congregation is more than half composed of school children and servants in the compound On the first of Feb. 16 were received into the church., viz.1 man, 8 school boys, 5 school girls and 2 women. At the same time there were received as probationers 2 men, 3 school boys, 4 women and 1 school girl. and 2 children were baptized.

TOURS.- In October Mr. Stanley made a short tour covering five days to Ching Hai. It was largely to look into conditions and decide if it was wise to attempt any building. On account of the bad harvests, all local material was so very expensive that we decided to put up only 4 small rooms for winter use and let the church wait until spring. An effort was made to meet the few remaining members as far as possible One service was held in a private house on Sunday. About a dozen came of whom half were women; the rain prevented an afternoon Service ~~keeping some away.~~

Early in Nov. Ching Hai was visited again on our way to Hsien hsien and Chiao Ho hsien. The foundations of the 4-room building was ready for the superstructure ~~carpenter~~ and all seemed to be going on well.A few gathered in the house of one of the members for service on the Sabbath.

From there Mr. Stanley went on to the Hsien hsien field-two day's journey. Five days were spent in the field including one Sunday.in Pai ~~Chuchs~~ Chou Ssu, the chief village.where we had three services. A few were present from three other villages. Four other villages were visited, of which three were for the first time. But the harvest had been so very poor,that very few were found at home-they were busy

scraping together what little they could in the fields for the winter. There was little opportunity for doing aggressive work or for getting the few remaining members together on account of the hard conditions of life. It was hoped that on this trip some definite information as to the church membership and the conditions of these villages, so poorly shepherded during the past four or five years, might be obtained. Previous to the missionary's visit a preacher and a colporter had been sent through this field having the same end in view. But the events of 1900 had produced such changes, and the following neglect and drought had such an effect that the greater part of the names will have to be taken off the roll. as delinquents or not to be found. Four women and 2 or 3 men in Paichen; 2 or 3 each in three or four other villages-a total of less than a score probably is all we can possibly count.

It has been Mr. Stanley's expectation and hope to visit this field again in the spring, but his physical condition and the demands nearer home, prevented. In Oct. a visit was made to the northern villages lying out from the Lao-fa Railway station.-occupying 6 days. Just before this Mrs. Smith had spent a few dayswith the women in these villages. With Miss Patterson she spent a few days helping them just after Annual Meeting. These visits were much appreciated by the women and the help received from Mrs. Smith often referred to gratefully.

On this visit by the missionary as many meetings were held with the inquirers as was practicable. but there were no formal admissions of probationers or members.

Several small matters relating to the indemnities and frauds, had to be adjusted. The magistrate was seen as to promises made regarding funerals, only to get more promises, to be fulfilled within fifteen days. As a matter of fact it was in Feb. as mentioned above, and after referring the case to Tung Chow that a settlement was reached.

These villages were again visited in March and 8 days spent in the field. Meetings were held and inquirers met and instructed daily. On Sunday, April 3rd, two services were held at Chien Ying and on the evening ~~of the 4th~~ one at Hu Chia Ying and a number received as probationers ~~and~~ also a good-by number rec'd in- to the church. On Monday, the 4th, arrangements were practically complete for building the church at Hu Chia Ying. On Tuesday the villagers ~~in~~ Ch'en ~~Tsing~~ Tsiang, 10 miles distant from this, its nearest central group of villages in this field, was visited where other applicants were examined and accepted. This village has only been visited once by the missionary since 1900 and owing to the distance has received little assistance from our staff. One or two of their number can read and it was quite a surprise to find how fully they had comprehended the great verities of the gospel. Seven men and 5 women were received to the church here, making a total of 38 received to the church and fourteen on probation in this field. This field presents a very hopeful outlook, and could the class ~~promised~~ planned last fall, have been held, and the work on all sides been prosecuted, a greater ingathering would have been the result.

Our greatest obstacle is found in the opposition of the Catholics. Previous to 1900 they had not a single member within 30 miles of us. Availing themselves of an unsatisfactory man who perverted from our Ch'ien Ying village, they began operations in that village about two years ago. The foreign priest has removed there and opened five schools, male and female, without expense to pupils. This, with the promise of intervention by the priests in other matters in their behalf, is a great temptation to the poor, ~~or~~ and to all.

This is only one of the ways in which the emissaries of Rome use money to induce the needy and unwary to come into their net. More and more is it becoming clear that the greatest obstacle to the progress of our work and the preaching of a pure Christianity is the Roman hierarchy.

Those villages were again visited in March and 8 days spent in the field.Meetings were held and inquirers met and instructed daily. On Sunday, April 3rd, two services were held at Chien Ying and on the evening of that day at Hu Chia Ying and a number received as probationers and in the church.On Monday, the 4th, arrangements were practically complete for building the church at Hu Chia Ying. On Tuesday the villagers in Chien Tsing, 10 miles distant from this, its nearest central group of villages in this field, where other were examined and accepted. This village has only been visited once by the missionary since 1900 and owing to the distance has received little assistance from our staff. One or two of their number can read and it was quite a surprise to find how fully they had comprehended the great verities of the gospel.Seven men and 5 women were received to the church here, making a total of 35 received to the church and fourteen on probation. This field presents a very hopeful outlook, and could the class meetings last fall, have been held, and the work on all sides been prosecuted, a greater ingathering would have been the result.

Our greatest obstacle is found in the opposition of the Catholics. Previous to 1900 they had not a single member within 30 miles of us. Availing themselves of an unsatisfactory man who perverted our Chien Ying village, they began operations in that village about two years ago. The foreign priest has removed there and opened five schools, male and female, without expense to pupils. This, with the promise of intervention by the priests in other matters in their behalf, is a great temptation to the poor, and to all.

This is only one of the ways in which emissaries of Rome use money to induce the needy and unwary to come into their net. More and more is it becoming clear that the greatest obstacle to the progress of our work and the preaching of a pure Christianity is the Roman hierarchy.

21-1604

By its unjust conduct, superstitious practices and remission of sins it encourages vice and fosters iniquity; and the power which the priests possess because of their official rank greatly increases their influence for hindering the gospel.. How unlike the meek and lowly One who was not given to strife!

Recd

No 6

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK FOR TIENTSIN STATION

From April 30th, 1903, to June 30th, 1904.

The above named year is the time that should be reckoned with, but circumstances (which always alter cases and may play havoc with reports) have in this case deprived the writer of all data previous to December, 1903.

The opening of the Autumn term, Sept., 1903, found our force as it was at the close of the year gone before:-Mrs. McCann, Miss Patterson, and Mrs. Stanley.

Family cares, and many of them, have absorbed most of Mrs. Mc Cann's time and drained her strength, almost to the point of exhaustion, so that it has not seemed the course of wisdom to ask anything of her in the prosecution of general work: her loving and helpful sympathy and earnest moral support always give us heart of cheer and make her an interested party in all our plans and work.

After returning from Paitaihê, the symptoms of ill health, which had troubled Miss Patterson for some time, grew so acute that the doctors felt justified in advising her to return to the United States, at the latest in the early spring, and finally, after considering what might be involved, in the uncertainties of the cold winter weather, decided to recommend her immediate departure. This motion was submitted to the C.A.I. and endorsed by them for the Mission. Such sudden and unexpected change of plan did not leave time for anything but the necessary preparation for departure, and it was late in November before Miss Patterson, with many regrets, turned her face toward the home country and we realized that we were left as destitute as we were fifteen years ago. Though cast down, we were not dismayed; for in bidding farewell to our workers we can say, most heartily, "their works do follow them". As the result of their labors we are left in our Girls' Boarding School with two accomplished teachers, who had their early training in our local school here and later graduated from the Bridgman School.

In the city we have two young women (wives) who are quite competent to teach either women or school children. They, too, studied diligently the years they were in school here. Others are helping in ~~other~~ places, of whom we are not ashamed. While dwelling upon our losses we cannot forget that we have been called to pass under the cloud. The coming of Mary Porter McCann was recorded in our last report and we all rejoiced in the new treasure, which seemed, in a large measure, to belong to us all. Day by day she grew into a bright-eyed, sunny-dispositioned, loving and lovable baby, endearing herself to everyone. In an unlooked for hour she fell ill, and after long and weary days and nights fraught with hope and fear the messenger came for her. The summons came with the close of the day and in a passing hour we were left with the earthly body and the sweet spirit went away, to be safely sheltered with the band of children who from this mission have gone before and are only waiting till that day dawn.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away.

SCHOOL WORK.

The Girls' Boarding School has been in Mrs. Stanley's charge since the end of November. Fifteen girls were enrolled at the close of the year but thirteen only returned at the beginning of the term. One girl was taken seriously ill with typhoid-pneumonia, and, before she was considered out of danger, was carried from the hospital by her old grandfather and taken to his home, almost a day's journey by road. Though living now, she is not in a condition to return to school, though she is anxious to do so. This is a fair illustration of what the Chinese are led to do, through the combined influence of ignorance and fear.

Two of the older girls, who were ready for Bridgman School, left at the close of the school term -- Chinese New Year. One was taken away by her mother, hoping thereby to annoy the teachers and still another joined a Methodist school nearer her home, which made it possible for her to go back and forth every day. By these changes our number was reduced to eight, and two new pupils brought it up to ten.

The closing term, by the addition of other new scholars, shows a good increase in our roll and we close school with seventeen pupils. There has been little or no sickness in the school; the teachers and matron have proved efficient and have discharged their duties with great care. It has seemed impossible to insist upon the payment of even the small tuition charged in all cases this year. The parents are mostly poor, country people, dependent upon their small plots of land for food and clothing; for three years there has been famine in the land, and everything had to be purchased with money, as the poor people had nothing to barter with. The year coming will see them in better condition as there is promise of a rare harvest over the whole of the province and beyond and there will be plenty in the land, though most of the margin will go to pay the debts of the "lean" years. "The destruction of the poor is their poverty". The girls have not been able to dress in their usual school style for reasons already given, but they have been encouraged to keep their clothes clean and neatly mended, which, with an occasional homily on the traditional emptiness and vanity of fine feathers and presents of Ivory Soap, has kept them clean and contented. There have been few drones in the hive, while a laudible ambition to get learning for learning's sake is strong in the consciousness of not a few. The younger girls have done quite a lot of creditable sewing during the year and a class of the older girls have conquered the mysteries of stocking knitting. Sung Mei, our graduate teacher, has trained the girls in vocal music and taught them the tonic sol-fa, which we hope they will, in time, master. With our present quarters we can accomodate twenty-five pupils and we hope to bring our number to this limit, which we ought easily to do. At the present time our's is the only Girls' Boarding School in Tientsin.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The work for women has been done in a general way and we hope much good seed has fallen upon good ground. Mrs. Chang has done a good

deal of visiting and reports an open door in many places. Women see her with her books wrapped in a napkin and when they find she has nothing to sell, and is a Christian, they invite her into their homes and listen with much interest to what she has to say. The outbreak of war in Manchuria necessitated the emigration of many missionaries of the Scotch and Irish Presb. Societies, especially the women and children of the families. Most of the refugees came to Tientsin, and those who were free to do so sought work among the various missions. We were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Davidson, of ~~Manchuria~~ Moukden, who taught a class of half a dozen women for two months and gave them a good foundation on which to groung future knowledge and study. Miss Davidson also visited the city and attended the women's meetings. She was much interested in the work and won the confidence of the women by her affectionate manner and ready tact. Dr. and Mrs. Gillespie have attended our Chinese services regularly, and Mrs. Gillespie has charge of an interested class of girls in the Sunday School, while the Dr. took a class of men. We do not know the future or how the way may be opened, for these helpful friends to return to their work in Manchuria, but we do know that we shall miss their kindly ~~services~~ and gratuitous services and sincerely wish we might retain them longer.

We still enter our plea for workers, in the hope that <u>importunity</u> may accomplish what <u>waiting</u> and <u>longing</u> have failed to bring to pass.

During the year two women have been accepted to church fellowship, in Tientsin, and five at Chin Tsuang in the Lao Fa district. Five school girls have united with the church at Tientsin. Four women and two school girls were taken on probation. This is our record. Work has pressed upon us and we have lacked the means of turning "the common dust of opportunity to gold", for the people who throng our ways.

Respectfully submitted for the station,

by U. J. Stanley.

Report, Woman's Work
Tientsin 1903-04
filed dept. 8.

feat of visiting and reports an open door in many places. Women see her with her books wrapped in a napkin and when they find she has nothing to sell, and is a Christian, they invite her into their homes and listen with much interest to what she has to say. The outbreak of war in Manchuria necessitated the emigration of many missionaries of the Scotch and Irish Presb. Societies, especially the women and children of the families. Most of the refugees came to Tientsin, and those who were free to do so sought work among the various missions. We were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Davidson, of ~~MANCHURIA~~ Moukden, who taught a class of half a dozen women for two months and gave them a good foundation on which to ground future knowledge and study. Miss Davidson also visited the city and attended the women's meetings. She was much interested in the work and won the confidence of the women by her affectionate manner and ready tact. Dr. and Mrs. Gillespie have attended our Chinese services regularly, and Mrs. Gillespie has charge of an interested class of girls in the Sunday School, while the Dr. took a class of men. We do not know the future or how the way may be opened, for these helpful friends to return to their work in Manchuria, but we do know that we shall miss their kindly ~~[illegible]~~ and gratuitous services and sincerely wish we might retain them longer.

We still enter our plea for workers, in the hope that <u>importunity</u> may accomplish what <u>waiting</u> and <u>longing</u> have failed to bring to pass.

During the year two women have been accepted to church fellowship, in Tientsin, and five at Chin Tsaung in the Lao Ya district. Five school girls have united with the church at Tientsin. Four women and two school girls were taken on probation. This is our record. Work has pressed upon us and we have lacked the means of turning "the common dust of opportunity to gold", for the people who throng our ways.

Respectfully submitted for the station,

by U.J. Stanley.

Mrs. G. F. M.

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Tientsin Station Report for the year May 1st, 1904-April 30th, 1905.

****

Personnel

During the first half of the Mission year the personel of the station remained as at the close of the previous year. Mr and Mrs Stanley were in charge of the station work: Mr McCann business Ag't and Treas'r, Mrs McCann and their little son Robert, and Mrs McCann's Mother Mrs King. These ladies have rendered such assistance as they could in the general work. On July 1st the birth of a daughter brought joy to the McCann household. May she be as faithful as Ruth of old whose name she bears.

On September 30th, Mr and Mrs C. E. Ewing and their four children, returning from the furlough following a residence of several years in Peking, joined the station as requested at the last An. meeting. This meets a great and long long-felt need of the station, for which we are very thankful. Mr Ewing has given most of his time to the comntry work. Mrs Ewing, assisted by Mrs Peck and Mrs McCann have opened regulsr work for women at the city chapel with good results. A girls' day school has also been started in charge of an elderly widow lady, Mrs Ku who is a woman of some education. She and Mrs Chang, also a widow, have been instructed for more than a year by Mrs Stanley in addition to her school duties. Mrs Chang is now an efficient "Bible woman", and has largely prepared the way for the woman's and school work now doing in the city.

Early in May Mr Stanley was taken ill and with the exception of a few weeks in the autumn was unable to do any work till late in March. Otherwise the health of the station has been good.

GENERAL.

The entire work of the station has been carried on in the regular channels with scarcely any interruption. The preachers and school teachers have all been in their places and little time has been lost by illness. In all departmrnts, and in all our outstations, in spite of some untoward circumstances, there has been development and growth. If we had the men and the money several other places of aggressive opportunity could be opened in most favorable conditions. We have been invited to villages to preach; we have been asked to open schools, in some cases partial support being promised; but we had not the whewewithall to move. It is very noticeable that the Missionary and his work are appreciated as nevre before by the Chinese. Also that there is a high regard for the U.S. as a nation and a people, and an appreciation of their efforts in regard to neutrality. But the estimate in which America is held is being seriously affected by her unjust and cruel exclusion laws; she is losing prestige; her commerce in the largest market in the world, and which has increased rapidly in the last few years, is beginning to feel the effect of this unwise policy, and is sure to suffer a very

great diminution if the policy is not changed. A boycot may be the result Students who wish to go to the United States to study are turning to others cojntries whose doors are being thrown wide open. These will be the future leaders of China, and they will discriminate against us. There is little dou doubt but the influence of the U.S. in China to day would be equal to, if not greater than, that of any other country Japan excepted were her attitude on this question changed. What the effect of this policy on our work will be remains to be seen; but some effect it will have.

We deeply regret not being able to press our preparstion for removal to th the new site this year. Building is not likely to be any cheaper if as cheap next year. Moreover, the delay greatly hinders ouw work. Previous to the Boxer uprising the southern suburb of the city was rapidly extending towards us us. With all the country between us and the city now occupied by foreign con concessions, this population is being crowded out, and all work -hospital inclu cluded- is suffering in consequence. Our new site is at the extreme end of the northern suburb, healthily located in the country on the river bank, between which and the city is one almost unbroken line of shops and houses. This northern side of the city has never been touched by mission effort: we will be in close touch with the people, and in a field all our own as never be before. This restraint in building sets our work back at least two years, with no gain whatever.

SCHOOLS.

The work of the Boys' school has not been interrupted by sickness or other cause during the year. Mr Chen has been assisted by Liu En Kung, a graduate of the T'ungcho Academy, and good work has been done. In the autumn tumn 8 boys were promoted to T'ungcho. At the reopening in September we had m more applications -both for day and boarding pupils- than we had accommodatio tions. It is becoming evident that our schools are more and more an important ant agency in reaching families, opening villages, and in enlarging the evangelizing opportunities and influence of the mission. We desire and plan to enlarge our school plants whenever we are permitted to remove to the new site site. We feel that in this new field, close to the people, and with greatly increased possibilities, our school plants ~~should be very much enlarged. The boyal school at least~~, shomld include both primary and academic departments. We are persuaded that schools are secondary only -if at all- to medical work as an assistant and initiator of direct and personal evengelistic work, and that village schools should be established as rapidly as possible. The school at Chien Ying, with a teacher who gives his evenings to instructing inquirers, has proved a great blessing to the work there. Most of the larger boys in the boarding school have become christians, and a C.E.Soc. has been

benn organized duting the year. Mrs Stanley has had the care of, and taught se several classes in the Girls' scholl, ably assisted by Mrs C'hen, wife of the Boys' school teacher.

Church work

The Domestic Chapel is the centre of our Church work; it is in the same compound with our schools and residences. The regular services ar are preaching every Sunday morning and Sunday school in the afternoon, and a mid-week prayermeeting. Other meetings are held in the schools ~~to~~ which are open to others besides pupils. For the larger part of the year Mr C'hen has been responsible for the greater part of the church services on account of the illness of Mr Stanley. He has proved himself very acceptable as a preacher. The additions to the church in the mission year were 12; on probation 16. Most of these are the result of the work done in the city chapel

CITY CHAPEL.

It would be difficult to estimate the number who who have heard the gospel as dispensed daily in the city chapel. Frequently as many as 60 or morw sit for an hour listening to different ones explaining "the way" or relating their experience. In addition to the missionary and the Helper, several of the christians have rendered such voluntary service as as they were able -notably one who ras formerly a menber of the Greek church church. His experience is interesting, but there is nor room for it here. He expresses a strong desire to become a self-supporting worker as soon as he he can make arrangements to do so. In the late winter it became known that the old chapel keeper and assistant preacher, Mr Chao, had been guilty of dishonesty and opium taking, which made it necessary to dismiss him from service. An ex-student whose health prevented him from completing his course has been been doing good service most of the year. Liu Chia Lin who graduates from the the Seminary this year will probably be placed in charge of the city chapel. He has done good vacation work in the past.

TOURING AND COUNTRY WORK.

In the main the country work has been placed in in charge of Mr Ewing, though he has rendered valuable assistance to the home home work when not away. In the fall Mr Stanley made three short trips -one to Ching Hai and Yang C'heng village with special to rebuilding chapels. The other two were to the Laofa field. On one of these the church at Hu Chia Y Chia Ying, built during the summer with indemnity funds anf voluntary labor, was dedicated. On one of these trips Mr S. exceeded his strength and was laid aside for the winter in consequrnce.

The country work of the station lies in three distinct fields. One of these is reached by the Peking Railway at Laofa station, about 25 miles from Tientsin.

A second field is in the Ching Hai District, about 25 miles south of Tientsin. The third field is in the thick-set village districts of Chiao Hö and Hsien Hsien distant about 100 miles to the south west. These fields have received such attention as the missionaries were able to give, the time thus spent occupying about half of one man's time during the last six months. Like all such fields they require cinstant attention, systematis oversight, and an efficient corps of native helpers. We are not yet satisfied in these rsppects but we see much ground for encouragement. Our most distant field has suffered greatly because of our lack of workers. ~~In the Ching Hai district there are two centres -one in the city, and the other in Yang Cheng village some 8 miles east of the city.~~ For several years we have been unable to locate a native helper there permanently, and the oversight that could be given was exceedingly meager. We hope to be able to station a helper there soon. Two tours were made to this field by Mr Ewing, one in December and one in March. While not a few of the members and especially of the inquirere have fallen away from lack of shepherding, others remain faithful. There are many whose minds are open and who would gladly welcome the truth if they had the opportunity. Some villages are eager for the establishment of christian schools. In one village offered to provide a chapel if we could supply the the preacher. During April two booksellers spent about a month in that section, doing good work. Also helper Chiangwho was visiting his home, was giving some attention to that field. In spite of unavoidable neglect, in spite of distance from our central station, without even a resident preacher, the work in these two districts has a bright outlook. If we can give it the needed attentionwe may expect great results.

There are two centres in the Ching Hai district -one in the city, and ond one in Yangcheng village some 8 miles east of the cityA chapel was built in this village in the autumn where the christians meet daily. At their earnest request by a deputation, a helper was placed there in March who was able to give them some instruction in singing as well as thaching them the way of life. One of the older members on account of evil conduct has been suspended for one year. On the other hand, there has been a large increase in membership, the fruit of years of labor. Several who were baptised in March would have been received in 1899 but for circumstances beyound our control. No suitable opportunity has occurred since. But with such temporary instruction as helpers could give by a temporary residence from time to time, others have been led to seek "the way" earnestly, and it became evident in the spring that a goodly number should receive baptism. Up to that time there had been only 7 church members. Then on the occasion of a visit by Mr Ewing, 22 were received into the church, and 18 on probation. Seven children were also baptised.

In so small a village we cannot keep a helper permanently, but his presence at this important time has been of great benefit.

In the city of Ching Hai we have a good site, one building in use by the Native helper, with a room for the missionary when visiting the field, and material for the erection of a suitable chapel, but there is not sufficient money in sight to warrant building. Hence, with material depreciating from delay and exposure, we are yet in the plight position of the man mentioned in Luke 14:29,30.
14:29-30. Our constituency at Ching Hai is small at present, and chiefly live live in near villages, but others are appluing for baptism, and still others a are enrolled as inquirers. The need of a chapel is very pressing. Almost the entire district is open to us including several large market towns where no other society is working. How earnestly do we long for the men and means by which this field can be cultivated!

In the region between Tientsin and Peking, the conditions are very different from those in any other part of our large field. The farming people are more prosperous, and the membership is more numerous. Lawsuits are more frequent. The Catholis church in this, as in all our fields, is working, and causing many complications. Our work overlaps that of the London Mission, which ma makes a new delimitation of territory desirable. As a result of Boxer indemnities the Station has come into possession of 150 acres of land (in many sma small pieces), all the temples in one village, and one temple each in six other villages, thus forcing us to become landlords. The temples have provided us with several chapels: in some places the conversion is not yet complete. With the newly built chapel in HUchiaying, the present chapel needs of this fi field are well supplied. Two village schools have been reopened -at Huchiaying and Laofa, and the one at Chienying has continued to prosper. In the temple-chapel at Tung Chwang, a young christian has been placed in charge who is able to lead meetings and assist inquirers. He has the use of the temple land as partial support. We hope to make similar arrangements in other places as the field develops. Helper Chiang has been an efficient worker in this field. Another young helper has labored there a part of the time. Many of the church members are well fitted for leadership. One is employed as a Bible colporter with much success, under the superintendence of the missionary. There has been steady growth, a number of additions to the church, and many promising inquirers. One young man who joined the church in Februar ry, partner in a store in Laofa, is especially thoughtful, of an inquiring min mind, and it is hoped that he may become of great service in the church. one such is now teaching the small Laofa school. There is continued healthy gro growth in these "northern villages", but thr many interesting incidents illustrating this and the opportunities, would make too long a story for recital here; a story that affects a score of villages at least.

Added to the church 13; on probation 28. } Baptism 2 children

But there are also many perplexing problems as well. Some of these arise from the ownerdhip of real estate: the collecting of rents; the payment of taxes, and the adjustment of financial questions; and the use of the rent-income. to the satisfaction of all, along economical lines. Some of the problems arise from court cases. . These grow out of three different causes; 1/ the above-mentioned ownership; 2/ persecutions; 3/ quarrels. Frequently the two latter are so combined that it is difficult to tell just where the persecution comes in. The course of Rome gives rise to some of our most difficult problems. External and financial prosperity in this part of out field has brought with it many perplexities.

In addition to the threefold country work thus outlined, there are scores of villages near Tientsin in which no missionary work has ever been done. In a few of these we have church members, but most of them have not yet been touched. Many of these we can more easily reach from our new location when occupied. We long for a greatly enlarged native force, anf for the necessary funds to enter the open doors, and improve the opportunities which God has prepared before our face. So can we "lengthen our cords, strengthen our stakes, and enlarge the place pf our tent", and "the Lord's Name shall be magnified.

For the Station;

C. A. Stanley.

Rec'd July 25, 1905

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

Report of Tientsin Station, May 1, 1905–Apr. 30, 1906.

Personnel

The personnel of the Station has remained unchanged during the year, three men with their wives as missionaries of the Board. Adding to these the name of Mrs. King and a list of six children, our little company numbers thirteen. The health of all these has been a cause for gratitude. Dr. and Mrs. Stanley feel the effects of a burden of work that is often too heavy for their strength; in particular, Mrs. Stanley must be relieved of the constant oversight of the girls' boarding school. The rest of us, aside from temporary ailments or disabilities, have been in good physical condition. Dr. Peck has continued his services as consulting physician. All of us spent at least a part of the summer at the sea shore. Mr. McCann made a trip to the Shantung stations in December. The rest of the McCann family spent April on a boat-trip and visit to Shantung. Different members of the Station have spent a few

Health

Absences from Station

days at Tungcho (in connection with ordination of new pastors), at Peking (for Federation meeting), at Paotingfu (for dedication of new church building), and so forth.

Division of Work

Dr. Stanley

Dr. Stanley has continued in charge of the work in Tientsin, both in the native city and at the foreign settlement, including the boarding school for boys, and has made one extended country trip. Mrs. Stanley has had entire oversight of the girls' school, spending her mornings in teaching, and taking charge of the school-room during illness and absence of Chinese teachers; and in addition, she has done what she could in work for women.

Mr. McCann

Mr. McCann has had his hands full as treasurer and business agent, together with special duties that fall to him on account of his position. Mrs. McCann has done kindergarten work for both Chinese and American children, and considerable work with the women, besides caring for her own household and keeping practically open house for many missionaries and others passing through Tientsin. Mrs. King has rendered efficient

service to the Y. M. C. A., teaching English
Mrs. Ewing in the evening school. Mrs. Ewing has
had charge of an interdenominational
mothers' meeting, done some teaching in
the girls' school, had general oversight
of the work for women and children in
the native city, and made one tour in
the country with her husband, in addition
Mr. Ewing to caring for her four children. Mr. Ewing
has had charge of the country work, made
about a dozen brief trips, and taken some
share in the city work also. The children
who are of school age, two Ewings and
one McCann, have been enrolled in the newly
established Tientsin School.

Life in the Foreign Community

The location of the Station in the midst
of a busy and growing European community
gives certain privileges, musical, literary,
and social, that are denied to our fellow-
workers in other parts of the mission. There
is always the danger that these may inter-
fere with our regular work, or that we shall
overburden ourselves with trying to carry
Officers both. In the Union Church, Mr. McCann has
been serving as deacon and treasurer.
Dr. Stanley is on the board of trustees of the

Church, of the Y. M. C. A., and of the Tientsin Temperance Society. Mr. Ewing is a member of the School Committee. Mrs. Stanley has long been a leader in the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The Stanleys, on account of their residence of more than forty years, have many social duties. The Ewings have been able to get in touch with a number of British soldiers, to whom their home is often thrown open. These are samples of the many opportunities for Christian service in a port like Tientsin.

Daily Prayer Meeting

In the midst of these varied demands on time and energy, and in the face of many problems and perplexities in our missionary work, it has been very helpful to come together for a daily noon prayer meeting. This custom was revived last autumn, and has been continued until the present time. It has never been possible for all to be present at once, and some are almost never on hand, so that we lose the feeling of unity that we highly desire; but those who do meet together appreciate the privilege.

Business

The business side of our work has been in evidence more than usual during the

past year. Mr. McCann has been introducing reforms into the financial affairs of the Mission; and has, as heretofore, acted as business agent for several Missions besides our own. Arrangements have been under consideration for the sale of our present site. The French municipal authorities propose to put a road through the whole length of the compound; and negotiations are already under way. We have torn down one building, and removed the materials to our new location. Other buildings are likely to be treated similarly before long. For the new compound at Hsiku, a general plan has been drawn up and approved by the Building Committee; two houses are already in process of erection; and it is hoped that provision for the boarding schools may be made very soon. For the expenses of this building, there was in hand the balance remaining from the loan by the Board for purchase of land, an amount more than sufficient for the erection of one house; and Dr. Stanley has arranged a private loan

from Mr. J. M. Dickinson that makes it possible for the work to go forward.

Real Estate in "Outlying Villages"

Another business problem that has caused much trouble is that concerned with the ownership and wise disposition of the real estate that came into our hands by way of indemnity for Boxer losses in the Wu Ching and Tung An districts. In that same region, a division of field with the London Mission was decided by votes of both missions last summer, and has been largely carried into effect. This brings to an end the undesirable overlapping of work that has been a source of some confusion and duplication of plants in recent years. The decision involved an exchange of chapels, by which we gain access to one of the most important market towns in the region. Arrangements for a delimitation of all the field worked from Tientsin were undertaken by a conference of missionaries of the several Boards, last October; the proposals then made were to be submitted for confirmation by the Missions concerned; but as for our own work, no

Division of Field with L.M.S.

Delimitation

marked change is suggested—only a closer defining of the limits of our field.

Education

At Tientsin, we have two boarding schools. The school for girls will be reported with Woman's Work. The boys' school has had a very satisfactory year. The autumn term was somewhat delayed in beginning by lack of money; but Dr. Stanley succeeded in raising a special fund, and the school was able to continue its work. It has been under the efficient charge of Mr. Chên, as for many years past. Liu En Jung is ~~also~~ proving himself a capable assistant. The school has followed the curriculum outlined by the Mission; the pupils have done excellent work, and have passed good examinations; and several of them will probably be ready to enter the Academy at Tungcho in the autumn.

Boys' Boarding School

Education in Tientsin

In spite of the rapid increase in the number of schools founded by Chinese officials and others to give modern instruction, there is a large and growing demand for Christian education. We do not attempt to explain this, but merely record the fact. Tientsin is a notable educational center. Schools of

all kinds, general and special, some requiring fees, some free, some paying a bonus to the students, schools of all grades, mostly under official patronage and having military uniforms and drill — many such have been established. And yet, Christian schools are over-crowded and obliged to refuse applicants. This has been the case with our boys' boarding school. With an equipment adequate for sixteen pupils, the boarders alone have been at least that many, and day pupils have been crowded in besides, making a total of twenty-four.

Day-schools to Chien Ying

We have also two day-schools for boys in country villages. One of these, at Chien Ying, has been continued now so long that it is considered permanent. The number of pupils varies, but has averaged about ten. Of these, two or three have been from other villages; but they provided their own food, and we were not responsible for the maintenance of a boarding department. The other day-school, in the village of Hu Chia Ying, only four li from Chien Ying, has been established for a little over a year. Its beginning

At Hu Chia Ying

was something of an experiment, and was attended with some misunderstanding as to support. But the experiment was justified — financially, by a special gift from America, and otherwise, by its encouraging success. The number of scholars has gradually risen, from three or four to eleven; and the teacher, an old man who came more than a hundred miles to teach, and who had only a very superficial acquaintance with Christian truth, has learned to pray and appears to be a hopeful Christian.

Students in Academy and College

In addition to the pupils in these day-schools and in the boarding school, there are ~~eleven~~ thirteen students at Tungcho from the Tientsin Station, two in the College and ~~nine~~ eleven in the Academy. These are doing good work. The two now in College were employed in Christian work during the summer; and others did volunteer service.

Students in Theological Seminary

In the theological class at Peking, we have had three students. One of these has been a mission worker for years; the others joined the Church last year.

We look for good service from them through the summer, and also in the years to come.

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic work of the Station is somewhat hampered, both by other duties falling on the missionaries and by the lack of well qualified Chinese preachers. The whole Church ought to be a working force. Only when the whole body of Christians is stirred to evangelistic fervor can the desired results be accomplished. However, something has been done, both in Tientsin and in the country field.

Tientsin City Chapel

The Tientsin City chapel, centrally located, is opened for street preaching five days each week. The helper in charge is Mr. Liu Chia Lin, a graduate of College and Seminary. He is assisted daily by volunteer speakers, some of them from other Missions. In particular must be mentioned one of our own church members, an unlettered man, who often holds the close attention of a changing congregation for an hour on the stretch. The missionaries themselves help when they can; but this is of necessity without much regularity. Let us here record our growing sense of the privilege of

preaching the gospel to those who know it not.

Touring

In other parts of the field, occasional tours have afforded evangelistic opportunities. Dr. Stanley went once to the most distant section, in Chiao Ho and Hsien Hsien, stopping at Ching Hai on the way. Mr. Ewing has made, during the year, four trips to Ching Hai, seven to the "North villages", and two or three to nearer places; all of these have been brief, the longest for only a week; but they have given that welcome privilege of telling the good news to those who are not Christians. Chinese preachers and book-sellers also have done considerable traveling, visiting villages, preaching at market towns and at temple fairs, etc.

Ching Hai

At Ching Hai Hsien, the street chapel and the book store furnish a good base for evangelistic work; and the agent of the Bible Society visits the large town of Tu Liu, six miles away, on market days. In the "North villages", the chapel

Huang How Tien

at Huang How Tien, facing the busiest part of the main street, is an admirable preaching place.

Mei Chiang

In March, a helper was sent to Mei Chiang, a market town some twenty miles north of Tientsin. There are no Christians there; but

there are ready listeners, and the young helper, attracting a crowd by Christian hymn-tunes played on an accordeon, has already found the place a good one for sowing the seed broadcast. And wherever helpers are stationed, as in these places mentioned, they seize every opportunity to reach out into smaller villages and get in touch with the people.

Church Work

As already suggested, the Church itself is not in an ideal condition. Instead of being an effective force for forward work, it is still in need of much care and constant nurture and patient prayer. We have heard of the great outpouring of the Holy Spirit in connection with the London Mission at Tsang Chow; and we long for a similar blessing in Tientsin. There have, however, been some cheering features in the life of the Church.

Special meetings in Tientsin

In October, there was a series of special meetings, in which all the missions united. These were led by Rev. Messrs Jên of Peking, Mêng of Paotingfu, and Liu of the Methodist Mission in Peking, members of a deputation that had been appointed at last summer's Conference for Christian Workers at Peitaiho,

to visit various places in hope of arousing the Chinese Church to a sense of its unity, its large fellowship, and its opportunity. These special meetings at Tientsin, following immediately after a popular conference under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., produced a noticeable effect. Helper Liu Chia Lin of our City chapel, who had attended the Peitaiho Conference last summer, took a prominent part in these meetings, and has since been looked upon as a leader in Christian work in Tientsin. An unfortunate and hardly definable spirit that pervades the whole Christian community has interfered with the full and normal results that otherwise might have come from these meetings. Only the divine Spirit of holiness and love can give us the blessing that we need.

Church Committee

In our own Church, a forward step has been taken in the election of two deacons and two other members of a Church Committee, to advise with the helper and the missionaries on any matters of importance that may arise. In the City, the Sunday congregations

urch
nditions
City

average about thirty; small but helpful prayer meetings are held after the street preaching on Wednesday afternoons; a prosperous day-school will be reported with Woman's Work; the spiritual condition of the churchmembers is encouraging; occasional inquirers appear, but the advance is slow. At the foreign settlement, where the missionaries live, Mr. Chên, in addition to his school work, takes his share of the preaching; the Sunday congregations often tax the seating capacity of the little chapel; Sunday-school, at three in the afternoon, is led by Mr. Chên; a weekly prayer meeting is held on Friday afternoons; and our constituency is gradually enlarging.

t Settlement

Prospective
nditions
t Hsiku

When we make the move to Hsiku, we shall be obliged to transfer some of this constituency to other Missions, which are still remaining in the old places. But we anticipate that we shall gain much by the move; first, by getting away from the distractions of the foreign settlement; secondly, by coming into new and closer touch with the Chinese people, those in the village at our doors, those in the busy region between Hsiku and the City, and those who live in many villages within easy reach.

tstations

In connection with church work in the out-stations, not much progress can be recorded. This is partly because the missionaries have been unable to devote themselves to touring, partly because of a lack of efficient helpers. Especially is this true of the most distant field, in the Chiao Ho and Hsien Hsien districts. The church members are scattered; and those who are left are in need of careful shepherding. Helper Nieh was sent to this section for some months; but his report indicates that there is little foundation on which to build and that, if we are to hold what we have and win more converts, a man of marked ability must be put into the field at some central point, like the city of Hsien Hsien, and kept there. We want such a man, a man of God. Dr. Stanley's visit to this section, in October, came at a time when the soldiers of the Chinese armies were massing for the autumn maneuvers, which took place not far from there. False and terrifying rumors were rife. The people were anticipating lawlessness and intimidation such as have always heretofore accompanied the march of Chinese soldiers. The presence of the missionary, with his explanations and reassurances, did much to calm the fears, not only of the Christians, but of many others also. And the

iao Ho and sien Hsien

Stanley's visit

conduct of the well-disciplined troops of Yüan Shih Kai more than justified this favorable view. It was impossible, on this trip, to do more than cheer some of the Christians, hold Sunday services, and administer communion. Unless we find some way to inaugurate a continuous work, we shall lose all that we have in that part of the field. At present, our way seems blocked; but we hope for something better.

In the Ching Hai Hsien district, we have two centers, and hope to revive work at a third. In the city itself, the long residence of Mr. Nieh has produced a good impression, and all the people seem friendly. Seven persons have been received into church membership during the year, some from near-by villages; but one family, having become involved in lawsuits, has gone over to the Roman Catholics. During the absence of Mr. Nieh in a more distant part of the field, his place was taken by a younger helper; but he returned at the end of December. The great event of the year has been the completion of new buildings. Indemnity funds were sufficient to put up rooms for helper and missionaries in 1904, and also to provide materials for the chapel, but not sufficient to warrant the work ~~the work~~ of building. Last autumn, however, Dr. Stanley insisted on going ahead, and provided the needed money without an

appeal to the Board. Now we have a convenient and very satisfactory chapel, facing on the main street of the city, and beside it a book-store used by the American Bible Society. This close cooperation is most advantageous to both parties: we furnish the store, rent free; and the book-seller helps in our work. He reports many sales of gospels to school-boys in the city. The new buildings having been completed, dedication service was held on Dec. 29, at which time the district official and many prominent citizens gave visible tokens of their good wishes.

American Bible Society

Dedication

At the village of Yang Cheng Chuang-tzu, some eight miles east of Ching Hai city, we have a neat little chapel and a company of nearly thirty ~~Christians~~ church members, with numerous adherents who often attend meetings. There has been some persecution during the year; and this has sorely tried the patience of the little band of Christians; but conditions are quiet again. The village is so small that we have not felt justified in keeping a helper there, much tho his presence would be valued. It has been possible, however, for the helper in the district city to make occasional visits; and during last summer, the assistant teacher in the Tientsin boarding school spent three months there.

Yang Cheng Chuang-tzu

Six miles west of Ching Hai city is the very

Tu Liu

large market town of Tu Liu, where the London Mission had work prior to 1900. Their work has gone to pieces; by the new delimitation arrangements, Tu Liu will come in our field; and we are locating one of the theological students there for the summer.

"North Villages"

In the southern half of the Wu Ching Hsien district, we have a large company of church members, scattered in numerous villages. This region we call the "North villages". The majority of the Christians live in Hu Chia Ying and Chien Ying. At the latter place, all the temples were turned over to us as indemnity after 1900. One of these is used as our local chapel. During the year, changes have been made, entirely remodeling one of the buildings, so that now we have a very attractive street front and a commodious and cheerful meeting place. The expense for these changes has been met in part by subscriptions by the church members, in part by volunteer work, in part by tearing down ruined temples and selling the temple land, and in part by money received from redemption of indemnity lands. This chapel has been dedicated since the close of our year, on Sunday, May 6.

Chien Ying Temple-Chapel Remodeled

Dedicated

Exchange with L.M.S.

On the division of field with the London Mission, we withdrew from villages where we had about twenty church members, while about twelve of their members fall into ~~their~~ our field. We also retired from the market town of Lofa, first exchanging our temple-chapel at the edge of the town for a shop on the main street, then turning this new property over to the London Mission; while they in turn retired from Huang How Tien, giving up their chapel there to us. Huang How Tien is a large and busy market town; the chapel is convenient and centrally located, but in need of repairs; and the town is a strategic center for us, not merely in evangelistic work, but because it is the natural trading place for most of our church members. When Sunday falls on a market day, the church service is held in this newly acquired chapel; on other Sundays, it alternates between Chien Ying and Hu Chia Ying.

Huang How Tien

Income from Land Rents

The income from rent of indemnity lands gives some financial leeway in these "North villages". But it has great disadvantages. It is a potent enemy of self-support. It demands so much of the thought and attention of the church members that its

Spiritual conditions

distinct tendency is to quench the Spirit. The Church in that region is losing ground spiritually. There have been no accessions during the year. Some have grown cold. Disagreements have arisen between professing Christians, on account of the administration of the property.

Roman Catholic methods

Also, some members have gone over to the Roman Catholics. Wherever that Church makes its presence felt, there is sure to be trouble, both for Protestants and for others. Sometimes converts are bought, either by the use of money or by exertion of influence or by promises of help, such as attracted one of our church members not long since. He could get no wife for his younger brother, because their parents were dead and there would be no mother-in-law for the bride; the Roman Catholic agents promised to find a wife if the Christian would join them; and finally, they are insisting that the whole family follow suit. But the most frequent way of going out into the highways and hedges and compelling people to come in is this: first, they find a man who is indulging in some form of

vice (e.g., gambling); then threaten to make a fuss about it; but offer him a choice of three courses, to save himself further trouble — either join the Church, or let himself be beaten by the "Church managers" (not the foreign priests), or pay a sum of money as demanded. If the victim chooses to join the Church, he adds one to its numbers, but not much to its reputation; if he pays the money, it may be used to buy another member instead — as a nephew of one of our best Christians was bought for ten dollars Mexican (five dollars gold).

Change of Helpers in "North Villages"

There has been a change of helpers in this part of the field. Mr. Chiang, who was formerly here, helped elsewhere during the summer, and in the autumn entered the theological class at Peking. Shih Tien-Hsün, who had been at Tientsin, was transferred to the "North villages", and has had charge of the work during most of the year. But he is not strong; and he feels the burden and the responsibility too heavy for him, and must have a change, for a time at least. The conditions of this field are such that they bring

a nervous strain on any one in charge. What is needed is a revival of spiritual power. The obstacles that stand in the way of this must be removed: it may be necessary to get rid of all our lands in that region before we can expect the blessing.

Outlook

On the whole, the year has brought with it many discouraging experiences. Still, in the midst of these we see not a little bright promise for the future. The outlook has many cheering signs. In the first place, our change of site will bring us into a location most favorable for advance work, and into the midst of conditions such as have been impossible in the foreign settlement. Again, while our force of qualified evangelists is at present too small to meet the urgent necessities of our field, we have in training a fine company of students on whom we may depend for future service. Furthermore, we are already pushing out into new places — the reason for this being largely because the men whom we can send out are fitted for such pioneer work, while not qualified to take charge of the more advanced church affairs in the older centers. Most of all, we look to the wisdom of our

loving Father, trusting that He will guide us in our work, make the way plain before us, and overcome all obstacles. For this, we ask that you join with us in prayer.

For the Tientsin Station,

Charles E. Ewing.

Missionaries		6
Ordained men	2	
Unordained men	1	
Wives	3	
Not under appointment		1
		15
Native Laborers		
Unordained preachers	5	
Teachers	6	
Bible Woman	1	
Others	3	
Church Statistics		
Places of regular meeting		7
Organized Churches		1
Communicants		263
Added by Confession		56
Adherents	about	200
Average attendance	about	150
Sabbath Schools		2
" " membership,	about	60
Educational Statistics		
Boarding Schools		2
Pupils in Boys' Boarding School		22
" " Girls' " "		21
Other schools		3
Pupils, boys		15
" girls		8
Total under instruction*		46
Native contributions	(gold)	$25.00

having stated, testing that he will provide and in our service, make the survey herein before and overcome all obstacles. For this, we ask that you join with us in prayer.

For the Dimentia Station

Charles E. Young.

Statistics of Tientsin Station
for the year ending Dec. 31, 1905.

Number of Outstations		3
Population of field		2,000,000
Tientsin City and suburbs	800,000	
Our country field	1,200,000	
Missionaries		6
Ordained men	2	
Unordained men	1	
Wives	3	
Not under appointment		1
Native Laborers		15
Unordained preachers	5	
Teachers	6	
Bible Woman	1	
Others	3	
Church Statistics		
Places of regular meeting		7
Organized Churches		1
Communicants		263
Added by Confession		56
Adherents		about 200
Average attendance		about 150
Sabbath Schools		2
" " membership,		about 60
Educational Statistics		
Boarding Schools		2
Pupils in Boys' Boarding School		22
" " Girls' "		21
Other schools		3
Pupils, boys		15
" girls		8
Total under instruction*		16
Native Contributions	(gold)	$25.00

statistics

3 men
3 women
have joined the Church

students at Tungchow and Peking

Statistics of Trinity Station

for the year ending Dec. 31, 1905.

Number of Stations		3
Population of field		2,000,000
Trinity City and suburbs	800,000	
Our country field	1,200,000	
Missionaries		6
Ordained men	2	
Unordained men	1	
Wives	3	
Not under appointment		1
Native helpers		15
Unordained preachers	5	
Teachers	6	
Bible Women	1	
Others	3	
Church Statistics		
Places of regular meeting		7
Organized Churches		1
Communicants		263
Added in Conference		56
Adherents		about 300
Average attendance		about 150
Sabbath School		2
" membership about		60
Educational Statistics		
Boarding School		(2)
Pupils in Boys' Boarding School		22
" " Girls' " "		21
Other schools		(3)
Pupils, boys		15
" girls		8
Total under instruction*		44
Native contributions (gold)		$25.00

Statistics

Trinity Station

Annual Report for 1905

F.M.

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

Report of Tientsin Woman's Work for the year May 1, 1905 – Apr. 30, 1906.

The woman's work of the Tientsin station for 1905–'06 has been carried on in most of its branches in spite of adverse conditions and through many trying circumstances.

In the first place we have not realized the hope of a year ago for Miss Noble has not arrived. She has been appointed, but no definite date has been heard for her coming to the field. We echo the words of the wise man who said, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, but when the desire cometh, it is a tree of life," and we trust that in the near future our desire may be fulfilled.

The hardest problem to solve has been to find a teacher for the girls' boarding school. Owing to illness three different ones have been in charge, Peking coming to our aid in the last

extremity and lending one of their teachers. Still the brunt of the work has fallen upon Mrs. Stanley, and there were several weeks when she was obliged to conduct the school room studies, and at the same time hear most of the classes. She has had to give the entire morning to teaching, and some of the time has had one or two classes in the afternoon besides. Every one will agree that Mrs. Stanley should not have to carry such a burden, but without even one able-bodied Chinese helper the strain has seemed inevitable.

The regular work of the Bible woman, Mrs. Chang, has been interrupted by three events,- an accident, a country trip, and a special training course of two months in Peking. In July she fell from a table when reaching to shut a high window, and was unable to walk for two months. The doctor thinks she received no serious

injury, but she has not been as strong as before, and rheumatism affects the strained muscles.

Through the kindness of Miss Payne, who took charge of the four little Ewings for a week in October, Mrs. Ewing was able to make a country trip with her husband, accompanied by Mrs. Chang. The region visited was to the north of Tientsin, a few miles from the railroad station of Saofa. Calls were made in seven villages, the nights being spent in three different centers. Those who have lived for months at a time amid such scenes can well imagine the great joy and inspiration that this week gave to the missionary, but they know better still what it meant to the little groups of Christian women who had received no such visits for more than two years. "We have wanted you to come for so long." "We want to study." "Can't Mrs. Chang stay and teach us?" "Do teach us to sing." "Don't go away, stay with us all the week."

"We don't know how to pray. When will you come again?" Such were the entreaties of the Christian women. How glad too the heathen women were to listen. It was very noticeable that few asked personal questions, but instead inquired about the gospel, because, as one said, it made her heart "huo ling" (alive) If a station class could have been held fifteen or more women would gladly have come, but we must leave with only an expression of sympathy, for even Mrs. Chang could not be spared from her home any longer at that time.

When Miss Russell opened the Bible Woman's Training School at Peking in December, we sent two women to the class. Mrs. Chang attended for nearly two months, and Mrs. Su remained nearly four months. The latter had never been used in church work, but it seemed as though she might become

a capable worker after proper training. Both women did faithful work and appreciated the great privilege of continuous study. During the year the more recent church adherents have studied with the Bible woman, several completing the catechism and other simple books. Two more advanced have studied with a foreigner, one completing the four gospels and another reading from Acts through Galatians. These two in turn have taught beginners.

The women in the city have held a prayer meeting on Thursday of each week, taking turns with a foreigner in leading, and occasionally one of the Chinese from the settlement has gone up to assist. The settlement prayer meeting on Wednesday has been in charge of Mrs. Peck. Besides being a regular attendant, she has played the organ and arranged for leaders. The study of the Lord's Prayer under her guidance proved very helpful, and

as week by week a new clause was considered, the women spoke of the thoughtless way in which they had repeated the familiar phrases, and were thankful for the deeper meaning which the careful study had brought to them. The meeting of the women after the Sunday morning service has been conducted by Mrs. McCann, and the attendance has been much larger than last year. Mrs. McCann has also superintended the primary Sunday School, taking one of the classes and teaching many hymns to all the little ones. Mrs. Ewing's class was given over to one of the younger Chinese women, thus relieving her for Sunday School work in the native city. Not all of the day school pupils have attended the Sunday School, but those who have been present have followed the Bible stories with interest, and the outside women have gained more from the simple talks to the children than if

the lesson had been addressed to them.

A beginning in kindergarten work has been made by Mrs. McCann. She gathered four little ones who live in the compound and held an hour's session each day for several months.

The girls' day school in the native city numbered twelve the first part of the year, of whom seven were boys. After the summer holidays seven new girls were added, two dropped out, and five of the boys were transferred to the London Mission boys school, thus leaving the original number. Mrs. Gammon took charge of the school in the Autumn and introduced several new studies, - Chinese literature, modern reading and arithmetic. Several of the new girls come from well-to-do families and are glad to buy their books, slates etc. - The Bible woman is kindly received into the homes of the scholars, but although the mothers have made many promises to come to the chapel, there are several

who have not yet found a convenient season.

At Christmas time the city and settlement churches united in a treat for the women and children. The exercises began at half-past eleven. The program included several kindergarten songs by the youngest pupils, recitations and Bible readings by others, and a part song by the four oldest scholars. After the service the tables were set and seventy-three sat down to a bountiful feast. Following this presents were distributed from the Christmas tree, - a handkerchief, a cake of soap and an orange for each scholar, and a bright colored ball with a little candy for the younger children, the church members having contributed towards the children's gifts. Before scattering, the scholars stood for their pictures, a copy of which is inclosed.

The first week in October the Chinese deputation from the Pei Tai Ho conference

visited Tientsin, and the union meetings were very helpful. One thing which directly affected the woman's work was a request from one of these gatherings that a union mother's meeting be instituted, and if possible some kindergarten work started, and Mrs. Ewing was asked to take charge of this. At a representative meeting of Chinese and foreign lady workers from all the missions in Tientsin the following steps were taken. Voted,
1st That a union mother's meeting be held the last Thursday in each Chinese month.
2nd That these meetings be held in rotation at the different city chapels.
3rd That a collection be taken to defray the expense of printing programs, furnishing tea etc.
4th That the children be invited and a separate meeting arranged for them. A secretary and a treasurer were also elected. As a result six meetings have been held with an average attendance of about thirty women and fifteen children. The largest gathering was fifty women and twenty

children, besides babes in arms. Both foreigners and Chinese have led, but a canvass of church members has revealed the sad fact that in all the missions there are only four Chinese women who are capable of leading such meetings. The bright spot for us in such a condition is that those four all belong to our church. This is not self-conceit, for the leaders in the other churches say the same thing. They either have no one who is able or else one or two who could, will not lead any meeting. There is one conspicuous exception in the person of Mrs. Kuo, a Chinese Christian lady who speaks perfect English, and who has been of great help in these gatherings. She moved to Tientsin about a year ago and is engaged as one of the English teachers in the Viceroy's girls' School. She has not identified herself with any one of the churches, but attends all and often brings

REPORT OF THE TIENTSIN GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL

For the YEAR ending April 30th,1906.

The work of this school has gone on throughout the year with no ous interruptions beyond the usual accidents and incidents of Chinese ool life. There has been no serious illness among the pupils in the school ing the session. In the winter frosted feet tried the patience and endur- e of quite a number and as the warm weather came on, a few were attacked h"that tired feeling" which interfered with their progress in their dies; but a corrective external treatment brought them back to normal con- ions,and saved them from becoming fatal cases. One of the older girls had give up studying on acco nt of chronic eye trouble, and several others have quired more attention than they actually got for various eye defects. r greatest misfortune had been the serious illness of our head teacher, Mrs. 'en. The opening of the school year found her in so debilitated a condition to need constant medical attendance, and complete rest. Of course she could t take her usual place in the school, or assume any responsibility, though e did take two or three recitations, the pupils going to her room for their ssons. In this strait Mrs. Wang, for many years the faithful and efficient acher in the P'ang Chuang girls' school, moved to Tientsin. We at once turn- to her for help, and, after some persuasion, she cons nted to take up the chool work for part of each day, thus making it possible for us to go on with e school as usual. Before two months had passed, her husband's mother was aken ill and for weeks required constant care both day and night. Of course his put an end to her school work, much to our regret, and it was in vain we ought for some one to take her place. Mrs. Ewing took two recitations during he autumn term. Mts. Ch'en gained in health and strength and insisted on tak- ng her place in the school room for the afternoon session. By this help nd with the assistance of one of the older girls, we came to the end of the erm without a breakdown. During Chinese New Year holidays Mrs. Ewing made a visit to Peking and succeeded in making arrangements for a teacher to come to s, for the spring term. Miss Russell, kindly sympathizing with us in our reat need, helped us in securing the services of Mrs. Ching, who had assisted

REPORT OF THE TIENTSIN GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL

For the YEAR ending April 30th,1906.

The work of this school has gone on throughout the year with no
ous interruptions beyond the usual accidents and incidents of Chinese
l life. There has been no serious illness among the pupils in the school
g the session. In the winter frosted feet tried the patience and endur-
of quite a number and as the warm weather came on a few were attacked
"that tired feeling" which interfered with their progress in their
ies; but a corrective external treatment brought them back to normal con-
ons, and saved them from becoming fatal cases. One of the older girls had
ive up studying on account of chronic eye trouble and several others have
ired more attention than they actually got for various eye defects.
greatest misfortune had been the serious illness of our head teacher Mrs.
n. The opening of the school year found her in so debilitated a condition
o need constant medical attendance and complete rest. Of course she could
take her usual place in the school or assume any responsibility, though
did take two or three recitations, the pupils going to her room for their
sons. In this effort Mrs.Wang, for many years the faithful and efficient
ner in the P'ang Chuang girls' school, moved to Tientsin. We at once turn-
to her for help and, after some persuasion, she consented to take up the
ool work for part of each day, thus making it possible for us to go on with
school as usual. Before two months had passed her husband's mother was
en ill and for weeks required constant care both day and night. Of course
is put an end to her school work, much to our regret, and it was in vain we
ght for some one to take her place. Mrs.Ewing took two recitations during
autumn term. Mrs.Cu'en gained in health and strength and insisted on tak-
her place in the school room for the afternoon session. By this help
with the assistance of one of the older girls we came to the end of the
m without a breakdown. During Chinese New Year holidays Mrs.Ewing made a
it to Peking and succeeded in making arrangements for a teacher to come to
for the spring term. Miss Russell, kindly sympathizing with Mrs.Wang in her
at need, helped us in securing the services of Mrs.Ching, who had assisted

n the Bible Training School and other Christian work and stood well with hose with whom she had been associated. She has done good and faithful work ot only in the school but in the wormans' meetings and Sunday school. We hope as willing and cheerful a helper may be raised up to meet the need f the coming year.

ATTENDANCE:- There have been 31 pupils enrolled during the year, with an av-rage attendance of 25, and we have had to decline other applicants for the ant of rroper accomodation. We had two girls from Shantung, two from Canton, ne from Shanghai and the remaineder natives of Chihli province.

The school has been in Mrs. Stanley's charge. Mrs. Ch'en, Mrs. Ching and Mrs. Ewing assisting. Mrs. McCann has had charge of the musical training f the girls as time from her other duties would permit.

This is but a brief sketch of the year's work, unqualified and una-orned. We rejoice that our opportunities have far exceeded our ability to them embrace, supplying us with ample encouragement for renewed and persistent ffort along all lines.

Faithfully submitted for the Station,

U.J. Stanley.

Some of her scholars the girls of the children, held in another room at the same time as the mothers meeting, have been very satisfactory. Mrs. McCann has also had the two drama along the line of female gestures and two young Chinese women have been her assistants. The mothers have united to see the children's exercises and have had their own meeting to see what the line of work should be. Most of the women have been enthusiastic about the union plan, and it is hoped that another year we may derive even more mutual benefit.

the Bible Training School and other Christian work and stood well with
ose with whom she had been associated. She has done good and faithful work
t only in the school but in the women's meetings and Sunday school.
hope as willing and cheerful a helper may be raised up to meet the need
the coming year.

TTENDANCE:- There have been 31 pupils enrolled during the year, with an av-
ge attendance of 25, and we have had to decline other applicants for the
ck of proper accomodation. We had two girls from Shantung, two from Canton,
e from Shanghai and the remainder native of Chihli province.

The school has been in Mrs. Stanley's charge. Mrs. Ch'en, Mrs. Ching &
Mrs. Ewing assisting. Mrs. McCann has had charge of the musical training
the girls as time from her other duties would permit.

This is but a brief sketch of the year's work, unqualified and una-
rned. We rejoice that our opportunities have far exceeded our ability to
rvice, supplying us with ample encouragement for renewed and persistent
ort along all lines.

Faithfully submitted for the Station,

U.J.Stanley.

some of her scholars. The meeting for children, held in another room at the same time as the mothers' meeting, has been very satisfactory. Mrs. McCann has arranged the programs along the line of kindergarten methods, and two young Chinese women have been her assistants. The mothers have wanted to see the children's exercises, and have hurried from their own meeting to see what the little folks were doing. Most of the women have been enthusiastic about the union plan, and it is hoped that another year we may derive even more mutual benefit.

Trientein – 1905–1906

Mme Ewing

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

REPORT OF THE TIRNTSIN STATION, OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD? FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, MAY 1st, 1906 to March 31st, 1907.

****

PERSONEL. The personel of the station has remained the same as last year, with the exception that a daughter, Margeret, was born to Mr and Mrs McCann, Oct. 1st. The members of the station are, Mr and Mrs Stanley, Mr and Mrs Ewing and four children, and Mr and Mrs McCann and three children.

The HEALTH of the members has in the main been good, excepting slight ailments among the children. Bronchitis prevented Mr Stanley from doing much chapel work during the winter; otherwise about full station work has been done.

Boys' SCHOOL.

Mr C'hen and Mr Liu, his assistant, have rendered good service in the Boy's school. The health of the boys has been good, and their behavior and application, have left little to be desired. At the fall opening, we had more apppli-cations than enough to fill the vacancies made by those who went to Tung Cho. In order to open the school about on time, we had to rent a place in the village for two months till our plant was transferred and rebuilt at Hsi Ku; with the result that our work became known to an extent: and we could open one or two day schools and have them filled at once, probably, had we the men and the means. The local official, Hsü lao Ye, attended a part of the mid-winter examination, and was highly pleased with the fine showing of the boys, remarking emphatically, that the best of the city Government school Pupils comld not pass such an examination. We consider it important that our plant be enlarged so as to add the Academy grade, and prepare boys for college. Our work and opportunity demands it.

CHURCH WORK.

For a few Sundays while the Domestic Chapel was being re-erected at Hsi Ku, services were held in Mr Stanley's house, and after he moved, in the court rented for the Boys' school. This somewhat interrupted the continuity of the work, and our removal five miles away necessarily takes us beyond the reach of some of our members. One man has been transferred to the London Mission -his wife is an inquirer. Probably others will be transferred to a nearer church sooner or later, though none of them desire it now. There were added to the church during 1906, sixteen by baptism, four of whom were school boys. Two children were baptised. On account of some delimitation adjustments, twelve members were transferred to the London Mission from one of the northern villages.

CITY CHAPEL.

Mr Liu Chia Lin, assisted by some of the church members, has opened the chapel daily -except on Saturdays-with an average attendance of twenty or more -frequently with a house half or two thirds full. He has conducted most of the Sunday, and mid-week prayer meeting, services. On account of building and removing during the summer, and a cough in the winter, Mr Stanley was compelled to give much less attention to this branch of work than usual.

There have been a number of inquirers in connection with the chapel work, and could it have received more attention from the Missionary, doubtless greater results in inquirers and added members would have been seen. There is much of encouragement in the willingness of the people to listen to the message.

The store of the American Bible Society in our building, and adjoining the chapel, makes the two branches of the great work of disseminating the truth, mutually helpful. It is our hope to organize a campaign for visiting the shops of the city in the near future if we can muster a sufficient force, and try and place "portions" in most of them.

GENERAL.

In the main, Mr Stanley has had charge of the home and city work, and Mr Ewing of the country field. The work in the several departments has been carried forward as usual. The time of the Missionaries was chiefly occupied during t the summer and fall in building and removing to the new station at Hsi Ku. We were able to begin operations early in April, but on account of the low stage of the water in the streams, and possibly other reasons, there was difficulty in getting lime and brick as needed, which caused a stoppage of work for a time, and delayed our moving. Mr Ewing was able to move in the latter part of September. Curiosity brought them many visitors, especially on Sunday when the house was practically thrown open to them in order to try and impart some Gospel teaching. The numbers diminished very much, especially of men, when we had a fixed place of meeting, but a few men and boys are usually present, and the attendance of the women is decidedly on the increase. Mr Stanley was able to move in Octber-November. Again the church services were held in Mr Stanley's house for two Sundays. On the 2d of December, the rebuilt chapel was reopened for service. A few came in to the m morning service, and the afternoon Sunday school, after which ~~we had~~ about forty came in to hear the preaching. Gradually the number is increasing, and they are learning to sit quietly and listen.

In addition to the two houses for the two families, the domestic chapel, and t the old plant of the boys' school were transferred from the old site and rebuilt largely of old material. Three other buildings were similarly erected, which will be used for women's work, and a girls' day school, in a separate enclosure, but adjoining the girls' boarding school when built. A building of three rooms was ~~er~~ erected for the teacher of the boys' school; also a small building for the family of one servant in each of the mission families. Our entire compound of some 15 acres was inclosed with a wire fence.

We hope this year to build a church; a suitable building for the boys' school -which we have never had-, and add a few more dormitory rooms so as to double our accommodations, and include the Academy department in our plant; -provided funds present, and prospective for maintenance, permit: also, if possible, to erect the plant for the girls' school. We had hoped to do this this spring, but the sudden

and most unwise action of the W.B.M.I. in withdrawing its interest in this plant without a word of consultation, or warning to us, or inquiring into the situation, upset all our plans for the school, put us in a hole, and has blocked the work for months. We only learned of this action on the arrival of Dr Barton when we were getting plans into shape. Had the W.B.M.I. arranged this matter with the W.B.M., or with the parent Board, so as in no way to interfere with the work here, an immense gain in many ways womld have been the result. As it is, old pupils, who were making good progress, will be lost, while the opportunity of getting new pupils and so extending our influence is delayed, just when we were feeling greatly encouraged by the immediate prospects. What all this means for our work, no one not on the ground and taking in the situation; one who has faced differing conditions, and realized from experience the importance of seizing the opportunity at the supreme moment, can adequately comprehend what it means to have ones' hands tied, and all resources placed beyond reach at such an instant. The importance of the situation is emphasized by the fact that our Bible woman has already found a welcome reception in over 30 families, and pupils are applying.

We have not yet reached the men so successfully, partly because Mr Stanley has not been atle to get out among them, and get acquainted to any extent, and partly because we had no Helper we comld use for this work. One of the theological students will probagly be retained here this summer for this work. A few men, and a number of lads have come to the Sunday services and the Friday prayer meeting, and frequently remained to an after meeting. All this is encouraging; and it may be added, that we are on good terms with the local officials and the village Elders, from the former of whom we have received one or two unsolicited favors.

After a four months residence, we are more than pleased with the new site, than which, no better can be found any where about Tientsin. It is healthily located on the bank of the Peihô at the extreme limit of the northern suburb; is only a little, if any, farther away from the city chapel than is the old site; and is connected with the city by a fairly good macadamised road. This entire distance of two and a half or three miles is lined with shops, behind which, reached by narrow alleys, are hundreds of homes and thousands of people. It is a thronged and busy thoroughfare, known of old as "the Peking road". This entire northern side and suburb of the city is a field hitherto unworked. Several small "Preaching Halls" m might well be opened in this populous section. Boys' day schools could be opened in these same Halls with happy results. Our opportunities are incomparably better in almost every respect than ever before.

NEEDS of the STATION.

An immediate and very pressing need, is two single ladies; one for the girls' school, and one for women's work. There are openings all about us, not to mention the loud call from the out-stations which ought to be answered

These departments have never been adequately filled, and now with our new opportunities, many fold greater than ever before, it is imperative that a serious effort be made by our patrons, to comprehend the situation and meet the demand.

Another pressing need is a resident physician. Our site is over five miles from the nearest availatle medical service. In addition to the needs of our foreign staff, there are our two boarding schools of twenty pupils each -which we desire to double-, and the native staff of workers who ought to receive some attention. More than all this, there is to the south west of us, all the great northern Suburb, comprising fully one half the population of a city estimated to contain, with its Suburban population quite a million souls, and numerous villages, within less than a half day's walk from us, thus increasing the number of inhabitants by thousands, and ~~thus~~ also affording such an opportunity for medico-evangelistic work as is not excelled -if equaled- at any other station. And let it not be forgotten, that this is a new field; none of the missions has ever been able to enter it; that nothing has ever been done for the vast multitude. Appeals have already come to us for medical advice and assistance, and we are finding favor, and getting the confidence of those resident nearest to us. These, and our opportunities for opening day schools and small Preaching Halls where medicines could be dispensed, and so greatly extending the influence of the Gospel message, should be evailed of as soon as possible. It will be a shame for our home constituency to allow these crises of timely effort to pass unheeded. "Strike while the iron is hot", should be the motto, remembering that "the King's business requires haste": for we know not when times, and persons, and chances may change; but with a vantage ground made good now, in this our day of favor, we can meet the changes with hope and courage -possibly, indeed, have a Christian and friendly constituency that will be loyal to the truth and resist the effect of changes, or even in a measure shape the changes that may come.

TOURING and the COUNTRY WORK.

During the first half of the mission year, touring was almost entirely prevented by the constant oversight of the building operations at Hsi Ku. But during the last six months, Mr Ewing spent about a hundred days in the country. There have been eight single-day visits to near-by towns, and ten longer trips. The "North Villages" were visited seven times; Ching Hai and Yang C'heng village four times; and the Chiao Ho and Hsien Hsien field twice. The conditions in these "north villages" have improved during the year. The Roman Catholics, who had been carrying things with a high hand, went too far; apparently the priests realized this; their most active Chinese manager, a former Protestant, is no longer their agent; and their affairs seem to have reached a more sane and quieter condition. This makes our work pleasant, and will eventually, without doubt, prove to be for the benefit of all concerned. Our indemnity lands have given less trouble than formerly, chiefly because much of the land has been

redeemed by various villages. The new chapel at Chien Ying completed last summer has proved very satisfactory, is a delightful meeting place for the christians, and has several times been used in the evening for evangelistic meetings, when the men of the village crowded in and listened with much interest. Especially was this true on Christmas day, when the members from the near villages came together for a feast, followed by religious exercises appropriate to the occasion, and a public meeting in the evening. Most of the members live within a radius of two or three miles; and on Sundays, over 60 often meet for the service. This rotates between the three villages, Hu Chia Ying, Chien Ying, and Hwang Hwo T'ien, always falling when the market day to the latter coincides with Sunday. The chapel service is sometimes preceded by preaching to the market-day crowds. The street chapel is well and favorably known in all this region, but many hasitate to be known as frequenting the place. The preacher for the "North Villages" resides at the rear of the chapel. The chapel keeper is an elderly man of good character, with a large circle of acquaintances and friends. This center is more and more proving a success. The boys' school at Hu Chia Ying was discontinued in the autumn. The school at Chien Ying continues to be a success, though with never more than twelve pupils; but they are among the best that enter the school at Tientsin. In March, Mr Wang, who has taught faithfully for several years, was transferred to the evangelistic work at Pei T'sang, a village about five miles north of Hsi Ku. A station class was held at Chien Ying, where we have the largest membership, from Feb. 22d to March 10th. No remarkatle results can be reported; but the quiet, helpful influence of the three meetings held daily, was felt by most of the local christians; and one young man was so interested and faithful, that we will keep him in view as a possible assistant in the future. On the Sunday when the class-work closed, one man and five women were received on probation; five men and one woman were received to the church; and thirteen children were baptised.

Mr Nieh, the Helper stationed at Ching Hai Hsien, is a man of nearly 60, of good character and honesty of purpose. He has labored there for several years, and is well known and respected. His attainments are limited, but he is a devoted student of the Word, and direct in his application of the truth -too direct to be acceptable to some. We think it will be best to transfer him to another field soon. The book store of the American Bible Soc. in one of our rooms adjoining the chapel, is still in charge of Mr Feng, an earnest man. He and Mr Nieh have been mutually assistant in the chapel and on market days and in visiting other market towns and villages to preach and sell books. Mr Feng has been quite successful in disposing of books, but he finds that the higher price now placed on the Scriptures, has decreased the sales very much.

At Yang Ch'eng village, eight miles east of Ching Hai city, the faithful company of christians still hold together in spite of discouraging conditions and the wiles of Rome. It is too small a place to locate a preacher permanently, and the

christians have to depend on one another, with an occasional visit ~~fr~~of the Helper from the city. In the summer, a student is sent to them, but it is at a time when they are very busy in the fields during the day. There are about 30 members in full communion, but others, including many children, attend the meetings in the chapel; and all, men, women, boys and girls, take part in prayer and sing with a will. The poverty of this section is quite in contrast with conditions in the north villages. Two christian families, and others not christians, lost their farm animals in the autumn ~~spring~~ at the hands of midnight burglars. This has been very hard on people already so poor, and no satiafaction has yet been given by the Magistrate. Last summer the christians bought a house adjoining the chapel to add to the premises already held, expecting the missionaries to furnish the money. But we c considered our property quite sufficient for the requirements, present and prospective, and declined to buy. They then appealed to christians in other places, a and eventually secured the needed funds.

The condition of our south western field in Chiao Ho and Hsien Hsien districts is still far from satisfactory. The losses consequent on Boxer troubles; the defection of a few members to the Catholics; and the scattering caused by inundat tions, poor crops, and lack of adequate shepherding, with other causes possibly, have depleted the membership. In addition to all these things, we have no chapel in a central location, and have been unable for several years to locate a helper permanently in this field. But we are glad to feel assured that, in the face of all these conditions, there are faithful christians in several villages; and a number of inquirers and probationers who might soon be received into the church if they could be more carefully instructed. The non-christians listen attentively to the Gospel, and seem more favorably disposed than in some other parts of our field. While not indulging in any sure predictions, we are definitely hoping that a ~~pre~~ preacher may be sent very soon to the city of Hsien Hsien, and that within a few months we may have a good chapel there. A similar hope, but less definite, is entertained with reference to a market town within close reach of christians who are too far away from Hsien Hsien for the helper who may be stationed there, to visit them frequently. Then we look forward to the renewal of the prosperity of former days, and even more.

Last summer Mr Liu, who had studied for a year in the Theological Seminary in Peking, was located for two or three months at Pei T'sang, a market town five ~~mil~~ miles north of Hsi Ku. Two chruch members reside there who are connected with the English Methodist chutch in Tientsin; but according to the new delimitations, Pei T'sang is in our field. After some trouble, we succeeded in renting a small room for the student helper. In this place, meetings were held; there was also preaching on the street on market days. A list of eleven inquirers has been given Mr Ewing. Mr Liu did not prove satisfactory, and for many months the place has received only occasional visits from Chinese helpers and Mr Ewing. Meanwhile, the the request for a permanent preacher has been frequent, and we only wait for a

Further sheets missing x

Bulkeley Station 1906-7

christians have to depend on one another, with an occasional visit from the Hai-
per from the city. In the summer, a student is sent to them, it is at a time when
they are very busy in the fields during the day. There are about 30 members in full
communion, but others, including many children, attend the meetings in the chapel;
and all, men, women, boys and girls, take part in prayer and sing with a will. The
poverty of this section is quite in contrast with conditions in the north villa-
ges. Two christian families, and others not christians, lost their farm animals
in the autumn at hands of midnight burglars. This has been very hard on people
already so poor, and no satisfaction has yet been given by the Magistrate.
Last summer the christians bought a house adjoining the chapel to add to the
premises already held, expecting the missionaries to furnish the money. But we c
considered our property quite sufficient for the requirements, present and pros-
pective, and declined to buy. They then appealed to christians in other places, a
and eventually secured the needed funds.

The condition of our south western field in Chiao Ho and Haien Haien districts
is still far from satisfactory. The losses consequent on Boxer troubles; the de-
fection of a few members to the Catholics; and the scattering caused by inundat
tions, poor crops, and lack of adequate shepherding, with other causes possibly,
have depleted the membership. In addition to all these things, we have no chapel
in a central location, and have been unable for several years to locate a helper
permanently in this field. But we are glad to feel assured that, in the face of
all these conditions, there are faithful christians in several villages; and a num
ber of inquirers and probationers who might soon be received into the church if
they could be more carefully instructed. The non-christians listen attentively
to the Gospel, and seem more favorably disposed than in some other parts of our field.
While not indulging in any sure predictions, we are definitely hoping that a
preacher may be sent very soon to the city of Haien Haien, and that within a few
months we have a good chapel there. A similar hope, but less definite, is enter-
tained with reference to a market town within close reach of christians who are
too far away from Haien Haien for the helper who may be stationed there, to vis-
it them frequently. Then we look forward to the renewal of the prosperity of
former days, and even more.

Last summer Mr Liu, who had studied for a year in the Theological Seminary in
Peking, was located for two or three months at Pei T'sang, a market town five mil
miles north of Hai Ku. Two church members reside there who are connected with
the English Methodist church in Tientsin; but according to the new delimitations,
Pei T'sang is in our field. After some trouble, we succeeded in renting a small
room for the student helper. In place, meetings were held; there was also preach-
ing on the street on market days. A list of eleven inquirers has been given Mr
Ewing. Mr Liu did not prove satisfactory, and for many months the place has rec-
eived only occasional visits from Chinese helpers and Mr Ewing. Meanwhile, the
the request for a permanent preacher has been frequent, and we only wait for a

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

North China Mission, Tientsin Station
Report of Woman's Work', 1906-1907

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

There is an old saying, "While there is life, there is hope" In respect to the woman's work of the Tientsin Station, we might say, "While there is hope, there is life." Although the Board at home responded to our request a year ago and appointed Miss Noble, she is not yet on the field. Although a ladies' committee of the Mission definitely promised us a worker from somewhere if no one should arrive by the autumn of 1906, that promise has not been fulfilled. Possibly this is the fault of Tientsin. Not seeing just how such a rash promise was to be kept, she has been too meek to push the matter. The move to thenew site has taken us too far away to receive assistance from Mrs. Peck or from Mrs. McCann. And yet, in spite of lessened resources, in the face of increased opportunities, we live in hope.

On account of the necessity of tearing down the old buildings, the girl's boarding school was closed in May. The pupils said good-bye to the old scenes, looking forward to the reopening of school in September at the new site. But alas for fond hopes! These were not to be realized. Dormitories were erected, with the expectation that some of the rooms would be thrown together to form a temporary school-room until a two-story building should be put up. But when the time came, this plan was found unsatisfactory. As the school had been planned with reference to a future ladies' house, it was some distance from the two family residences, and not secluded enough for boarders; and the room designed for a school-room was only about half the needed size. Some slight changes might have made them usable for one term, if there had not been other difficulties. One of these was the lack of a teacher. Mrs. Ch'en, the able and efficient instructor, was ill with chronic lung trouble; Mrs. Yuan was needed in the City school; Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Ching, who helped us out last year, were not available; and Miss Chang the Bridgman School girl for whom we were waiting, had still five months before completing her course. No plan seemed satisfactory; but we might have settled on Miss Chang as teacher if the last straw had not come in the form of a letter from Miss Noble saying that she was obliged to delay starting for China for a few more months. In the changed conditions of the new compound, neither of the ladies felt able to undertake the constant oversight of the school; and the fact had to be faced that we could not have the girls back. This was indeed a bitter disappointment to the ladies of the Station; but how much more it meant to the scholars, who have thus lost a whole year! We fear there will be some who will think they cannot start again after this long delay.

With the Spring and its new life, our hopes rose again, and we began plans for a two-story building and more dormitories, leaving the buildings first erected for day-school and women's classes. They are well adapted for such purposes, and would prove a protection to the boarders onthe side of the court away from the ladies' house. We also hoped for permission to replace that dwelling very soon. But in the midst of our plans came the astounding word from the W. B. M. I. that they would no longer support any work in Tientsin, and furthermore they wished to be refunded for all money put into buildings in our Station. We could not believe our senses. "What, we said, "turn us out doors in this summary manner? there must be some mistake!" But we were assured that the word was final. Our happening to be without a roof over our heads when the word came was our misfortune.

If the Woman's Boards at home do not wish to unite in the support of work at any one place, why can they not come to some peaceable agreement among themselves, instead of thrusting bomb-shells into the ranks of their own army at the front?

The day-school in the City has had a very prosperous year. Owing to extreme heat, the Spring term was closed the second week in June. In the Autumn, several new pupils entered, increasing the number to seventeen. Only half of these have a Christian parent; but all attend the Sunday services. One little boy of ten years lets his light shine at home. He freely runs errands for the neighbors, and they trust him to bring the right change. When some one from another court asked these same neighbors why they put money into the child's hands, the reply was,"Oh! he is a Jesus Church boy; he does not cheat."

One dear little girl of five years came with her older sister all winter. She kept very quiet, although too small to study much. Just before New Year's, we were shocked to learn that her mother was trying to sell the child to a theater manager, which i in China means a life of shame. There were five girls in the family, no boys, and the mother a widow; so the question of support was a serious problem. But no one wanted to buy, because the girl was too plain looking. Our teacher and the Bible woman talked with the mother, we helped them with a little grain over the holidays, and the child is in school now enrolled as a regular pupil; so we hope she may be saved.

Last year, all but two girls had bound feet; now, only two. There is a growing public opinion against this custom, and it is expected that girls who attend school shall not bind their feet. Our young teacher has also removed her bandages, although the feet have not been entirely expanded. These were bound very small and the authority of older women in the family forbade loosing.

But at last she decided for herself that she would no longer be prevented from taking this step; and, her husband being willing, the bandages were removed, and she walks on the bottom of her feet instead of stumping along on her heels. Another young woman, who is very sensitive as to the fashion, has also unbound her feet in the same way.

The Bible woman has called at the homes of most of the scholars, and one of the mothers has become very much interested and is learning to read the Bible. Several others are regular attendants on Sundays, and there is only one case in which the mother has never been to a Christian service.

Following the custom of the government schools, we had a metal badge cast in blue and gilt with the name and place of the school. The scholars wore them first on Christmas day. Now they need not fear being seen on the street; for every one will know they are students and not irresponsible girls running loose.

This year the Christmas entertainment was all planned by the Chinese. With the proceeds of a special contribution, they purchased gifts for the children and materials for a winter garment for a forlorn beggar, the necessary sewing being done by a few of the Church women. Although the weather was inclement, thirty women and thirty-three children assembled in the City chapel and partook of a bountiful Christmas feast. Mrs. Grimes, a new arrival in Tientsin, who has been attending our services in the City since October and teaching in the Sunday-school, delighted the children with some candy and frosted cakes made for them by her own hands. The feast was followed by a religious service, when the children's songs and recitations showed careful training by their teachers. But the faithfulness of the instructors was most clearly apparent on examination day just before Chinese New Year's. This was the first examination of the school since it was opened, two years ago. The scholars were all under twelve and were not used to reciting before strangers. Their work during the first part of the term had been poor; but by posting a weekly record of marks interest was aroused in gaining perfect lessons, and every one reviewed thoroughly. On the appointed day, two Chinese and two foreign visitors listened for over three hours while fifteen little people recited chapter after chapter from the Bible, glibly rattled off the Chinese classics which meant little more than so much Greek to them, read and explained the stories in their new pictorial readers, and performed arithmetical problems. Every one, including the teachers, was pleasantly surprised with the good results of the tests. The improvement in the children's manners has also been noticeable, especially the quietness with which they sit through the Church services. Only five of the scholars come from well-to-do families, but all except one have paid for their own books, even the expensive read-

ers, and half of the pupils have paid for their badges at twenty cents (Mexican) each.

The work of the Bible woman, Mrs. Chang, has been much interrupted by ill health. Sometimes she has not been able to make calls for weeks at a time. After Christmas she was better for a while; but her strength is not equal to the strain of continued talking. At every home where she visited, the neighbors all listened eagerly to her words, and the men also asked for Christian books, and some asked for explanations of what they had read. It is a great grief to her that she cannot go out more and scatter the gospel seed broadcast. Most of the women are timid about coming to the chapel, and they must be reached in their own homes. Our earnest plea is for a lady missionary who can do some of this visiting and especially train up the Chinese workers.

Mrs. Hu is in training and helped Mrs. Chang the first half of the year, besides keeping up her own Bible study. During the winter she has attended the Bible Woman's Training School in Peking, where she has won the hearts of all by her faithfulness as a student and her quiet Christian character.

In the Spring, our City preacher brought his wife from the country. His parents came also, and were with him for several weeks, the mother remaining all winter. These parents have always been prejudiced against Christianity, and the mother's coming to Tientsin was evidently meant as a guard to the young wife, who had been in the family a number of years, and who must not on any account become a Christian. The two were on all our hearts as special subjects of prayer, and we are thankful to see several signs of relenting. The mother has changed from coldness to cordiality towards the other Christians in the court. At first she would speak to no one and would not even stay on the place on Sundays; then she simply remained in her room; after several months, she attende d one of the women's prayer-meetings and even knelt during prayer. She has never entered the chapel, but after a year she has allowed her daughter-in-law to begin reading the Bible. The young wife herself has been very pleasant from the first, and attends the religious services, but has not shown much interest in learning to read. But we pray on in hope, thankful that so many advances have been made.

The Union Mothers' League in the City, including the women from all the Missions, has continued with increasing interest and profit. At the annual meeting, all the officers were changed, bringing in several new workers. A program was made out for the year, with subjects and leaders, a foreigner and a Chinese alternating, and several hundred copies were printed, with money collected at the monthly meetings. Separate meetings are also planned for the children who come with their mothers; and it is a pleasure to be present, either as a speaker or as a listener, without the constant interruption of the little voices and to know that the mothers can give their undivided attention to the subject.

The Union Mothers' League in the City, including the women from all the Missions, has continued with increasing interest and profit. At the annual meeting, all the officers were changed, bringing in several new workers. A program was made out for the year, with subjects and leaders, f a foreigner and a Chinese alternating; and several hundred copies were printed with money collected at the monthly meetings. Separate meetings are also planned for the children who come with their mothers; and it is a pleasure to be present, either as speaker or as listener, withe out the constant interruption of the little voices and to know that the mothers can give their undivided attention to the subject.

The removal of the Tientsin Station to Hsiku is at last an accomplished fact. The history of the last seven months proves the wisdom of the move. We are now in the midst of a thickly sett tled residence region. The Peiho forms one boundary of our land, and a railroad terminus is on the opposite bank. Our neighbors show more the freedom and cordiality of country people than the conservatism of city residents. We are no further from our City chapel than before; and we are able to reach the European Settlem ment and our foreign friends in an hour's time.

The Ewing family moved to their new home at the end of September. As the chapel had not then been rebuilt, Sunday services were held in their house, the first floor being arranged so that all the rooms could be thrown together and thus accommodate large gatherings. On the Sabbath morning of Sept. 30, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing took a walk through the main streets of the two nearest villages speaking to every one in sight, stating that they had come to live among them, that they would be pleased to receeive callers, that this was Sunday, and that every one was welcome to the Christian services. During that day several men, four women, and twelve children accepted the invitations. We did not need to go out again. The word spread that Chinese were allowed inside our grounds. The ~~next~~ next Sunday brought twenty women, then forty, then sixty; and on the last Sunday in October we received 107 women, besides men and children-- and the latter were always equal in numbers to the women, and generally a few more. It was a coming and going crowd, the first ones arriving about twelve and the last leaving about five. Mrs. Ewing and her serving-woman Mrs. Li took turns in talking. On the last Sunday of October, the children, after hearing a Bible story and learning a text, were all sent away at four o'clock, and a company of twenty-five women listened to the gospel for another hour.

Through the week a few neighbors came, and Mrs. Ewing was able to return some of these calls; but the teaching of her own four children and other household cares took most of her time and strength. The first need was for a Bible woman; and as there was no one available who had received training along this line, it was decided to try a new worker in the person of Mrs. Li, the same one

just mentioned. She is a widow without children, and has been a Christian eight years. Most of this time she has kept steadily at Christian reading, a little each day, when her duties in the missionary family permitted. She has always shown a quiet spirit, neat and apt in her work, and her trials during the Boxer outbreak gave her a deep revelation of God's lovingkindness. She felt her inability for Church work, but was very glad to do all she could. The first arrangement was that she should give half her time to Bible woman's work and still help Mrs. Ewing in the home three days of the week; but with the opening of the new Mission year she will give all her time to the Church work. It has been very gratifying to see how eager she has been to tell the gospel story and how happy she has been because the neighbors' homes were open to her and to her message. During November the weather turned suddenly cold, and the attendance fell so that the next six weeks averaged only 25 a Sunday. Following this came preparations for the Chinese New Year, and the outsiders were too busy to stop for Sunday. But Mrs. Li kept up her home visitations and called on forty-one families, where over three hundred women listened attentively to her message. Before February, one woman had become a regular attendant on Sunday, her husband had asked for Christian books to examine, and as a result they both decided to be Christians. They appear to be earnest and steady in character, and at one of the women's services this woman led in prayer with no teaching except that gained by listening to others. She is the firstfruits of our first winter in Hsiku. May God bless her and her husband, and add many more to the number of those who are being saved.

During the winter there many inquiries as to when we were going to open a girls' school. As Spring came on, we seriously considered the matter; and, though a boarding department was out of the question, we decided to try a day-school with two of the former boarders for teachers. Now if ever seemed the time to move another step toward self-support; so a small fee was asked, slightly more than would cover the cost of books etc. Several scholars were promised; but measles broke out and spread, so that the opening was delayed; and the report of this school will have to be continued in our next issue.

The Chinese always take a vacation in their first month, and the women are ready for any excitement after the fifteenth. In order to get them into the habit of coming to us again, and as a help in correcting some of the ugly rumors concerning us, we issued invitations to a short course of four lectures to be held in the chapel, which had been rebuilt and occupied since December. The subjects were The Way to Happiness, The Way to Help China, Anti-footbinding, and Education of Women. Thirty-two women, besides the usual following of children, attended the first lectureand listened unusually well. The number increased to over sixty at the third gathering; but a heavy dust-storm

prevented a large number on the last day, although the chapel was half full and they all remained to the Church prayer-meeting listening to Bible truth for another hour. The lectures were given by both Chinese and foreign ladies. Often the speaker had to stop, being interrupted by emphatic assents--"Yes, yes!" "That's so." "Those are true words." A good many said they were not going to bind their girls' feet, and they wanted them to go to school. Four weeks later, one woman brought a girl to church and proudly displayed her feet in her new large shoes and stockings, and said that now she was ready to go to school.

The Sunday attendance has increased again since the Chinese New Year. The women can not come in time for the morning service; so it is necessary to receive them later and try to keep them over to the S.S. time at three o'clock. Many of the men are riksha coolies and do not get home until about midnight, and then the family sleeps until ten in the morning. Quite a number, however, have come before their breakfast in order not to miss the service in the chapel; and one group of a dozen women and children walked in from a village about two miles away. They had never heard of Christianity; but they wanted to know what this new thing was that their neighboring villagers were discussing. On the other hand, the women who lived in the court nearest us held off for five months. When at last they ventured to enter the chapel, they said they had been afraid to come before because they had been told we would beatthem with a great club.

This then is a brief sketch of the first six months at Hsiku, showing the opportunities at our doors and how we have tried to meet them.

We are thankful for the larger number of Chinese workers than last year; but they need much training and oversight to make their work effective. The inquirers must be organized into classes, and individual study promoted. Homes must be visited, week-day meetings conducted, and Sunday be the hardest work-day of all.

More needy still are the large country fields, where the women have been without instruction for four years. At the "North villages" the women are hungry for a Bible woman or a missionary lady who can go into their homes. In March, one woman was baptized and five were received on probation. There are many more anxious to be taught; but how shall they learn without a teacher? The new wife of one of the men is a high-school graduate, and we might have a school for little girls if only there were some lady missionary to go there even once a month and see to its management. In CHing Hai there are a few women Church members who attend the services; but there is no one to help them. The helper's wife is not a member herself. At Yang Ch'eng Chuang-tzu there are a dozen women and many children who are always at Church and who sing and pray in a sur-

prising manner. There should be a station class for these women. In the Chiao Ho and Hsien Hsien districts, there are a few women who remain faithful Christians, though many have fallen away from the Church for lack of shepherding. Nothing is being done for women in this section, and the helper located there is without a wife. We ought to have a girls' school opened in Hsien Hsien, where new premises have just been bought with plenty of room for all departments of work. In the face of such crying needs, do you wonder that our hearts ache? It is not simply that these hungry souls are kept waiting for the bread of life; but no foundations are being laid for the future. The children are growing up without instruction, because the mothers know not how to teach them. The mothers are groping in the dark, because they have no Bible woman who is capable of helping them. And there are no Bible women ready to help, because there has been no lady missionary to visit the fields, pick out the most efficient women, and train them for such service.

For the Tientsin Station,
Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs.) Bessie G. Ewing.

Brunson
Movement

1906-1909

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

TIENTSIN STATION REPORT

April 1,1907---April 30,1908.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

Missionaries: Rev.C.A.Stanley,D.D.,Mrs.U.J.Stanley(1862);
Rev.Charles E.Ewing,Mrs.B.G.Ewing(1894);
Mr.J.H.McCann,Mrs.N.K.McCann(1901,on furlough)
Miss Mabel A.ELLIS(W.B.M.I.,1907).

The new day in China has already dawned.There were those who affected to doubt that it was near;but the march of events has disproved all such pessimism.There are those still who point with concern to the "one step forward and two steps back";but they are looking at the twisted reflection of affairs,not at the affairs themselves.This is true,at any rate,so far as Tientsin is representative.There is no city in the empire where changes have been more rapid and complete than here.There is no city that has responded more promptly to the spirit of the times.There is no city where progress has been more healthy,more genuine,more thorogoing.

There was a time--long,long ago--when Tientsin was a place of little importance--hardly more than a large market-town with military camps near by.Times have greatly changed;but the world has been slow to realize that Tientsin is anything more than the gateway and port of Peking.The Chinese have grasped the new situation more readily than foreigners,even those resident in China.It is time that the Missions,our Mission in particular,be aroused to some conception of the strategic importance ~~import~~ of this great and growing metropolis.

The importance of Tientsin is dependent largely on natural causes. Six rivers flow from the north,west,and south,their streams uniting within the limits of the enlarged city and then passing on to the sea with volume sufficient to afford a channel for coasting vessels of all kinds and for the smaller ocean-going steamers.Five of the six rivers are navigable for river boats--three for nearly a hundred miles,two for a still greater distance.This water traffic makes Tientsin a natural receiving and distributing center,and forms the original basis for its commercial importance.The construction of the railway to Peking and Manchuria,while it left Tientsin a way-station between the two,has increased rather than diminished its importance;for here is the port of entry and the shipping center for the enlarged traffic that has been growing up.The new railway to the south,to Chinanfu and Chingkiang,with connection there for Shanghai,is to have its northern terminal at Tientsin within a few minutes' walk of our own Mission premises.The same will be true of the railway to Paotingfu,already projected.At the present time,there is a lull in the activity of most of the foreign firms in Tientsin, with bankruptcy threatening;but this is only temporary;and furthermore,if foreign capital fails,Chinese capital will step in.For the increased commerce has made this a great emporium for Chinese business of all kinds.

The political importance of Tientsin followed soon after the recognition by the Chinese of its commercial importance. Consuls of various nations had been stationed here; it became necessary to appoint a special official to conduct intercourse with them, the Customs Taotai. Then, in the days of Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of the province transferred his official residence from Paotingfu to Tientsin. The fame and ability of that statesman and of his worthy successor, Yüan Shih K'ai, have established this port as a city that is more important politically than any other city in the north except Peking.

Under the fostering care of these two great Viceroys, and now of Yang Shih Hsiang, who keeps in close touch with Yüan Shih K'ai and carries out his policies, Tientsin has become a great educational center. Beginning with the administrative work of Dr. C. D. Tenney, who established the provincial university and mapped out a public-school system, there has grown up in Tientsin a vast network of schools and colleges, some supported by officials, others by private funds but with official recognition. A complete catalog of these institutions is unnecessary; but some idea of their variety may be of value: they include primary, intermediate, and high schools; police, telegraph, and industrial institutes; colleges of technology, international law, and medicine; schools where special attention is given to the study of European languages; normal training schools; kindergartens; and day and boarding schools for girls. Without reckoning Mission schools, there are nine thousand men and boys and one thousand girls and young women now under modern instruction, besides unnumbered thousands still studying in the old Confucian schools; and even there geography and simple arithmetical work are creeping in. The Board of Education is a live body, has under its care a large compound containing laboratories, exhibition and lecture halls, etc.

Similar manifestations of the progressive spirit are to be seen in various other public institutions. There are popular lecture halls which are really popular; free reading-rooms supplied with newspapers, periodicals, and books to be read on the premises; public hospitals and dispensaries; opium refuges, where applicants have to await their turns to be admitted. There is a home for widows; an infant asylum, with a Christian woman physician as medical and sanitary overseer; and other eleëmosynary institutions. There is a model industrial prison, on the lines of the best similar work at home. All of these are entirely Chinese; some have been established for many years.

The importance of Tientsin is further emphasized by its great and ever increasing population, gathered from all parts of China and from almost every corner of the earth. This population is variously estimated from 700,000 to 1,200,000, and is probably about a million, double what it was when missionary work began.

The thirteen months under review have witnessed some important changes in Tientsin that are of great concern for the whole empire. In the reorganization of the government at Peking, there was needed a man of

caliber and experience, a man who could adopt new methods without degrading the ideals of the past, a man of devoted patriotism and large ideas, a man of proved efficiency as an administrator: all of these requirements pointed definitely to Viceroy Yüan; accordingly he was summoned to Peking. His successor is Yang Shih Hsiang: it is generally understood that the former Viceroy is still in practical control of provincial policies.

The other notable ~~has~~ development has been the inauguration of local self-government for Tientsin. This is the first attempt of the kind in China, is one of the schemes of Yüan Shih K'ai, and was evidently worked out with the utmost care and discretion before being put into effect. Of course the franchise is quite limited, and the powers of the elected assembly are more deliberative than executive; but this is avowedly only a beginning, with promise of further extension. It has commended itself to thinking people, has taken its place as one of the forces making for the welfare of the city, and has been approved by the Imperial government as a model for other cities.

It is evident that much has been done by the Chinese for the improvement of Tientsin, but not on a religious basis. The Christian forces at work are in two distinct sections, those among foreign residents and those for the benefit of the Chinese. There is a considerable work by the Church of Rome, which is deserving of study, but need not be described here.

Among the foreign residents of Tientsin, there are three Protestant churches. All Saints Church is maintained as a mission of the Church of England, with a resident rector. Union Church is an older organization, is attended by the missionaries, and is supported by voluntary contributions from the congregation, which includes many Christians of the business circle: the pastor is an English Congregationalist; Dr. Stanley of our Mission is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, holding legal title to the church building and the parsonage. The third church is Japanese, and has a faithful pastor and an ~~an~~ earnest company of Christians.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, of which Mrs. Stanley was President for many years until she moved away from the foreign Settlement, has been largely helpful in providing for the poor and unfortunate, often befriending men or women who are stranded in Tientsin far from home and native land.

As a force making for righteousness, the China Times is worthy of mention, and especially its managing editor, Mr. John Cowen. Since he was converted and joined Union Church, he has been a militant Christian, using his daily paper to combat vice wherever it showed itself, and has been largely instrumental in closing vile resorts, throwing light on corrupt practices, and even stirring up some sentiment against gambling.

The Tientsin Temperance Society, while not nominally a Christian institution, is largely controlled by missionaries. For many years, it carried on a most valuable work for sailors, and now conducts a

similar work for soldiers of the British and Confinental garrisons. During the past year, it has also erected a fine building to serve as a club-house for men (and women) who care to have, at moderate expense, a resort free from drinking and gambling. Dr. Stanley was for many years President of the Society, and is now Chairman of the Board of Trustees, besides having served during the past year on the Building Committee; Mr. Ewing is President for the current year.

The Tientsin Missionary Association includes missionaries and others interested in missionary topics. During th past season, it has been making a careful study of its own immediate field, Tientsin; and the papers presented were of such value that they are likely to be published in book form. Mr. Ewing has been President for the past year.

Christian work for Chinese is conducted by four denominational Missions, three Bible Societies, the Y.M.C.A., and independent workers; and there is a business agency of the China Inland Mission. All of the Missions have evangelistic agents, with almost daily preaching at six centers. The Y.M.C.A. has got in close touch with the leaders of the new life of Tientsin; and its missionaries live in the heart of the city. All the other Missions, with the exception of our own, retain property at the Settlement for missionary residence and work. (The French Municipality, where these Missions and our own business agency are located, has enlarged its franchise, and we now have two votes at municipal elections.) Independent medical work is carried on in the Chinese city by Dr. and Mrs. G.P. Smith, formerly of the London Mission. There is a celebrated hospital for men at the London Mission, and one for women at the American M.E. Mission. Dr. Mrs. King of the London Mission has a medical work for women, which is under official patronage. Along educational lines, the Missions have six day-schools and one boarding-school for girls, four day-schools and three boarding-schools for boys, night-schools, a college, and a theological training-school for young men. One of the churches in connection with the American M.E. Mission is entirely self-supporting and financially strong; other churches are only partially self-supporting.

A most interesting recent development has been the organization of a union independent society. It hopes to become a Church in the course of time. At present, it is a religious society, corresponding in a general way with parish societies at home. A somewhat similar idea was in the mind of one of our leading church-members more than fifteen years ago; he interested others, and a small fund was collected, which has been in Dr. Stanley's hands and which he is now turning over to the new society. The inspiration for the present movement came from a former London Mission helper, who was for some years before his death the physician in charge at the industrial prison. Dying, he left as a charge to his Christian friends the inauguration of a work that should be independent of foreign control and of foreign schisms,

while still in sympathy with the Missions.This dying charge made a deep impression on several Chinese leaders,and also on Dr.G.P. Smith.With his counsel and advice,the movement was started;when it was well going,it was left to the Chinese entirely.This society has sought to secure the coöperation of all Tientsin Christians,without reference to their existing church affiliations.Its President is an ordained Presbyterian minister,formerly at Peking,but now for fourteen years supporting himself in Tientsin.The connectional Missions, English and American Methodist,have not seen fit to approve an independent organization;and few if any of their church-members are in it.Leading Christians in connection with the London Mission and our own are hearty supporters of the new movement;both Dr.Stanley and Mr. Ewing have given it their sympathy and have expressed their readiness to transfer all of our city membership when the new church is actually recognized.Conditions indicate that this new church is likely to be Congregational in character and in origin,but without the denominational name.

Mission work began in Tientsin in 1860.After all these years,the results are pitifully ~~few~~ small.Missionaries all over China,visitors from abroad,and the people of Tientsin all realize this,~~soci~~ most deplore the unfavorable conditions and the hardness of the field;some criticise the workers.Have we not failed to realize that,at a strategic center like this,each Mission should throw in its very best workers, foreign and Chinese?It is perhaps held as an axiom that Missions cannot succeed in Tientsin;they can,if we compel success.And if we do not,~~xxxxxx~~ so much the worse for all concerned:for failure in a port city is advertised to all the world.The staff of all the Missions in Tientsin needs reinforcement.Our own is a sample of all:with one man devoting his energies to the country field,there is left for school,evangelistic,and all other effort in Tientsin only one man, one who has already given so many years of service that he can not and ought not to carry any heavy burden now.For six preaching centers in city and country,we have only one thorolv-prepared Chinese preacher. With the burden of Tientsin on our hearts and the realization that no other Mission is moving the city as it ought to be moved,is it any wonder that we magnify our opportunity and press the appeal for reinforcement?

In the autumn of 1907,Miss Mabel A.Ellis came out under the W.B. M.I.In accordance with the definite vote of the Mission,the first new woman was to be located at Tientsin;and we have had Miss Ellis with us for a half-year.Now the W.B.M.I.objects,claiming the right to station her elsewhere.We rejoiced at her coming;we have been daily helped and cheered by her presence;if she must be snatched away from us,the need of our Station will be more crying than ever, and must be supplied by some one qualified to take up the work at once.Miss Ellis has been studying faithfully,helping in music and calisthenics in the girls' school,and serving as nurse during Mrs. Stanley's illness.If she can not remain with us,what is our loss will be a richgain for some other station.

In April 1907, Mr. and Mrs. McCann left for their furlough, accompanied by their three children and by Mrs. King, Mrs. McCann's mother. They spent nearly a year in the north of Ireland, Mr. McCann's boyhood home, and have now gone to America. We are hoping for their return in September. They will still live in the French Concession, as the work of the business agency must be conducted there. During their absence, the agency has been taken by Mr. A. C. Grimes of the Oriental Mercantile Company, he and his family occupying the Treasurer's house. Mr. Grimes is a man of beautiful character and of exceptional fitness for such work as this. We wish that we might not lose him entirely; but he is planning to remove to Chifu.

Our health report for the year is very bad. The unusual heat of the summer proved debilitating for most of us. Mr. Ewing had slight fever twice. Mrs. Ewing had a longer run of fever and indigestion, which left her with depleted vitality. She was only gradually recovering her strength when, on Dec. 3, she was confined with premature stillbirth. While she made a good recovery, the regaining of normal strength has been very slow and is still far from complete. Dr. Stanley has been in better condition than at any time for several years, but still has to exercise great care, especially in the winter. Mrs. Stanley had less than her usual vigor, even during the first half of the year; in the autumn and early winter, she had severe colds; and finally, from the first week in January, she was seriously ill. For many weeks, her vitality was low, and heart action very irregular. Her disease is quite unusual, and was at first somewhat obscure. It is hyperthyroidism, which is akin to exophthalmic goiter, but without its two distinctive characteristics, exophthalmia and enlargement of the thyroid gland. At first, it resembled pneumonia, and pleuritic symptoms continued for some time; but the most serious consequence has been the effect on the action of the heart. She has been gaining steadily for a long time now, but very slowly, and will not be able to leave her own home for several weeks yet.

Dr. Peck is our attending physician. He lives five miles from us; but as we have established telephone connection during the year, he can be readily consulted.

~~Dr. and Mrs. Stanley~~

We are glad to report that the children of the Station, the four Ewings, have been very well. As the year closed, they were having chicken-pox. The two girls are boarders in the Tientsin School, five miles from home. The boys study with their mother.

Dr. and Mrs. Stanley spent most of the summer at home and at work, but finally went to the shore for three weeks. In the early autumn, they went by boat to Shantung, visiting their son at Pangchuang, where Dr. Stanley took part in the ordination of Mr. Wang. This trip was of the greatest interest, because the Pangchuang work was begun by Dr. Stanley forty-one years ago and is now in charge of his son. It was ten years since Dr. Stanley had visited that field, the occasion then being the ordination of the first two pastors; and Mrs. Stanley had

not been there for about twenty years. It was a great delight to meet once more the few remaining older Christians and to see how all, old and young, had taken the son of the pioneer into their hearts. This visit was pleasant but tiring, quite nullifying any benefits of the boat-trip.

Mr. Ewing went to Shanghai as delegate to the Centenary Conference, being away from home from April 17 to May 14.

The division of labor has continued as during the two years preceding. Dr. Stanley has oversight of evangelistic and church work in Tientsin city and at Hsiku; he has had charge of building done during the year and, in the absence of Mr. McCann, has been obliged to attend to some exacting details of Mission business; the boarding-school at Hsiku is under his care; and the bulk of the Sunday preaching at the home chapel also falls to him. Mr. Ewing helps as he can in the city, at Hsiku, and at the Settlement; but it has been necessary for him to devote his energies mainly to the country field. His touring included three trips to Hsien Hsien, three to Ching Hai, six to the "North Villages", and thirteen half-day visits to Pei Tsang; it covered 1525 miles and required 94 days; adding absence at Shanghai, at Mission meeting, and on other missionary business, he was away from home 157 days during the thirteen months.

In the review of this period, there are certain outstanding features deserving special mention. In the first place, it has been a period notable for the visitors who have come. At the very beginning, we were privileged in welcoming the official Deputation of the Board, Drs. Moore and Barton: their presence was of great value, and will continue to be so, in that we became familiar with each other's conditions and problems. Then came Drs. Creegan and Hitchcock: they could give less than a day to Tientsin; but they saw much, and they brought good cheer. The "Laymen's Movement" has brought us other visitors, most of them on the fly, but a promise of better days ahead. The last comers were Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, representing the young life of the Board and of the home churches: they are keen observers; their visit was delightful at the time, and is sure to be profitable in the future.

Another of the notable features of the year was the organization of a Self-support Society in the "North Villages": this was effected in the autumn, was managed with great discretion, and already appears to be relieving a strained situation. The collection of rents from indemnity lands, which has caused much friction and criticism in the past, is turned over to this society, which agrees to raise further needed funds and carry on the entire work in its region without expense to the Board. Detailed precautions have been adopted to guard against the dangers that come with the handling of money; and the arrangement promises to be entirely successful. It is suggestive to note that, as with the independent movement in Tientsin, the society actually formed bears a close resemblance to the parish society of New England.

Another encouraging development has been the organization of the Tientsin Congregational Association, which resulted from an invitation sent to preachers and deacons to meet the missionaries about the first of December. The Association is to discuss and advise on all matters of concern to the church. It meets only once a year, but has two standing committees empowered to act in the interim. One committee is to advise concerning school affairs, examine the schools, etc. The other is a visitation committee, which is to keep in touch with the outstations and consult with the missionaries as to the interests of the work, the location of helpers, and all similar matters. These committees have been active and have given advice in some cases where otherwise the missionary must have acted on his own responsibility: if they have offered some unwelcome suggestions, it has been with a sincere desire that our work shall not languish, but prosper.

Building on the new premises at Hsiku has continued. In the summer of 1907, under Dr. Stanley's oversight, a two-story building was put up for the boys' boarding-school. It contains school-room, two class-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, and closets, is very satisfactory, and gives the school such a plant as it has never had before. This year, there is being erected what promises to be a highly satisfactory church building: Dr. Stanley is the builder, but has been greatly relieved by the expert assistance of Prof. Myron H. Peck of Tientsin University, who drew the plans and let the contract.

In the outstations, chapel property has been secured at two places. In June, a small place was purchased at Pei Ts'ang, with accommodations for chapel and for residence of the helper. In January, premises were bought and occupied at Hsien Hsien, with ample provision for the future, except that the meeting-room will need to be enlarged as the congregation increases.

Hsien Hsien is at the southwestern end of our country field, and so far from Tientsin that it should be thoroly equipped and have an ordained pastor in charge, with oversight of at least three other outstations within the limits of the county. For lack of careful shepherding, many of the former church-members have been lost. Not a few recent converts have been won, as an offset to this; but for these we must thank the Pangchuang hospital, where they went for treatment and heard the Good News. Last summer, two of our young men who had been studying at Tungcho were given a list of the hospital inquirers and converts resident in the Hsien Hsien district and were appointed to hunt them up. In this they were quite successful; and in the autumn, when they returned to college, the list (with their added notes) was put in the hands of Mr. Nieh, one of our preachers. Mr. Nieh remained at Hsien Hsien several months, and was there when the chapel premises were bought. In March, he was relieved from Mission service, after many years of earnest work: the immediate reason for this was an unfortunate marriage that he had contracted while at Ching Hai.

~~Mr. Li Ch'un Fu Nieh~~

Mr.Li Ch'un Fu succeeded Mr.Nieh, found a good work already begun, and has been doing his best to carry it forward. Mr.Ewing spent fifteen days there in the early spring, and brought back a most encouraging report. Our work meets with no opposition; there seems to be little or no suspicion on the part of the people; many hearers come to the chapel; not a few remain as inquirers or to examine the Christian books; some have already learned to sing and pray; the Sunday congregations are delightful; and the prospect is excellent. The chapel was dedicated on Sunday, April 5.

Before going to Hsien Hsien, Mr.Li had been at Ching Hai, twenty-five miles southwest of Tientsin. By vote of the Congregational Association, the work there had been taken over by Mr. Shih Tien Hsün, who was transferred from the "North Villages". Two men were baptized in April of this year; and there are many who come to the chapel on market days. The American Bible Society continues to maintain its store on our premises, its agent serving as janitor. The preacher and the bookseller go frequently to a large market-town six miles distant and to villages where Christians or inquirers live. General conditions remain as in the past, with not much ground for encouragement.

Eight miles east of Ching Hai is the village outstation of Yang Ch'eng Chuang-tzŭ. There is a goodly company of church-members there, with several probationers ready for baptism; but, largely on account of one self-sufficient man whose conduct does not add to the harmony, the missionary has declined to receive new members until those already in fellowship are quite at one in their recommendations. In October, this village had a cheering week's visit from Miss Porter. In February, a day-school was started, in charge of Mr.Liu En Jung, formerly assistant in the boarding-school at Hsiku; he is doing well, has eight pupils, and is a great help to the village church.

A year ago, the work at Pei Ts'ang was in care of Mr.Wang, formerly teacher at Chien Ying. When he found it necessary to return his home, temporary provision was made, until Mr.Shih Tien Pi could move in with his family. A good work was being done; but Mr.Shih was obliged, on account of the continued and serious illness of his wife, to retire to his home. In spite of the various changes and temporary expedients, there are a few inquirers who have learned to pray and several children who can sing.

Our largest company of Christians is at the "North Villages". There are chapels at Chien Ying and Hu Chia Ying and in the market-town of Huang Hou Tien. These are all within three miles of each other: regular services are held at Huang Hou Tien if Sunday is a market-day, on other Sundays alternating between Hu Chia Ying and Chien Ying. On market-days, there is street-chapel preaching. Conditions a year ago were very discouraging, as they had been for several years, owing to what seemed the almost insuperable problem of the indemnity lands. There is still much that needs to be set

right;but two events during the year have cleared the atmosphere. The first was the organization of the self-support society and the transfer to it of the control of the lands and their income.This, instead of disturbing harmonious relations between missionary and church-members,has made them possible,as they were not before. The other event was a change of helpers.When self-support was assumed,the local church was given the privilege of calling its own preacher.A call was given to Mr.Chiang;and his appointment to that field was approved by the Congregational Association.His predecessor,Mr.Shih Tien Hsün,tho an excellent man,was unequal to the situation,was not holding the people together,and had already been invited to another outstation.Mr.Chiang has been in Mission service for many years,and has just spent two years and a half in the Theological College:he preferred to accept the call to the "North Villages",instead of going on with his study;and this decision is generally commended.He lives at the market-town,but gives at least three days each week to visiting in various villages.The present outlook is encouraging.The spirit of the Church is revived.Some of the unfaithful are returning.The missionary visits to this field have become a source of pleasure instead of a burden.Besides the usual touring,Miss Porter of Peking,with one of our Bible women, spent a week in these villages last October,to the joy and profit of the men as well as of the women.The school at Chien Ying has continued under the care of Mr.Yang,with twelve pupils;while the teacher is not as efficient as his predecessor,he is growing in Christian character and in a conception of his opportunity and responsibility.On the whole,the report for the "North Villages" is ~~the~~ the most encouraging that we have been able to give for some years: altho there have been no accessions to church membership,we are expecting the ensuing year to be one marked by spiritual power which shall revive the Church and add many true converts.

Besides the country field that we are occupying already,much more falls to our share by arrangement with other Missions.Six new outstations ought to be opened at once,and others as the work develops,all in market-towns.The immense Hsien Hsien district,with over a thousand villages and a population officially reported as 321,955,is part of our responsibility:so far,we have only a few older Christians and the nucleus for advance effort at the new chapel in the district city.Large sections of the ChingHai and Wu Ch'ing districts fall to us:the beginnings in Ching Hai city and the Yang Ch'ung village are totally inadequate for the one;the prosperous "North Village" work is limited to only a few miles in the other. The southern third of the Pao Ti district is also ours;but,aside from a half-dozen Christians in one small village,we can report nothing done.In the Tientsin county,we are responsible for the northern section,bounded by lines running northwest and northeast from the city:here we have one outstation,but little else.

Coming to the city of Tientsin, which now includes all suburbs within a radius of three miles or more from the central Drum-tower, we have to report that no delimitation has been made by the four Missions that are doing evangelistic work. However, it is fair to assume that, topographically, the northern wedge is ours, while as for population, so thickly settled and so rapidly growing is this part of the city that it probably holds and will continue to hold at least a third of the inhabitants, certainly more than 300,000. Within these limits, no work is being done or attempted by the other Missions except as individual Christians may be scattered about. For more than two miles, from our city chapel to our residence at Hsiku, there is no sign of Christianity, except an occasional colporteur. On this important street and in the populous districts east and west of it, small preaching stations should be opened: Dr. Stanley estimates that there ought to be six of these, possibly with half-day schools at some of them.

What has been done in Tientsin in forty-eight years has centered largely at the city chapel. The people met and influenced there have often come from distant places. Outstation work that had its beginning thus resulted in the opening of Pangchuang as a station; while the impulse for our own country work, as well as for the beginnings of outstations that have since been transferred to other stations and other Missions, has come from this same modest center.

At this center, close to the heart of the city and on a busy street, we have street-chapel preaching and Sunday services, the bookstore of the American Bible Society, and a day-school for girls; there are in residence the preacher and his family, the janitor and his wife, the Bible Society agent, a Bible-woman, and two women who have been teaching the school for girls.

The street-chapel is opened daily for preaching, from early afternoon until sunset. Dr. Stanley has been kept so closely at home, by planning and overseeing new building, by the general care of work at Hsiku, and by the ill-health of Mrs. Stanley, that he has had little time or strength for participation in this daily preaching. It has thus fallen into the charge of the Chinese helper, Mr. Liu Chia Lin, a graduate of College and Seminary. He has been assisted by volunteers, both from our own church-members and from those connected with other Missions, especially the London Mission. There are ups and downs in attendance and interest; and these seem to follow the currents of popular sentiment, which run in parallel lines on political, educational, social, and religious topics: last year, the tide was low, thought was superficial, the revolutionary spirit was making itself felt (tho mildly), and religion received little attention except by superficial atheists and agnostics; now the tide has turned, thought is more serious, the people are expecting evolution instead of revolution, and religion is no longer dismissed with a sneer: street-chapel interest and attendance are on the gain. The chapel should be opened

in the evening, as well as by day: we need two preachers instead of one, and a missionary who can have direct and constant oversight.

Sunday services at the city chapel are not largely attended, averaging between thirty and forty. The helper preaches good sermons, and is eager for the success of the Church; but he is only beginning to grow in that deep spiritual life and warm human sympathy which can make him a true pastor.

The weekly meeting of the independent society is held at our chapel on Sunday afternoons. Our church-members take part also in various union gatherings--the old established monthly prater-meeting; the mothers' monthly meeting, now in its third year and under care of Mrs. G.P. Smith; the new monthly meeting of preachers; week of prayer; and so forth. At the close of April, special meetings were conducted by Rev. J. Goforth of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Honan, who had been holding similar meetings in Manchuria with the result of deep heart-searching, contrite repentance, and new consecration. The meetings in Tientsin were disappointing, because there had not been thoro preparation, because there was criticism instead of hearty cooperation on the part of some of the missionaries (as is generally true of any union efforts in Tientsin), and because there were no such radical results as had been anticipated. But there did result new consecration on the part of a goodly number of Christians, a keen concern for Tientsin, a sense of shame that so little has been accomplished, and a spirit of earnest prayer. This prayer-spirit is remaining, and daily gatherings for united prayer are held at one of the city chapels.

Mr. Kuo, the oldest Christian in Tientsin, died on March 28. He was only one day short of 78 years. In his younger days, he was a small military official. He was baptized by Dr. Blodget in 1863. For years, he has been a romantic figure all over Tientsin. Every one knew he was a Christian; and, in spite of his peculiarities, he seems to have commended Christianity wherever he went. He died peacefully, after an illness of less than two days.

The Tientsin city church and that at Hsiku are reckoned together as one in all statistics. During the past year, only two new members have been received into full communion; but twenty-seven have joined on probation, of whom seven are pupils in our schools. The effects of the changed attitude already noted in connection with the street-chapel are likely to appear soon in increased accessions to the Church.

At Hsiku, we have now had right at our doors for a year and a half a magnificent opportunity. The danger that the opportunity will pass before it is seized increases as time goes on. Nothing adequate has been done to meet it. Almost nothing has been attempted systematically. Dr. Stanley, aided by Mr. Ch'En, principal of the boys' school, and others, has taken the Sunday services; but Dr. Stanley has not

the strength, nor Mr. Ch'en the time, to devote to daily evangelistic effort. During the summer, Mr. Nieh and Mr. Chiang, our oldest helpers, each gave a few weeks to such work; and later, Mr. Li Shih Yüan, who who had been restored to church-membership after years of unfaithfulness, gave voluntary service for a time. The result has been to gain the interest of a few men and boys who come regularly to the chapel. In the autumn, lantern lectures were given, which of course attracted large crowds. Beyond this, little has been done to reach out after the people.

Church services are well attended, not only by Christians, but by people of the nearby villages. Besides Sunday preaching, there is Sunday-school in the afternoon; and a weekly prayer-meeting is held on Friday afternoon. The attitude of the villagers, especially in Hsiku itself, is very favorable. Hsiku is a village of nearly ten thousand people, and with an exceptionally good reputation. Not only men and boys, but women and girls, come from this village to the chapel.

The boys' boarding-school has been under the supervision of Dr. Stanley; but he has been unable to take class-work or give close personal attention. Mr. Ch'en continues in charge of the school. A year ago, he was without an assistant during the spring semester, his wife was dying with consumption, and he was burdened with care for her and for their four children. It was too much for him; he was unable to do for the school what was needed; and it suffered seriously in consequence. In the autumn, a new assistant was secured, a graduate of the school, who had been obliged to give up his study at Tungcho on account of sickness in his home. He was unable to fill the place left vacant by the retirement of the former assistant; and after a single semester, he returned to the Academy at Tungcho. When the Congregational Association was formed, it appeared that the Chinese leaders were seriously concerned at the condition of the school; and a school committee was appointed, both to examine schools and to devise new methods for their success. While the definite suggestions made by this committee have not been adopted, a determined effort has been made to bring the school up to high efficiency. One of these suggestions was for the introduction of English; and there is no doubt that, if one of the missionaries could take up this additional burden, the number of scholars would increase and the cost of the school to the Board would decrease. In February, Mr. Li Ch'un Hua was secured, to give each afternoon to the school. He is the eldest brother of Li Ch'un Fu, has the first literary degree, and is an unusually intelligent man. He was a user of opium; but his Christian brother induced him to give up the habit; he spent a month at an opium refuge in Tientsin; then in December came at Mr. Ewing's invitation to be his personal teacher; and still gives his mornings to Mr. Ewing. Altho not yet a professing Christian, he had impressed every one so favorably that it was thought wise to ask him to take the classical studies in the school. We are glad to be able to report that the number of

pupils,which had fallen off,has risen again to 17.What is the quality of their work will appear when they are examined,and later when they go to Tungcho for further study.

The Tientsin students now in Tungcho have been doing good work. two of them leading their respective classes.They find the study very hard when they first go there;and have organized a little society whose object is to give the younger Tientsin students the help of the older ones until they are well accustomed to the new manner of life.Six of our pupils graduated from the Academy at the end of January.Eleven are now in the College,and seven in the Academy.

There are and have been great discouragements in the Tientsin Station.The greatest of these are lack of results and lack of workers.There are and are to be great encouragements.Students are in preparation for service.Intelligent help is being given by Chinese volunteers.We are beginning to get our work organized systematically and efficiently;it has been a long pull and a hard pull;but we see light.The report for the past year is the most encouraging we have yet been able to give--including as it does the organization of a self-support society and of the Congregational Association,the securing of new property at two outstations,and the progress of building at Hsiku.

There are serious needs.The first in importance are those of the woman's work.They will be treated more fully in the woman's work report;but let it be said here that the neglect of the woman's work of our station puts us all to shame and sorrow,interferes with the success of the general work,and has probably been largely responsible for the illness of the two married women.Such neglect,in the providing of suitable buildings and in the locating of efficient women workers,is disgraceful,not to the women alone,but to our Station and Mission.It should be remedied--so far as possible,it must be remedied--at once.Tientsin must have,immediately,one experienced woman worker,with another to keep her company and be in training.

We need at once an evangelistic missionary and his family,that they may relieve Dr.and Mrs.Stanley and allow them to spend a few quiet years,after many strenuous ones,and see the ripening fruit in the vineyards they have planted.We need a physician;and he too should be an evangelist in temper.The Station is united in recommending that a physician and his family be appointed at once to Tientsin.We have already sixty people residing on our premises--missionaries,Chinese workers,pupils in the schools;and this number is likely to rise to a hundred.This in itself is an appeal;but when we look at the friendly and accessible thousands right around us, with whom we can come into much closer touch thru this agency,the appeal is strong to go up and possess the land.Our thought is not for a large and expensive hospital plant,but for a good dispensary,a waiting-room where preaching can be done,accommodation for a few extreme cases, and isolation wards,mainly on account of our schools.The doctor and

his assistants can thus give much time to dispensing at the city chapel and at other centers which we hope to open, and possibly something at the outstations.

We need most of all the abiding presence xxx of the Holy Spirit, a new bestowment of His mighty power, an outpour of divine blessing on missionaries, on Chinese helpers and Christians, on the people of Tientsin and of all our country field. In a spirit of thanksgiving for mercies past and of hopeful prayer for the immediate future, we submit this report.

For the Tientsin Station,

Charles E. Ewing

Report of Tientsin Station
1907-1908

Charles E. Ewing

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

Report of Tientsin Work for Women: Apr. 1907-1908.

The population of Tientsin approximates one million. About one quarter of this number is in the parish of the American Board. An extensive country field has also been allotted to the care of the Tientsin station. The total population of our city and country parishes must be at least a million. The woman's work of the Tientsin station is responsible for giving the Gospel and the rudiments of Christian education to the women and children of two hundred thousand families.

For the oversight of this stupendous task, the W.B.M.I. once supported two workers: they were so desirable and attractive that matrimony claimed them both. Another worker was sent; but she had hardly more than begun her work, befor ill health compelled her return to America. This threw theoversight of the work per-force on the shoulders of the oldest lady in the Mission. Two younger married ladies gave what help they could, but their home burdens were heavy, and the strength of al three was seriously limited. An urgent appeal was made for a daughter of the Mission to come out under the W.B.M.: she was appointed, but finally preferred more congenial occupation in the home land. In our extremity we knew not what to do: we appealed to other stations to redeem promises already made; but none could spare a single worker. Mrs. Stanley was nearing her three score years and ten; Mrs. McCann had left for furlough; Mrs. Ewing was ill and overburdened. Then with what joy we hailed the appointment of a new recruit from the W.B.M.I. and remembered that the Mission had voted the first recruit to Tientsin!

Miss Mabel Ellis arrived in Tientsin on Oct. 26. She was greeted by her brother, who had come from Lintsing Station on purpose to recieve her hoping take her back there for a visit. Her coming was shadowed by the sorrow of her brother's sickness; for he took to his bed with typhoid fever almost immediately on her arrival. Her first days were made doubly hard by the need of choosing

Report of Tientsin Work for Women:Apr.1907-1908.

The population of Tientsin approximates one million.About one quarter of this number is in the vicinity of the Mission Board.An extensive country field has also been allotted to the care of the Tientsin station.The total population of our city and country parishes must be at least a million. The women's work of the Tientsin station is responsible for giving the Gospel and the rudiments of Christian education to the women and children of two hundred thousand families.

For the oversight of this stupendous task,the W.F.M.S. once supported two workers:they were so desirable and attractive that matrimony claimed them both.Another worker was sent, but she had hardly more than begun her work,before ill health compelled her return to America. This threw the oversight of the work - for the present - on the shoulders of the oldest lady in the Mission.Two younger married ladies gave what help they could,but their home burdens were heavy,and the strength of all three was seriously limited.An urgent appeal was made for a daughter of the Mission to come out under the W.F.M.S.;she was appointed,but finally preferred more congenial occupation in the home land.In our extremity we knew not what to do:we appealed to other stations to redeem promises already made;but none could spare a single worker.Mrs.Stanley was nearing her three score years and ten, Mrs. McCann had left for furlough,Mrs. Ewing was ill and overburdened.Then with what joy we hailed the appointment of a new recruit from the W.F.M.S. and remembered that the Mission had voted the first recruit to Tientsin!

Miss Mabel Mills arrived in Tientsin on Oct. 20.She was greeted by her brother,who had come from Linsing Station on purpose to receive her,and take her back there.Her coming was somewhat by the sorrow of her brother's sickness; for he took to his bed with typhoid fever almost immediately on her arrival.Her first days were made doubly hard by the need of choosing

between the evident need of Tientsin on the one hand and her natural desire on the other. If we had known her then as we know her now, we might have known that she would acquiesce in the decision to remain with us in spite of the sacrifice. She has been with us all these months and no one outside of the station has any idea how invaluable her presence has been. Miss Ellis began her study soon after she had settled down to livein the home of Dr. and Mrs. Stanley. She has had an excellent teacher, has worked faithfully, and has taken every opportunity to use in conversation what she learned, going almost daily to the girls' school to talk with the girls and the teacher. She has begun a course of gymnastic drill for the school girls, has given help in their musical training, and has played the organ at Sunday services. In addition to these things, she has been like a daughter in the Stanley home, serving devotedly during the long illness of Mrs. Stanley. Miss Ellis has been a Godsend: we do not know what we should have done without her. If, in the accordance with the new ruling of the W.B.M.I., she is not premitted to remain at Tientsin, we do not know what we shall do without her. If she must go to some other station, she has at least this heartfelt recommendation from us.

Mrs Stanley has been seriously ill. During the summer and autumn, her strength was not what it had been. In the early winter, she contracted a cold, which gave serious trouble. Finally from Jan. 5 for the remaining time included in this report, she has been confined to her room, and most of the time to her bed. The desease, while not entirely clear in its character, began with pleuritic symptoms, but produced its most serious effects in the weakened action of the heart. This resulted in great weakness, occasional relapses, and a very slow recovery. For weeks at a time, we were in daily fear lest someslight excitement or other unknown cause might prove too much for the reduced vitality. Dr. Peck was the physician in charge. Mrs Peck, who is ever ready with good works in the Tientsin community, and who always keeps a warm heart for fellow workers

in our Mission,assisted in nursing when the emergency demanded. When Mrs.Stanley's condition was most serious, the nurse was her daughter ,Mrs. Wilder of Tungcho.During the rest of the time, Dr Stanley and Miss Ellis have been in attendance.The regaining of strengh has been slow,and the physician says that great care will be necessary for a long time,lest relapses occur;but we are glad that we can report hopeful conditions and inprovement up to the present.

Mrs Ewing also has had a year of low vitality.During the summer,she suffered from excessive heat,having remained at home instead of taking a vacation as she should have done.The result was that she in the late summer and early autumn suffered from fever andindigestion,which left her weak for a long time. As strength was returning,she was taken sick again in December and confined to her bed for some weeks.Since January,she has been regaining her strength,but is not yet in normal condition, and will require a long outing at the shore this summer.

With the force thus depleted-only two sick women and a newcomer-very little work could be undertaken.But something has been attempted.

To begin with,the most neglected part of our field is in thecountry,where no systematic viditation has been done for years.In the autumn,in September,Mrs. Ewing,hoping that a boat trip would prove the needed tonic,went with her husband by house boat to HsienHsien,leaving her girls as boarders in the Tientsin English School and taking her two little boys with her. She hoped to be strong enough to do some work with the women in the region where the visit was made.But the trip did her more harm than good;she was unable to leave the boat,even to seek out the women at the nearest villiage;and was too weak even to talk

with those who came to see her.She was made happy,however,byone result of that trip.Arrangements were made very definitely for the ~~purpose~~ Purchase of chapel property in the city of HsienHsien.The bargain was completed and the premises occupied by a helper in January. There are several faithful Christian women in that region:and others have recently learned the blessed privilege of trusting Jesus, while under treatment by Dr. Tucker in the hospital at P'ang Chuang.Concerning one of these,Dr. Tucker speaks in such high terms that we hope to find her a strong help in our work.Mr. Ewing has seen her at her home and her husband has been to the chapel,which is in the city five miles from their village-~~town~~ home . We long for the day when one of the missionary women or a Bible woman can visit in the homes in this HsienHsien district.There is every encouragement and almost no opposition;doors are open every where;we ~~g~~ urgently need and frevently pray that we may be able to do some thimg very soon to meet the opportunity.

The country work accomplished has not been by our own force,but by Miss Porter,who gave amonth of her valuable time to Tientsin in the autumn.It is one of the privileges made possible by the introduction of the railroads that our stations are not isolated from each other as formerly.This is already true of our four central stations;even Shansi is within easy reach now;the new railway to Kalgan is being pushed toward completion;and the construction of the new line to the south will bring P'ang Chaung into close touch,while the Tientsin terminal aill be only a half mile from our own residences.

Miss Porter had been at Tientsin in 1900 and in 1901,and was well known to many of our churchmembers.She had seen them

in Tientsin; and it was a pleasure to her as well as to them, that she could now see them in their own homes in the country. The fact that such visitations have been sadly lacking heretofore only served to enhance the value of the service rendered by Miss Porter out of her years of experence.

Miss Porter went first to our village outstations at Yang Cheng Chuang-tzu, where she spent nearly a week. There are more women church members there than in any other outstation; and women and children attend meetings quite regularly, joining heartily in the service of prayer and song. During this visit, the chapel was more than ever a place of rendezous for them; and the time was given largely to instruction and conversation, not neglecting the more intimate individual intercourse. Mrs. Hu, one of our Bible women, who went with Mrs. Porter, called in the homes of most of the Christian women. This helpful visit began on Tuesday, and continued until over the following Sunday. On Monday, a cart ride of eight miles over (or rather through) roads deep in the mud from Sunday rains, brought them itinerants to the district city of Ching Hai, where they had time for ashort stay at the chapel before taking boat for Tientsin.

On Thursday following, Miss Porter, accompanied by Mrs. Chang the senior Bible woman, went by rail to the "north villages"; and there they remained until Saturday of the next week. During that time calls were made in many homes in seven villages: three days were spent in the hospitable home of Deacon Wu at Hu Chia Ying, and six days with headquarters at the convenient chapel at Chien Ying. Most of the church members live in these two villages. The older

and better instructed Christians are at Hu Chia Ying,where in most of the families the women as well as the men are in the church. At Chien Ying there are more men but fewer women:some instruction is being given by a young wife in one of the families,a former school teacher at the Londen Mission in Peking.Her influence and leadership is excellent,but she is limited as to what she can do at home.If a missionary or an earnest Bible woman could put in even a few weeks in this village,they would find in this trained and consecrated young woman a valuable first aid in station class work, and there is no doubt that there would be the most delightful result in new Christian lines amomg the women there.The men ought to instrust their wives and win them to be Christians.and Miss Porter did not omit to tell them so.But it seems that the start must be made by repeated visits of this kind she made there.

Besides these trips to outstations,Miss Porter gave assistance also at Hsiku andin the city at Tientsin.We desire to express our gratitude and appreciation for her service,not only to her , but to the Peking station. One object she had in mind as she went over our field,was to find women who might enter the training school and prepare for work as Binle women.The only wo men who seemed suited for such service are not able to leave their homes at present neither are we able to send them a teadher to instruct them at home.We still hope and pray,and shall keep our eyes open to find new consecrated workers.

In the city of Tientsin ,where the first Mission premises were secured in 1862,and where Mrs. Stanley opened the first girls

school in North China forty-five years ago, our work for women and Children is still continued. Although the original school was long ago disbanded, its successor may be seen, a half day school in which are gathered fifteen girls, nearly all from non-Christian families, together with a few small boys. These pupils are a very attractive company. They come to school soon after twelve o'clock, all of them neatly dressed and wearing the attractive badges that mark them as belonging to this school. They study Christian books including Catechism and gospels, some of the simpler Chinese literature, geography and arithmetic. There are two teachers-Mrs. Ku, a Chinese genthewoman who joined the church some five years ago, and had sufficient education in her early years so that she can attend to the children in their lessons that they learn by rote, and Mrs. Yuan, who studied in our boarding school a dozen years since, is wife of a Y.M.C.A. worker, and has three little boys of her own among her pupils, and is able to teach the more modern branches of study. The school is in charge of Mrs. Ewing; but for six months of the year she has been unable to give any oversight, and during the remaining time her visits have been irregular. Mrs Yuan is quite efficient; but the older teacher is somewhat lax, and the girls are inclined to be tardy in attendance. The work has not been kept up fo the former standard, either in qauntity or quality, however the school is putting us in touch with some families that we should not reach otherwise; A few of the mothers are studying with the Bible woman. and one or two have joined the church on probation during the year, and several report that their daughters pray at home including saying grace at meals. One of the boys, who

remained until he was too old for a girls'school,has been transferred to the boys' school at Hsiku,and his parents have expressed their determination to join the church after the death of the grandmother, whom they fear to oppose in her decrepit old age.

The work in the city includes a prayer meeting held each Thursday afternoon.Mrs. Ewing attends when she can,but in her absence,Mrs.Yuan and the Bible woman are quite competent to instruct and help the women who attend.The average nunber ,besides the scholars,present at these meetings is about ten.The women and children attend the regular Sunday service in the city chapel. Some also go to the union prayer meetings,which are held at the different Mission chapels from month to month,and the union meetings during the week of prayer. As the year closed, revival meetings were conducted by Rev.J. Goforth of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Honan;and,through these meetings were in the evening and in Wesley Chapel more than two miles away,some of our women were able to be present several times and received great spiritual blessing.The union Mothers' meetings are held monthly and are now in their third year.A different leader from among the missionaries,has been in charge each year.Besides the meetings for the mothers,there is a separate gathering for their children, in another room.The interest continues;at the April meeting there were about fourty women present and nearly as many children,from four missions.Our own women are very appreciative of these opportunities;and some of them are most helpful as leaders or assistants or as officiers of the organization.

The city Bible woman is Mrs Chang.She is not strong;but during the past year her health has been better than before,and she has been able to keep at her work more steadily.She has access to many homes in the citysome where there are Christian women,some where only the manof the home is a church member,but the women are ready to receive her,some where the children attend our school.Her own earnestness continues;her christian character developes from year to year, and her influence is helpful to many. During the late autumn and early winter,Mrs Chang attended the training school in Peking,and was greatly benefited in many ways.

As reported last year.our home station is now definitely located at Hsiku,four miles from the former Mission premises, and two miles from the north of the city chapel.We have been in residence here now for more than a year and a half.The opportunities and possibilities at our very doors are very attractive.There is scarcely a limit to what we might do if we were able.But sickness and death have left us with too small force todo anything adequate to the circumstances,and we are only fearful that we shall lose the privilege beforewe can use it.

The first blow was the death of Mrs. Ch'en,wife of the principal of the boys' school and herself for many years the efficient teacher of ourgirls' school and a winsome leader among the women.Her disease was consumption;and we had known for a long time that we must do without her help.She lay almost helpless at home for almost a year.When she realized that she could not live, she expressed a desire to go back to her old home in Shandung .

It is probable that a non-Christian husband would have considered this a slight to himself;but Mr.Ch'en was very considerate,and let her go in care of her brother.She reached her old home,rested there for a few days,and then went to sleep.She left four little children and a bereaved husband.We have all shared in this bereavement;for though we shall see her again,we miss the presence, the cheer ,and the help of our dear friend and fellow-worker and sister,whom we have known so long as Phoebe.

Another blow came on July 1,in the death of Mrs.Li,who had only recently entered upon her work as Bible woman.She had seemed perfectly well up to within a few months: then quick consumption seized her,and we knew that she must go.At first,she was despondent,but as the end drew near,her old cheerfulness returned, and at the end she was peaceful and glad.Her death,so different from that of one without hope,made a deep inpression on those who had known her.The end came sooner than was expected;and it seemed almost pitiful that at last she could not bid farewell to the one with whom she had been closely associated for years; for Mrs. Ewing was away from home just at that time for a few days But Mrs. Li's sister and little niece were present to do what they could for her.Mrs. Li came from P'ing Fang'rh ,east of Peking, and was related to Deacon Kuo of that village.She came to Peking more than ten years ago to assist Dr . Murdock in her dispensary work.Later, she helped Mrs. Ewing until1900, then cared for the "Boxer orphans" in Peking; then went to Mrs Aiken at Paotingfu, and in 1904 came to Mrs. Ewing at Tientsin.She endeared herself

to the children and to all who knew her.For two years,she not only served in the missionary home,but read and studied faithfully,the hope being that she might do a larger work as Bible woman.This larger work began when the Station was moved to Hsiku.As reported last year,Mrs. Li had gained entrance to more than forty homes in the immediate neighborhood;and everywhere her devoted life and simple testimony had served to commend the Gospel to many.The personalloss was felt deeply;the loss to the work was hard to endure.

Since the death of Mrs Li,the work at Hsiku has been taken up by Mrs. Hu.Even before her reception into the church membership,she was selected as one who might well be in training for service.When she began the work ,it was with fear and trembling.As her training has progressed,she has not lost her humility. She is increasingly useful.Her work during the past year includes Bible teaching to the Christian women,instruction to the outsiders who attend the Church service,and more personal contact with these same women in their own homes.During the late winter and early spring,she went to Peking forstudy in the trainibg school,this being her third season there.That training has done for her what it would have been very difficult to do otherwise.The Tientsin Station has reasons to be very grateful for the work done by the Bible Woman's Training School.We hope that we may avail ourselves of it privileges still further in the future.

The village of Hsiku,where our nearest neighbors live has a population of about ten thousand.It is a village with an

unusually good reputation .While the Bible woman has not been able to go to many homes,and the missionaries not at all,there can be no question that our own strength is the only limitation. Even as it is, the women and children come quite freely to our chapel both on Sundays and on such other times as the chapel is open.During the latter part of the summer,stereoptican views were shownand explained,certain evenings being set apart for women;and the chapel was crowded.

Several women have become regular attendants;and from among these some have been received as probationers: indeed,the first fruits of our work at this new site have been women.At least one of these should soon be received into full membership.A special"afterservice"is held for women at the close of the Sunday morning preaching service;and if the sermon has been partially or even wholly above the female intelligence,its kernel thought is reiterated in simple language,that all may understand.A prayermeeting for the women and the school girls is held on Wednesday afternoons. They also attend the regular church meetings,including (besides the preaching service Sunday school and Friday afternoon prayermeeting.

Our new church building is now being erected.It is well located,commodious,and convenient.The accommodations for women promises to be wholly satisfactory.This will be one step toward the better equipment thatis still far from complete.It is one of the cheering features of the outlook.Now for the women who can take hold of the situationand claim the success that is only waiting to be

won.

Our report for the girl's boarding school, while far from satisfying, is not so absolutely mournful as last year; for then we had no school. Now, though we have a school, it is laboring under manifest disabilities. In the first place, the appropiation by the W.B.M. has been reduced. In view of the fact that a considerable part of the appropiation of last year was unused, this reduction is not surprising. WE have no complaint to make; for the attitude of the W.B.M., in the past up to the present, has been so generous and sympathetic that we feel confident the funds will be forthcoming if we can prosecute the work.

At present there are other reasons why we can not carry on the school at full swing. The first and most decisively prohibitive is the lack of satisfactory buildings. Two Chinese rooms are thrown into one for school use; and we are able thus to seat fourteen ~~gir~~ girls: that has set our limit, beyond which we dared not encourage applications. The dormitory rooms are not satisfactorily protected by walls: at first it seemed that one consideration must make a ~~boa~~ boardingschool quite impossible. and our first plan was to start only a day school, with two former pupils working together as teachers. But when parents know that there is a school for their girls and that there are sleeping rooms with sleeping places no matter how unsatisfactory they are, they send their girls to the Mission with an ultimatum to the effe ct that the girls must stay or -well, we must think up some more decisive prohibition or prove ourselves hardhearted indeed. Well, Mrs. Stanley

won.

Our report for the girl's boarding school, while far from satisfying, is not so absolutely mournful as last year; for then we had no school. Now, though we have a school, it is laboring under manifest disabilities. In the first place, the appropiation by the W.B.M. has been reduced. In view of the fact that a considerable part of the appropiation of last year was unused, this reduction is not surprising. WE have no complaint to make; for the attitude of the W.B.M., in the past up to the present, has been so generous and sympathetic that we feel confident the funds will be forthcoming if we can prosecute the work.

At present there are other reasons why we can not carry on the school at full swing. The first and most decisively prohibitive is the lack of satisfactory buildings. Two Chinese rooms are thrown into one for school use; and we are able thus to seat fourteen girls: that has set our limit, beyond which we dared not encourage applications. The dormitory rooms are not satisfactorily protected by walls: at first it seemed that one consideration must make a boardingschool quite impossible. and our first plan was to start only a day school, with two former pupils working together as teachers. But when parents know that there is a school for their girls and that there are sleeping rooms with sleeping places no matter how unsatisfactory they are, they send their girls to the Mission with an ultimatum to the effe ct that the girls must stay or -well, we must think up some more decisive prohibition or prove ourselves hardhearted indeed. Well, Mrs. Stanley

was in charge of this school, and those who know her are aware that even when she wants to be hard hearted, she can't. The result was the day school proposed in April became an incipient boarding school in May. Thereafter the problem was how to keep the number of pupils down to the inexpansible maximum, and still not compel more girls to get married without completing their education. As it was, some girls were forced upon us; and others would have been if we had shown any disposition to yield: but when the people found that the next new pupil would have to stand up or sit on top of the stove, they consented to wait. They will wait until autumn-but no longer. This story comes not from one place alone, but from outstations both north and south. We were helped in the solution of our problem, by the Bridgeman Academy consenting to take two of our older girls, though they had not yet reached the Academy grade: these girls had already lost one year of schooling, and were delighted with this opportunity to go on with their studies. More recently, one of the pupil-teachers has also gone to Peking: she comes from a family where even her own mother and sister have been using various attractions to induce her to join them in a life of shame. Mild measures failing, they resorted to blows, but still the girl remained firm in her purpose to do the right. This final treatment, however, brought about the decision that she must leave home, but it was with a sad heart that she bade goodby to her mother whom she dearly loves; The knowledge that she was choosing the only course of salvation was all that could have induced her to take such a step.

Her parents allow her to go,but her support devolves upon the church;Our hope and prayer is that she may remain constant and may develope into an earnest Christian worker.

Besides the decreased appropriation and unsatisfactory equipment,the school had to contend against another difficulty.There could be no adequate oversight.Mrs. Stanley would ,ofcourse,do what she could;but even then she was not equal to the burden she had carried before,and the school must get along as best it could. As time went on ,Mrs. Stanley's strength did not increase;and, finally ,in January she had to give it up entirely.As Mrs. Ewing was only slowly regaining her wasted vitality,the only thing left was for Miss Ellis to go to the school daily,although it was not fair to expect her to take charge of it.Lateron, Mrs. Ewing has been able to take a little of the responsiblity.

How didwwe manage?Well we simply had to do what we did.Very fortunately,after two months' teaching by the older girls,we were able to secure a well prepared teacher.This is Miss Chang Ch'un Ling,a graduate of our school,a graduate also of Bridgeman Academy, and a member of the first class in the new Union Woman's College. She left college at the close of the term in June,because she was needed to save our Tientsin school.WE had appealed for ~~work-~~ money ~~-ers~~ ;we had appealed for workers; we got neiaher,so we helped ourselves,stopped this promising student,put her in a place where no young woman should be put in China,and threw the responsibility of the school upon her.She responded admirably.That is why we report a prosperous schoolin spite of adverse conditions.

It is easy to see that we have pressing needs.This report is not going to close until they are stated.

First,we need a Board to back us.For more than a year,we have been uncertain whether our mother was sitting by the salt waters of Massachusetts Bay or the fresh waters of Lake Michigan,or whether both alike would disown usand leave us to the tender mercies of an adopted mother of the the Methodist Protestant Persuasion.We are grateful for the sympathetic letters from the W.B.M.;and we have cour-

age to believe that we shall not be utterly cast off.But we want more than this;we want hearty and adequate backing,consistantly continued from year to year,the definite assumption of full responsibility for the Woman's work of the Tientsin station.We want a mother Board to feel foh us as a mother feels.And again,the warm hearted letters from Boston make us bold to expect what we so eagerly desire and need.

Then we want two ladies.We have been put off with a promise of one long enough; now we shall not be satisfied until we have two. We have had one for several months--but now comes the threat that even that which we have shall be taken away.We want to keep her: if the law is like that of the Medes and Persians,we shall at any rate expect the place to be filled,not by an empty promise,or any kind of a promise,but by a real live woman with sudh experience on the field that she can enter into the work at once.This is not a selfish request;it is ~~nothing~~ not anydesire,or even williness to hurt the work elsewhere fom our own benefit;it is the absolute neccessity of the present extraordinary condition of Tientsin. We must have immediately,if not sooner,one qualified worker,in order to save the girls'schooland take in hand the waiting work all over the field.Any one who knows ~~the~~Tientsin,the city and the country, any one who has any conception of the pressing nacessities and the abundant opportunities that fill the very atmosphere of this most modern and moving city in North China,must be aware that it is a criminal ~~negligent~~ negligence not to do the uttmost possible .For the sake of the work at large,for the sake of the wonderful and strategic population of this modern Corinth,for the sake of our reputation as a Mission(which is largely made or marred in a port city),Tientsin,instead of being the last place provided for ,ought to be the first.It would pay the Mission to select its choicest workers from all stations and locate them here-for the sake of all.

Since we make our appeal in the faith that it will be granted,that the two ladies will soon be with us,it is important that a house for their residence be erected at the earliest date possible

This requestis made with similar confidence.

Even more urgent is the need for a wall and suitable ~~buil~~ build ings for the Girls' school.No such school is properly protected unless it has a brick wall surrounding its premises: this is an axiom in China.If this and the needed buildings wete provided, our school would grow in numbers,in efficiency, and ininfluence.

The pressing nature of our needs,together with our own growing sense of the importance of the work in Tientsin and the fear that this importance has failed to secure recognition in the past,have inspired us to make our appeal as strong as we could.But we do it in no divisive spirit~~e~~.May the loving ~~spiti~~ t spirit of the Master rule in all our hearts.Oh, for an outpouring of His Spirit,the spirit od holinessand of love,which shall melt all our hearts into one and provide for us that which we ~~most~~ need most of all.

Tientsin
Mr Postlethwaite
1907-8

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TIENTSIN STATION OF THE N.C.MISSION OF THE A.B.C.F.M. FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 31st,1909.

********** (Prepared by C.A.S.)

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The death of Mrs Ursula Johnson Stanley at Pei T'ai Hö,Sep.8th,1908.

The building of the curch at Hsiku in the summer and autumn of 1908,and its dedication April 18th,1909.

The reception on this day into the church of Mr Chang Po Ling,a man who,from his position,advanced ideas,and christian experience,seems destined to exert a great influence in "The New China."

The arrival of Miss MacGown October 12th,to join the station -sent by the W.B.M.

PERSONNEL. Rev.C.A.Stanley; Rev.C.E.Ewing,Mrs Ewing,and four children; Miss Marian G.MacGown; Mr Karl M.Gordon,business A'gt: Ordained 2; Wives 1; single lady 1; business 1; total 5.

NATIVE LABORERS. Preachers 5;Teachers 5;Bible women 2;Others 5;Total 15.

CHURCH STATISTICS. Churches (by Board's rule) 1;Stated meeting places 9;Added to church 15;Total 230;Applicants 28;Children baptised 11;Adherents 600±-Average attencance 200±;Sabbath schools 1;Sabbath school members 50±.

EDUCATIONAL. Theo.students 1;Boarding school 2;Boys 16;Girls (1/2 year) 14. Other schools 3; Boys 18;Girls 16.

CHURCH CONTRIBUTIONS. Hsiku for work $85.68;Tuition $41.34;City,probably ~~abo~~ about $25. (The self-support movement has taken the most,and with contributions from two churches in union meetings,exact figures cannot be given). No full report from the country;possibly a total of $40.

During the MISSION YEAR as distinguished from the calander year,there have been added to the church by baptism 19;applicants 22; children baptised 12. There are several inquirers and regular attendants from the Hsiku village.

ANNUAL REPORT of the TIENTSIN STATION of the NORTH CHINA MISSION of the A.B.C.F.M. for the YEAR, MAY 1st to APRIL 31st, 1909..

****

The year covered by this report witnessed the first loss by death of a permanent member of the station in the passing away of Mrs Ursula Johnson Stanley on September 8th, at Pei T'ai Hö. She and her future Husband were appointed to the N. C. Mission in 1861, but the civil war prevented their sailing till July 1st, 1862; (They were married Feb. 19/'62.) they reached Shanghai Christmas eve, and Tientsin March 13th, 1863. She has been closely identified with all departments of the work from that time. During this period of over 45 years she was absent on furlough only three times. Within a year of the time of arrival she began to get among the women, and in the couse of two or three years had opened the door of several homes, and had succeeded in opening a small day school -the first school for girls in North China. For four years after their arrival, Mr and Mrs Stanley lived in the native city, but health failing, they removed to a new home adjoining the French concession in the autumn of 1867. The new conditions attending the extension of the French concession after the Boxer outbreak in 1900, made it necessary in order to prosecute their work successfully, that the station make another change, and in the autumn of 1906 they removed to Hsiku, the extreme northern suburb of Tientsin, five or six miles from the old site and the other missions. After the removal to the Foreign settlement, Mrs Stanley became closely identified with Union Church; with the Tientsin Temperance Soc., whose special work was for the men of the navy, British and American, whose vessels were stationed at Tientsin during the winters following the "Tientsin Massacre" of 1870; and with every effort that had for its object the benefit of the community, native or foreign. She took a leading part in organizing the "Stanley Club", the object of which was mutual improvement in matters of a literary and social nature among the ladies. She was also prominent in originating the "Ladies' Benevolent Society", its object being to aid worthy foreigners who were in need or were stranded in Tientsin. She was President of both these clubs.

Her final illness began with pain in the left lung -apparently pneumonia symptons- about two o'clock A.M. January 5th '08. Such measures of relief as were at hand were used vigorously, and she found some relief and slept lightly about 9. The Doctor, 6 miles away, was sent for at daylight, and arrived about 11 a.m., thus indicating the importance of more medical at hand. He at once saw the severity of the attack, and remained over night. The next day he decided that the heart was the most seriously affected organ. For about two months the patient had to be kept very quiet and carefully watched; for a very slight movement affected the heart at once and sent its pulsations up rapidly -as high as

160 on one occasion. It was not till the beginning of July that it seemed safe to remove her to Pei T'ai Hō. She stood the journey well, and at once felt the benefit of the sea air, and encouraged the hope of recovery. Still she had slight relapses, with apparently general improvement till the night of September 4th when there came a sudden change for the worse, and she declined staeadily till the end. Nothing seemed to check the malady, and about 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, Sep 8th, she passed quietly away.

The causes of her illness are not far to find. The labor of planning for, and removing to the new place was heavy, not the least part of which was the transfer of the sirls' school into buildings erected for day school and womans' work and not adapted to the requirements of a boarding school. To this was added the care and anxiety caused by the sudden and unexpected withdrawal of all aid and responsibility for the work in Tientsin by the W.B.M.I., without a word of warning to us, or examination into the conditions, or any effort to arrange a transfer or other means of conserving the interests involved during the transition period. These things weighed very heavily on her already overwearied and worn mental and physical condition. The additional strain of trying to hold things together, and keep something moving, completely undermined her system, broke her down nervously, and prepared the way for what followed. It was like the wearing away of the axle to the snapping point when the friction-preventing lubricator is withheld. She had a good constitution, and until late had had more than ordinary good health for one of her age and strenuous life: otherwise, she could not have resisted the disease all those months. Her loss is felt very deeply, especially by the chinese christians, and the loss to the work which was so dear to her heart it is impossible to estimate. Quietly and peacefully she fell asleep, and we rejoice in what she was able to do, and in the bleesed memory of a useful life for our example.

The health of the other members of the station ~~of the sfation~~ has been fairly good; yet both in regard to ourselves, our schools, our staff of Assistants and servants, and our neighbors, who frequently come to us for assistance, we are frequently reminded of the need of a Doctor and a medical plant here, and of the opportunity for medico-evangelistic labor which surely would produce results. And we cannot forget that we now have a field wholly our own, containing abomt half a million souls within easy reach of our doors -ours to win for the Master. The door is wide open; and so are many minds; and still many, many more are accessible to the worker. "The Lord's hand is not shortened;" May ours not be -in prayer, in funds, in workers!!

During the summer pf '08 Mr Stanley, in addition to other duties and cares,

X Unfortunately in digging the cellar for the furnaces and coal, we ran into an old pit, which necessitsted an estra expenditure of about $140 to ensure good foundations and to estop the water, which came badly ~~on us~~ during the summer rains

X Unfortunately in digging the cellar for the furnaces and coal, we ran into an old pit, which necessitsted an estra expenditure of about $140 to ensure good foundations and to estop the water, which came badly ~~on us~~ during the summer rains

had charge of the building of the church at Hsiku. He was ably assisted by Prof Myron Peck of the Pei Yang University as consulting architect. Without such assistance he comld not (alone) have completed so beautiful and suitatle a structure as we now have. It will seat about 500 by a little crowding. For several reasons, one of which was the 100 days of mourning for the Emperor, ir seemed beat not to open it till spring; and the dedication services were held on April 18th. The general effect of simplicity and beauty,; the light and brightness wi within, anf pleasing effect without; its fine acoustic properties and adaptation for its purposes, elicited commendation from all those present at the dedication. On this occasion Mr Chang Po Ling was baptised by Mr Stanley and received into the church by accepting our creed and covenant in presence of an audience of over 300, about one third of whom were christians from the four local churches, the remainder our village neighbors. This action was at his special request on this occasion. Two accepted "inquirers" ("probationers") were received with him and several others became accepted inquirers. These were special features of t the occasion. Mr Ewing gave a short discourse on 'the true temple of God is in t the heart;' and Mr Stanley gave a resume of the work of the station from its beginning in the autumn of 1860.

Miss Marian G. MacGown, sent out by the W.B.M., joined the station in October, and has given herself mainly to the study of the language. She has begun to do a little in the girls' school in the city.

Mr and Mrs Eastman for the Lintsing station, arrived Dec. 12th, and for lack of suitable accommodation at either Pangchwang or ~~or~~ Lintsing, have spent the winter with Mr Stanley, giving their time to the study of the language under a Shantung teacher.

GENERAL WORK--CITY and SUBURB.

The work here has been carried on as usual with little interruption. We have been pressed to keep up with our opportunities in our entire field. Preachers, Teachers, and Bible women have been in their places only as taken away for a time for study, or to answer a pressing, temporary call at some other point. In general all along the line, there has been growth and development. There is little but that if we had the men and the money, we comld open chapels and schools in several new places with a prospect of good results. We believe it is safe to say, that never before have the American people and Nation stood higher in the estimate of the Chinese than at the present time; and that notwithstanding the unwise and petty conduct of some of our people on the western coast. The marked difference between the Protestants and the Catholics is becoming more clearly understood by the grneral Chinese public, and they are drawing their own conclusions. It is matter of common talk that rascals are freely admitted into, and protected in, the Catholic church; while money inducements are given to children as pupils, and for learning the "catechism" and becoming members of the church.

We know of cases where 150 cash -about 3 cents-, per day was given to ~~pupils to~~ pupils to go to school, and 200 was offered shildren of our members to go; and as much as $5.00 is often given to those who learn the catechism and so prepare to enter the church. They specially strive to win members from us because our people have a better knowledge of christian truth and can influence others more easily than their members: yet the course of the Roman church in general is such that they get few of the better class of the community to join their ranks. Comparisons favorable to us are continually being drawn, and the people are not afraid to speak their mind openly on these matters.

The work in the city chapel has gone on much as usual. Unfortunately the man in charge, Mr Liu Chia Lin, has failed to fulfill our expectations. He is a bright young man and capable as a speaker; he had a good record in college and seminary but has failed to attract men or win the full confidence of our best members and our college graduates in the employ of the Y.M.C.A. We had planned to place him in one of our most important outstations as soon as practicable, but before this could be brought about, he suddenly left us and took employment in a private new-style school. Some little "straws" had aroused Mr Stanley's suspicions several months ago, and he endeavored by pointed questions and remarks to awaken thought, but Mr Liu failed to "catch on." When this school opened after Chinese New Year, he intimated that his head was bad; that he needed a change and rest; and that he was going down to the settlement daily to see a doctor and had to remain all day because the Doctor wished personally to ~~give two~~ administer medicine twice a day, which necessitated his being back to the chapel late. Others said he had accepted a position in the school and was teaching, though he denied teaching till about a month later. In order not to drive him away, and have the first step of separation come from him if it must come, we tried in various ways to open his eyes and bring him to a different state of mind, but to no avail; his decision was apparently made, and it is doubtful if he even suspicioned our knowledge of what he was doing, until he came to say that he had made an engagement. It has been a great trial and disappointment to us, and has made it hard for us to keep the work in the chapel in full swing. For the last two years the results of the chapel work have been small, which Mr Stanley was inclined to charge mainly to the fact that he had not been able to give that personal supervision needed for the best results; It seems now rather to be due to Mr Liu having failed to win men, and failed to gain the confidence of those who could have been of very great ~~service~~ assistance to him. Several of our Y.M.C.A. men are rendering some service, and we sincerely hope Mr Liu may be influenced by the Holy Spirit and be brought back into the work.

We have not yet been able to open any aggressive evangelistic work at Hsiku. With the completion of the new church, we plan to rearrange the old chapel so as to have a reading and conversation room, and a reception room for Chinese guests and a station class. Mr C'hen, the former school teacher, will now become Mr Stan-

ley's assistant here. He is already beginning to get into touch with some of the villagers. When the above arrangements are completed we may begin to look for results. One man and two women from the village are accepted inquirers, and several others are attending services more or less regularly, while one woman has been received into the church. The Bible woman has fomnd welcome accrss to a number of homes, and the outlook is most encouraging.

Looking at our large field; looking at the opportunities before us; looking at the friendly attitude of the people right about us; loiking at what we have already been able to accomplish in preparation and plant for work; and not forgetting the few we have been able to reach in the short time we have been here; we have great cause to be thankful, take courage, and press forward.

OUTSTATION and VILLAGE GENERAL WORK.

Our oldest country field now is that of HSIEN HSIEN, with one or two villages in the adjoining ~~county~~ township of CHIAO HO., say 300 li -100 miles- from Tientsin. We have never been able to push the work there to much success; but last year a site was bought in Hsien Hsien city in a good location and we see much more encouragement with a permanent place and worker there. There is a market on alternate days in the city, and there is a good chapel attendance every day. Rome is very strong in this ~~county~~ township, but the attitude of the people towards us is most friendly, and many seem interested in the gospel message. Mr Li Chun Fu did ~~did~~ faithful work there till December; he then came to Tientsin for the meeting of the ~~Congre~~ Congregational Association; spent a few days at his home; and after the Chinese N New Year entered the Union Theo. Seminary in Peking. There have been many regular attendants, and among them are a number of apparently sincere inquirers. Some are giving time to learning to read, and to the study of christian books. They also try to "make a joyful noise" -it can hardly be called singing yet, as they have no one who can teach them correctly, but thus hymns are committed and truth absorbed. ~~About chinese New Year Li Jrung C'heng~~

About chinese New Year Li Rung C'heng was assigned to Hsien Hsien, but illness and his mother's death prevented his going till April. The Sunday attendance averages about 20, including some members from near villages. Their Sunday contribution exceeds that of any other outstation. Just as the work gives signs of more rapid developmrnt we are likely to transfer it to the L.M.S. in exchange for a field nearer Tientsin. CHING HAI HSIEN has been in charge of Shih Tien Hsun, resident in the city with his gamily. Feng P'ang C'hing of the Am. Bible Soc. is stationed there under the direction of Mr Stanley. He acts as chapel keeper, and he ~~the~~ the and the preacher are thus mutually helpful with no extra expense to either society. The sales have not been large during the past semi-famine year. Mr Feng visits other narket towns. Every fifth is a market day, when the chapel is open for preaching. It has been very difficult to reach the people there since 1900, largely because of some perverts to Rome, and indemnity dissatisfaction, but now there are some signs of improvement. A few are faithful to the

Sunday services,and on the Sunday market-days the attendance is 15 to 20.

At YANG CHENG CHWANG and one or two smaller villages there has been more of e encouragement,and the preacher has visited these places a number of times during the year. Several visits have been made by the Colporter and Preacher to the market town of TU LIU six below Ching Hai on the river. It is a town of about 50.000 families,and has one or two christians. There is some encouragement, and we hope to secure a chapel and place a helper there before long.

The school teacher at Yang Cheng Chwang -Liu En Rung- has been a great help in the life of ~~th~~ the church by leading the regular meetings. On the return of the station-class ~~wo~~ women,the attendance at the daily evening meetings increased to such an extent that they divided into three groups,some of the members taking turns in leading. Five have been received into the church and four on probation. In one village visited by the preacher -Yen Chia Tswei- several men desire to join the church. We had a few members there (practically one family) previous to 1900;but they all became perverts to Rome,and the older brother was executed for murder by the Tientsin Provisional Government. ~~for murder~~ One of the applicants is a Catholic, ~~an~~ and the Priest has warned us that he is a bad character;in any case we must give instruction and act with care and discretion.

At another village an elderly lady related to christians in Yang Cheng ~~Chwa~~ Chwang, wished to be received on probation. She invited Mr Ewing to come to her house and speak to her friends,which he did,accompanied by the preacher and teacher. A member of her family,a bad character,and a Catholic,took offence at this and attacked one of the christian relatives when at work in the field,far from the village,breaking his arm and otherwise wounding him. The elders of the two villages went to law about it. The Catholic Priest took a reasonable view of ~~th~~ the case and used his influence to have it settled out of court. It was ten days before the case was adjusted and the man could be removed to the L.M.S.hospital at Tientsin. This delay prevented a good recovery,and he is still disabled, the case unsettled,and manifest indifference now on the part of the Priest as well as the Magistrate. As he is the main dependence of a large family, their condition has been very trying during the winter.

The NORTH VILLAGE FIELD,18 to 20 miles distant from Tientsin,is of easy access by rail. Three of the villages in which christians reside have chapels. At HWANG HOU TIEN,the preacher,Mr Chiang Ru C'hien,and a chapel keeper and family live on the premises. The chapel is open on market days -two in five. Since C Chinese New Year there appears to be an increased interest in the preaching. It came to us a few years ago from the L.M.S. by exchange.

HU CHIA YING is the first village in this field in which we obtained a footing,a few years before 1900. Previous to that year,a sincere interest in extending the work was manifest,but since then there has been a great desire on the ~~pa~~ part of the members there,as in other villages,to get control of indemnity funds;

and there has been little of growth or spirituality. A school failed of support.

CHIEN YING kept Mr Yang as school teacher till Chinese New Year, when Mr Wang the former teacher, again took charge because of some dissatisfaction, and the attendance soon rose to 14, mainly from christian families.

SWANG MIAO then asked Mr Yang to open a school there, which began with four p pupils -two from christian families. The school was opened in a temple given for indemnity in 1900, when one of the christians was killed. The families of his ~~th~~ three sons are still the ouly christians there. The main building of the temple has been torn down, the material sold to make repairs on other buildings, and change the place into a church or chapel instead of a temple. Mr Yang also conducts their services. This remodelling caused some trouble and opposition at the end of the year. The village head-men went to the Wu Ching Magistrate and demanded the return of the temple. Then some of the leading men of Chien Ying, particularly one T'ao San, incited other villages where temples had been given f for indemnity -no money being available-, to combine and demand the return of all such temple property, and they have been using all possible influence to accomplish their purpose. But as we hold deeds registered in the Consulate, and most of them stamped in the Hsien Yamen, they can only cause trouble and temporarily hinder the work. In the mean time the attitude and talk of the rowdy element in the villages has been worse than in 1900. Some such reaction was to be expected sooner or later when those events were in a measure forgotten. The superior Officer at Tientsin has confirmed our possession by deed, and ordered proclamations to be issued, peace to be maintained, and offenders punished if necessary. We have since learnrd privately that all but two of the 16 villages have w withdrawn from the combine. Should occasion for demanding indemnity arise in the future -may it never come-!!, it becomes a question whether we should accept temple lands, even be there no funds as was said at that time. Now, it is impossible to do otherwise than hold these temples as deeded; but it may be desirable after the trouble is all past, to effect an exchange for other property as we ~~di~~ did in Laofa in 1905. In this recent trouble, thirteen villages were united under the leadership of Mr T'ao ~~T'ao~~, with whom the Magistrate is friendly, and who possibly hopes to become the representative of the people when the time comes for representatives to be chosen.

The work in all these villages, as well as among christians and inquirers in o other villages, has been in charge of Mr Chiang who has rendered good pastoral service. He has frequently assisted on market days at the chapels of the L.M.S. in Wu Ching and Tung An Hsiens.

~~in-charge to the Self-support Soc from indemnity~~ Some two years ago the income from indemnity lands in this field was given in sharge to the Self-support Soc., or local church community, on condition that they pushed the work and met all expenses. They have not fully come up to our hopes and their promises in contributions, and development, and growth; ~~but we believe~~

But we believe they are coming to a fuller appreciation of their duty and opportunity. Only interest on rent-income is at their disposal for the work. There appears to be a deepening interest on the part of some; may it increase.!

Recently the members of the London Mission proposed to transfer to us their work in the two Hsien of Wu Ching and Tung An in exchange for our field in Hsien Hsien and Chiao Ho Hsien. They only wait the approval of their home Soc. The chief advantage of this will be concentration. It will make a unit of this now divided section or field to the north, bring it all within easy access by us, and place our 100-miles-distant field in close touch with L.M.S. stations, which will be a great gain all around in time and expense. We hope for the consummation, and that it will be used of God as a means of inciting the christians in these villages to better service.

PEI TSANG village is about five miles above Hsiku on the Peiho ~~river~~. It has been occupied three years; premises were secured there two years ago. On account of the illness of his wife, Shih Tien Pi had to withdraw temporarily, and a college student was in charge during the summer. For two months before the Chinese New Year Li Rung Cheng, a member of the Paotingfu church, and a graduate of the Theo. Seminary, was in charge. Tien Pi was then able to return and take charge.

TOURING.

Mr Ewing visited the Hsien Hsien field once during the year giving eleven days to the work, in February. On the 14th, he received six men and one woman on probation. Their prayers indicate sincerity and earnestness. One of the men was a former yamen writer and an opium taker; he is trying to break off this habit, and appears to have experienced a spiritual change of heart and life. Instead of reading chinese light literature, he is giving himself now to christian books; but there is some reason to fear this is in hope of finding employment in the church. The woman received is the wife of the chapel keeper. He removed to the chapel in the autumn, and since then a number of the neighbor women have attended the chapel. The keeper's son, a college graduate last fall, is the principal of the Hsiku school. In the city Mr Ewing saw much to encourage, especially now that we have an abiding place for the church, favorably located for general work. No marked opposition has been seen on the part of the Catholics (Jesuits), who have a large establishment -church, schools, dispensary &c. in a not distant village. Some members are on friendly terms with our people; all which may mean simply that they are trying to lead away our people; for they ~~prize mu~~ prize much more highly such perverts than converts from heathenism.

CHING HAI and YANG CHENG village were visited four times during the year, by Mr Ewing. One or two other villages were visited; and including the road, 30 days were given to the field. The least encouragement is found in the city.

The NORTH VILLAGES-FIELD has been visited five times during the year, and with one exception two Sundays have been included in each visit. Miss Porter of

Mr Ewing was detained at Pitai Hō to assist in watching with Dr Ament. Hance his autumn touring was delayed till late in October. During the year he has s spent 97 days in the field -67 at out-stations,and 30 in travel. He has covered 3496 li,or 1165 miles,traveling by train,gart,jinrikish,bost,ice sled,and on foot.

Peking held a station class at Chien Ying in October. which was very helpful to a number of women. Since then two have been received into the church and six on probation.

Pei Tsang, five miles north of Hsiku, has received five visits from Mr Ewing, going and returning the same day. On one occasion Mrs EWing and Miss MacGown accompanied him. There was much mutual interest as between them and the women and children. A few men and children come to the chapel mainly to chat and "rest"; but there is very little of an encouraging nature as yet.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr Ch'en continued in charge of the school at Hsiku till the close of the school year, for the Chinese New Year. When it opened in February, Su Wen Ming, one of our college graduates was invited as Teacher, and Mr C'hen becomes Mr Stanley's assistant in the opening work at Hsiku. At this time the school was advanced to the academy grade. Mr Su is taking much interest in the school, and Mr Chen and Mr Stanley have classes. We trust the school will now have a wider influence than heretofore. On accomnt of short rains and crops the last two years, two or three boys could not remain in school, and others could not enter because the small sum of $6 Mex. required for a year's tuition could not be provided. The number of pupils ~~has been twenty~~ is 20 16, mainly from christian families. Three are from the village. We hape for better things the coming year from the indications in crops and business. The progress of the boys in study, and their general conduct, have given little cause for complaint. Several are accepted probationers, and six have entered the church. during the year. Some girls from the city school have also become probationers. The general health in both schools has been good; but minor indispositions call for attention; and the presence of a Doctor would relieve us of much care and anxiety.

Liu En Rung continues to do good work in the Yang Cheng Chwang school. One boy has been prepared for the academy at Hsiku. Eight boys were enrolled last ~~ye~~ year; but during the ~~year~~ summer three left to guard the pasturing animals from trespassing on the planted fields. This year eleven boys and six girls have enrolled. All the pupils are from christian families. The increased interest in the school is due chiefly to the woman's station class of some forty women and girls held at Hsiku in February. They returned home with a new appreciation of the value of having their children study. The Teacher, although a cripple, oversees the boys athletics, and this feature attracts a few who care little for study.

The school at CHIEN YING has done fair work in the primary grade. We hope t to see more boys in these schools preparing for the higher department. We also d desire to open schools in two or three other villages if funds and teachers can be had. Frequently the boys carry the truth into their homes, some times by song, and thus prepare the way for direct effort and indluence.

We plan to have a men's station class in Tientsin the coming winter. For many years past we have had no accommodations for such a class, and have felt the loss of its beneficial influence very much. Some benefits result from such work in the central station that can be realized but partially, if at all, in village work of this sort, though that is important, and should not be wholly neglected for the other. Each has its mission.

GENERAL.

Nearly two years ago the Public Works' Department approached Mr Stanley with reference to opening a bund-street on the river bank in front of our lot, evidently expecting him to give the land. On account of our land at one corner of our lot being very low; also being the place where the village carriers draw their water from the river, we thought best to set this corner post 50 feet back. This gave a triangular piece of land, the equivalent practically of a strip 25 feet wide, to the public, the correct corner post placed at time of purchase by their own surveyers. Mr Stanley offered to sell a strip sufficient for a street; or preferably, to exchange for a strip on our west side between our fence and the road to the bridge off the above corner. This is used for fuel yards; is public (or "government") land, and our fence posts and any near buildings are endangered by possible fires. The local Official recognized this danger, and soon after we moved here came and asked Mr Stanley if we had any objection to the yard-men being directed to leave a little space between the fence and their fuel, then piled up against our posts; for "who would pay if they were burned?" We were pleased, and have urged this as one reason for an exchange. Although several parties have come to "view the landscape o'er", and the situation has been fully stated, nothing has been done yet. As they took the initiative, we are keeping it before them by occasionally asking their mind on the matter. We must not seem too anxious, especially as we care little for the road personally; but if we can get no action, we will have to go to some expense before long to protect the other front corner from the wash of the river.

A survey of our entire field; the attitude of the people in general towards us; the opportunities before us, and the encouraging and discouraging conditions at all points, gives us ample reason to "be of good courage," feeling assured that as "hitherto hath the Lord helped us," so will He continue to "do that which seemeth Him good."

For the station,

C.A.Stanley

We plan to have a men's stationclass in Tientsin the coming winter. For many years past we have had no accommodation for such a class, and have felt the loss of its beneficial influence very much. Some benefits result from such work in the central station that can be realized but partially, if at all, in village work of this sort, though that is important, and should not be wholly neglected for the other. Each has its mission.

GENERAL.

Nearly two years ago the Public Works' Department approached Mr Stanley with reference to opening a bund-street on the river bank in front of our lot, evidently expecting him to give the land. On account of our land at one corner of our lot being very low; also being the place where the village carriers draw their water from the river, we thought best to set this corner back 50 feet. This gave a triangular piece of land, the equivalent practically of a strip 25 feet wide, to the public, the corner post placed at time of purchase by their own surveyors. Mr Stanley offered to sell a strip sufficient for a street; or preferably, to exchange for a strip on our west side between our fence and the road to the bridge off the above corner. This is used for fuel yards; is public (or "government") land, and our fence posts and any near buildings are endangered by possible fires. The local Official recognized this danger, and soon after we moved here came and asked Mr Stanley if we had any objection to the yard-men being directed to leave a little space between the fence and their fuel, then piled up against our posts; for "who would pay if they were burned?" We were pleased, and have urged this as one reason for an exchange. Although several parties have come to "view the landscape o'er", and the situation fully stated, nothing has been done yet. As they took the initiative, we are keeping it before them by occasionally asking their mind on the matter. We must not seem too anxious, especially as we care little for the road personally; but if we can get no action, we will have to go to some expense before long to protect the other front corner from the wash of the river.

A survey of our entire field; the attitude of the people in general towards us; the opportunities before us, and the encouraging and discouraging conditions at all points, gives us simple reason to "be of good courage," feeling assured that as "hitherto hath the Lord helped us," so will He continue to "do that which seemeth Him good."

For the station,

C.A. Stanley.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK FOR THE TIENTSIN STATION
MAY 1, 1908 to APRIL 30, 1909.

There are certain outstanding events in the past year aroundn which our report gathers. There are many touches of light; but the shadows fall very deep.

Soon after the Mission meeting, the two families left their city homes for the seaside. Mrs. Stanley was only just getting about the house, having been down stairs only two or three times. We all feared the hard journey for her; but she had a comfortable day to go, and arrived with less fatigue than we had anticipated. For some days she gained; then came a relapse; and after she was able to get up, the weak heart again failed. Thus the summer passed with no real advance. Mrs. Ewing returned to Tientsin on Sept. 4. The very next day, MRS. Stanley had a serious attack from which she did not rally; and three days later she passed beyond.

There are no words to describe the heartache that follows the passing of such a life. To the family, to the station, to the Tientsin community, and to our whole Mission, the loss can be felt and understood only by those who knew her. Mrs. Stanley's alert mind, quick wit, ready pen, boundless hospitality, beautiful flowers, and sympathetic mother heart--these are the words which will ever be connected with her name. She had lived and labored in Tientsin for the Chinese and for foreigners over forty years, and now others are to reap where she has sown. From the beginning of her missionary life, she showed deep interest in the children, and opened the first school for girls in North China. During the later years, when she was unable to go about among the women, some came to her home for study; but her strength was largely given to the school. During one entire term, Mrs. Stanley, though over sixty years of age, spent from three to five hours daily in the school-room, besides attending to the many duties of general oversight. She bore the removal to the new home and the breaking up of old associations with calm courage, believing it was a necessary change for the growth of the Church. But through a series of misunderstandings the equipment for the women's work was delayed, and Mrs. Stanley's last two saw many bitter disappointments. The school was disbanded and, though some kept up their studies in other stations, many were scattered and few new scholars were added. During her last illness, the glad news reached us of the promise of full support from the Woman's Board in Boston and of the appointment of a new lady, whom we knew the Mission would locate at Tientsin. But less than five weeks before the arrival of this recruit, Mrs. Stanley was called to her heavenly home, and one more was added to that cloud of witnesses who compass us about. A memorial service was held in Union Church for the foreign friends, and a service in Chinese at our City chapel. At both places, the addresses emphasized Mrs. Stanley's wide interests and her spirit of helpfulness for all. She has long been a leader in the life of Tientsin and, though her presence is sorely missed, her spirit is still felt. Her heritage to China is not only in words and deeds: she left a living monument, three children all engaged in missionary work and seven of the third generation.

Report

Tientsin Station

By vote of the Mission, the pupils of the girls' boarding school were transferred to Miss Browne's care in Tungcho; and others promised their assistance in station-class work in Tientsin and also in our country field. These promises have been faithfully kept; and we thank all those who have given their time and strength to help their weaker sister station.

It was on the evening of the twelfth of October that we welcomed Miss MacGown and received her as a member of the Tientsin station. After six years of weary waiting, we have a lady missionary of our own; and we thank the Woman's Board most heartily for the representative they have sent us. Miss MacGown has devoted the six months to language study, completing the course prescribed for that time. The last two months, she has taught Arithmetic to one of our older girls, examined some of the Arithmetic and Geography classes in the City school, and led two of the women's meetings. At the latter she spoke for nearly ten minutes and, as one of the Chinese remarked, with "meaning". It is not only this material assistance that has lightened the burdens for Mrs. Ewing; but the ready sympathy and quick understanding of station problems has lifted a weight of responsibility. Miss MacGown is the right person for the place; and may her presence and work in Tientsin bring as much joy to herself as it has already brought to her associates.

The young woman who taught the boarding-school last year was married in the summer and later developed serious lung trouble; but after remaining at the hospital six months, she improved in general condition and went to her home, but has no strength to help in the Church work. Eleven of the boarders went to the Tungcho school; but three of these did not return after the New Year. One of our pupils failed of promotion; but another led her class with an average of 93%.

As serious criticisms were brought against the teacher of the City school, the opening was delayed until after investigation could be made. Although it was found that the teaching was quite poor in certain branches, there were other reasons which made a change seem undesirable. Mrs. Ku, the teacher, is very pleasant with the children and in subjects that she understands gives good instruction. She has shown more interest this year in the modern branches, and has given more effort to keeping the children up to grade. During the first term a pupil teacher helped Mrs. Ku; but after the New Year we secured the assistance of one of our former school-girls who is now married. Eight of the older scholars were required to attend two sessions, and this young woman taught them the sciences in the morning, while Mrs. Ku took the work in the Bible and the Chinese classics in the afternoon. There have been eighteen pupils this year, only five from Christian homes. It is very hard to secure regular attendance. The weekly tests by the foreigner are given on the prayer-meeting day, and some of the mothers are almost always present. One who is a recent attendant noticed that her daughter's lessons were much poorer than many of the smaller scholars' and asked the reason. The teacher replied: "Your daughter is absent so much she cannot keep up". The Christian parents see to it that their children attend regularly; but in the non-Christian homes the children do as they please, with the result that they stay out for the slightest reason. Having

gained this mother's interest, we hope her girl will show a better record in the future. On the day of the final examinations, several Chinese ladies were invited to be present, and also two gentlemen. The children had not expected to be examined by men; but after their first surprise, they showed no fear and did credit to their teachers. A careful record of attendance and weekly marks had been kept, and there was a prize for the best one in each department. Near the close of the second term, we regained one of our girls whom we had not seen all winter. She had been in our boarding-school and was bright and obedient. Neither of her parents are Christians, though both became interested several years ago. The family appeared fairly well-to-do, and the mother always promised the food money; but she brought only one dollar out of the eight required. She was warned at the close of the term that the bill must be paid before her daughter could reenter school; butin spite of this the girl was sent, and empty-handed. Although it was very hard on the poor child, there seemed nothing to be done except to refuse sending her to Tungcho unless she brought the money, and so she went back home. It was six months later that mother and daughter came to our City chapel begging help. They had moved in the meantime, and we had not been able to find any trace of them. The family fortunes had gone down, the two sons had lost work, and the father had earned but little. First, one room had been given up and the older daughter-in-law sent to her mother's home; then furniture had been sold, then clothing and bedding pawned; and finally the father had decided on breaking up the family. The older son was old enough to look after himself; the other daughter-in-law was to be sent home; the younger son would go with his father; the mother would go out to service, taking the baby; and the two girls, aged ten and thirteen, were to be bound to a theater manager for five years as actresses, the father to receive fifty dollars (U. S. gold) for thus selling his daughters' character. Tientsin has only recently introduced the custom of female actors, and it is considered very disreputable. The mother's love overcame her pride, and she came to see if the Church would save them from this shame. The Bible woman visited the home and found the story correct; and so we agreed to provide for the older girl if the parents would promise not to marry her to a heathen, and she has been living with the Bible woman and attending school ever since. We could not provide for the sister now, and judged that our partial help would give courage to all. Such is the case; and the mother attends Church regularly, while the father is very thankful to be able to keep the home. Justafter the girl came to us, a letter was received from a Sunday-school class at home, sending money and asking to have it applied to some needy case. The gift will be sufficient to clothe the girl for a year and keep her in school; and we hope these same friends will be glad to continue their aid.

Mrs. Chang has continued her work as City Bible woman. She has visited the homes of the scholars frequently, and reports a readiness to listen to gospel truth. During the three months following the New Year, she has made one hundred and twenty calls, speaking to nearly one thousand persons. The attendance at the Thursday prayer- meeting has increased, though the largest number was only twenty-two. We are sorry to report

only three women studying, but on the whole feel that the work has been more steady than before. On the day of the Christmas, service, the weather was favorable and the gathering was larger than ever before. The Christian women came from the City and its suburbs, and nearly every scholar brought relatives. In all there were ~~more~~ fifty women and the same number of children, Church members and outsiders being about equally divided. After the feast, free to the children but each woman paying for her own, there was a short talk on the meaning of Christmas; and at the close of the service the eighteen school-girls sang a new Christmas hymn. Then for the first time in their lives they watched the dismantling of a Christmas tree. There was a basket of nuts and candy and a small toy for each child and a bright picture card for each woman. Some of the Christian women had contributed money to buy clothing for the poor; and altogether the spirit of the day was well exemplified.

Mrs. Hu, the Bible woman at Hsiku, attended the training school in Peking for two months and a half, returning the last of January. In October, she and Mrs. Chang went with Miss Porter of Peking to our "North Villages" for a station class. The class was open eight days with eighteen scholars. They appreciated this their first opportunity for regular study, and most of them have continued their reading. Three of the class have since taken the first step towards Church membership, and one other has been baptized. In this class, under the daily guidance of Miss Porter, the two Bible women gained experience that fitted them for more independent work. In February, a class was invited to Hsiku. There were twenty-four pupils from villages in the Ching Hai district, and fourteen from Hsiku and the City. Eleven of these were girls, and there were eight children too small to study. Six teachers completed the family, and all were housed in seven Chinese rooms for three weeks, though a few did not remain all the time. Miss Porter again came to our aid, and was on hand for the opening days and also for the examinations at the close. But what really made the class a possibility was the presence of Mrs. Ch'en, the new wife of our preacher at Hsiku. She had had many years experience as a valued helper in one of the stations of the London Mission, and came to her new home at our station early in November. During Miss Porter's absence, Mrs. Chen conducted the class, giving out the daily lessons, teaching, and also following up the work of the other teachers. Miss MacCown gave some help in teaching the women and examining the children, and Mrs. Ewing gave the Scripture lesson each morning; but all the rest was left to the care of the Chinese leader. Not only has Mrs. Ch'en been a great blessing to us in the Church, but she has fitted into the new home in a beautiful way and is proving a devoted mother to the four little ones she found awaiting her loving care. The station class was in session three weeks, and the brightest scholars completed two simple books and began one of the Gospels. The women from the country have never had an opportunity for regular study before; but they were well instructed, ~~and~~ could explain what they read, and answer questions on the texts intelligently, and all could sing and pray. One peculiarly about their singing was that, although they could not read the hymns, they needed the books

before them in order to follow the words. They could find the place, and the few characters they did recognize helped them to remember the rest. One day when the class were explaining the texts, they came upon the expression "the mercy of God", and the question was asked,"To whom is God merciful?" Several answered, "To those who repent", and they were quite sure that there was no mercy for the unrepentant. Then a young woman spoke up: "I would like to say a few words. I think God is merciful to those who have not repented; for if He were not, where would any of us be?" Of unpleasant incidents there were few, considering the mixed nature of the class, with both city and country women and a large number of children. One woman was taken ill and had to go to the hospital for a few days; two others refused to eat and said they would go home, because the Bible woman had told them they were wasting the fuel which was provided for them; and near the close German measles broke out among the children; but every one went home happy and, best of all, they have not laid aside their books, but the country women are helping each other to learn more and those at Haiku meet with the Bible woman and Mrs. Ch'en every Wednesday for two or three hours reading before the time of the prayer-meeting. The Bible woman visits village homes three or four days in the week, and the foreign ladies have made a few calls. One day when the foreigner was at a Church member's home, a neighbor came in smoking a cigarette and very politely offered a treat from her box. The opportunity was used to explain some of the effects of such a habit; but the woman excused herself by saying that she had a worse habit, opium smoking. In the conversation that followed, we found that she had given up the use of opium for two months, but was taken sick and so began again. She expressed a great desire to be free from the habit, and said she was willing to go to a Christian hospital and take the cure, no matter how much she suffered. Her husband was very much pleased at the idea, and she went and was cured, and also gave up cigarettes for herself,her daughter, and her daughter-in-law. Many of her relatives were much frightened because they had heard so many bad rumors about foreigners; but nearly all of them visited her at the hospital, and fear changed to praise. She and her daughter are now reading Christian books; but we have need to pray that the Spirit reach her heart and convict her of the need of further salvation.

On Sunday, April 28, the new Church building at Hsiku was dedicated. The seating capacity is nearly five hundred, one third of the space being intended for women. On that day these seats were filled, a few coming from other Churches, besides our own women and a curious crowd of neighbors. Back of the auditorium are two small rooms where the women meet for the week-day service; hereafter they will not have to gather in the school-room and interrupt the regular sessions.

Our report of the general work is more encouraging than for several years; but there still remains much land to be possessed. The teachers and Bible women are earnest in spirit, but lack knowledge of the best methods and need training and more systematic oversight. Classes should be held in three country districts each year, besides a selected class at the central station. Our most urgent need is the reestablishing

of the girls' boarding-school. This cannot be accomplished properly without new buildings. Miss Browne has taken special intæest inthe girls we sent her, and the firm discipline in a well regulated school has been most excellent for them; but there are many whose parents are unwilling to send their children so far from home, and the number of our Christian girls under instruction is constantly decreasing. If the new equipment does not come this year, we may be driven to some other expedient to keep hold of the few who yet remain.

The sincere sympathy of the Board at home and the Mission on the field, expressed in their substantial aid of the past year, give us confidence for the future; and it is with grateful hearts that we give thanks to God for His leading.

"Sometimes 'mid scenes of deepest gloom,
Sometimes where Eden's bowers bloom,
By waters still, o'er troubled sea,
Still 't is God's hand that leadeth me."

Report of Woman's Work

Tientsin Station - 1908-1909

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK IN TUNGCHOU

MAY 1904

Tungchou has had her Easter. It is only four years ago when she bowed her head to the Boxer Cyclone, and in two short months our fair Zion was in ruins, while only two years ago she was beginning to think of lifting her head "From dust and darkness and the dead". And to day, with all her beauteous garments on, she sits as fair and lovely a mission station as can be found in all the land of China. Our rare equipment has been made possible through indemnification for the losses of 1900, and in has been of no little satisfaction to some of us that the Indemnity has been spent largely here in China, thus returning to the Chinese.

The whole story of the past few years, and of the almighty power of God to bring good out of evil, should encourage the faith and nerve the arm of every Christian in the Empire of God.

Come sit with me on our verandah, and let us talk together of what God has wrought. We are no longer a divided station, part living in the city, and part living a half mile from the city gate. But we are all together close by the city wall, which towers high above us, at the North shutting us away from the North west storms which at the old College place beat upon us so fiercely. The great wall is now pierced by a private gate, which shortens the distance to our new Gothic Church, whose graceful towers you can just see above the wall.--It is probably the only private gate through a city wall in China. How much we owe to the Boxers! Awa, to the West and North rise the Hills so blue and lovely, beckoning our hearts to live in the "highlands of God, though we work in the lowlands of sin". Curving round with the city wall are seven commodious grey brick houses, each with its garden of roses and lilacs, all newly started and doing well. The eye restfully looks to the South beyond the good roadway, bordered with young willows, to the wheat and alfalfa, and beyond, further still, to our Christian village "Risen Again", nestling so happily among the great elms and locusts-for the inhabitants of Canaan have departed or been converted. At the East is our beautiful College, with its round towers and battlemented wall, while to the North East is our Hospital and Dispensary, conveniently near to the South Gate of the City. Young fruit and shade trees, and grape vines from the home land, are once again being started. Strawberries celery and the home vegetables are all taking kindly to the transplanting, and delighting the inner man in China, as well as in America.

God and nature seem to smile upon Tungchou this year, and, thanks to the Boxers, we are far better off as to material equipment than we were before. Instead of a high brick wall, a barbed wire fence encloses the College campus the village and our homes. Our Christians in their prayers speak of those within the iron circle-tieh chuär- instead of those within our walls.

Do you hear that whistle? There is the train which brings to us our daily paper, or takes us daily to the Capital, another of the benefits of 1900. The first house to the extreme left on the West is the Ladies House, built within the year.

PERSONNEL. Miss Evans went home a year ago this Spring. She hopes to return in the Autumn, while Miss Chapin, who left in November, may be delayed much longer on account of ill health. Miss Andrews, therefore, has been our only representative of the Woman's Boards, when hitherto we have had four. Thirty six years ago she came to China, when Mrs Chapin was a baby in arms. It has been one of the beautiful sights these past ten years to watch these two, almost perfect compliments of one another, working together with a harmony lovely to witness, as they have been thrown especially together.

But Miss Andrews has not enjoyed her home alone, for Mr. and Mrs. Biggin of the London Mission, associates in our educational work, have found refuge there while their house was building across the valley, among the great beautiful trees which once surrounded a little red temple built in honor of a deified villager. Shansi's first recruits since 1900 are with her too, Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway. Mrs. Hemingway is our little Mary Williams of Kalgan, grown up into lovely womanhood, with heart and mind trained and made beautiful. She has helped Chinese students in the intricacies of her language while studying theirs, has taught drawing to our missionary children, led meetings etc., while Mrs. Biggin, still carrying on the Woman's work in Peking in connection with their Mission, and work in a village seven miles away, has given several of her rare talks with their Chinese flavor to our Christian women. In the next house toward the East lives Mrs. Sheffield, where a year ago the wedding bells rung merrily, as they gave their daughter Elizabeth to Mr. Stelle of Peking. Mrs. Sheffield's hair has whitened with the years, but she is as graceful in form, as quick in repartee, as in former years; still the gracious hostess, whether entertaining General Ma of the Chinese army, or Major and Mrs. Conger; still the helpmeet of her husband in the College, and the superintendent of the Boys Boarding School, and Girls Day School. Mr. Galt's house which follows next was put up this last year. Mrs. Galt is the missionary with the Madonna face and Madonna soul. Little Lawrence came last Fall, a welcome addition to the household. Mrs. Galt's Sunday School Class with the missionary children, so helpfully conducted, set the mothers free for the Chinese Sunday School. Missionary bonnets have become proverbial, but there are some hats in North China decidedly artistic. If you see such an one, you may be sure that Mrs. Galt's deft fingers have fashioned it. Why not make her milliner in chief to the Mission?

Next comes the Wilders. Madame Wilder, until near the end of Feby, ably carried on the School for missionary children, thus relieving several mothers, so that they could give much of their time to Woman's Work. Mabel Atwood and Susie Perkins came here to study, and thus enabled their mothers to help make good the serious lack of workers belonging to the Woman's Boards in both the North China and Shansi Missions. Mrs. George Wilder-our Gertrude Stanley- in her own rare way helped in the work for women, and especially for little children.

A nice walk leads one to the Ingram house, ~~where we~~ find Mrs. Ingram the trained nurse, who blesses the hospital and dispensary with her presence

The angels came to that home too this year, bringing little Robert Vinter. And so as a station we have been peculiarly blessed with two such gifts as Lawrence and Robert.

Next door we come to the new house, built also within the year, under the wise and careful oversight of Dr. Sheffield, for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, who are indeed glad to be back once more to put in an oar and help row the Gospel ship.

In the last home lives Mrs. Tewksbury our gifted musician who, with her husband, unfolds to us the mysteries of Beethoven, Wagner, Mendelssohn, Mozart, and others of the world's great geniuses, training our children so that they too can sometime enter into these mysteries, and give them expression. After the siege she came to be the Providence of our Chinese women, and they have come to look to her to find a way to help them out of their every difficulty. What our Woman's Work could have done without her the past year it is hard to see, as it has been quite impossible for Miss Andrews, with her three daily classes in College and Seminary, to care for it all. And so the mothers who provided a teacher for their children made no small contribution to the work.

We were most fortunate when Madame and Mrs. Wilder left for their well deserved vacation, and little Robert Vinter appeared, claiming all his mother's thought for a time, that Miss Dr. Aitken, and the Misses Graham and Mundell from the Scotch Pres. Misson, thrown out of work by the war in Manchuria, consented to come and help us. Dispensary, day schools, orphanage, reading classes, and Sunday Schools are all reaping the benefit of their presence and help, and we cannot be thankful enough for their efficient aid. And again we recall those meaning words of Mephistopheles in Faust, "I am that spirit that wills the evil, but brings forth the good".

TOURING.

From Jan. 1, 1903 to Jan. 1, 1904 Miss Andrews made 54 trips to their thirteen different villages. In most of them there has been no crowd of listeners, but only little companies, containing some who listened with interest. The many villages opened to us on the return of the missionaries to Tungchou seem now to have no desire for the truth. But in five of the villages mentioned above, there has been a Christian home as a centre for reaching others. During the Winter Mr. Wilder has opened chapels in a number of villages, in some of which in former years we had a work. There is a growing demand for a woman's work to be started in these villages, and simultaneously carried on with the flourishing work for men, but in the absence of miss Chapin we have no one to undertake this work. Many homes too in the city are open to the missionary ladies. Of late Miss Andrews has given one afternoon each week to such visiting.

BIBLE WOMAN'S WORK Mrs. Chao has done her usual faithful work visiting and teaching in both Christian and heathen homes. So many new homes are opened to her, that we must have another Bible woman adequately to meet our increasing opportunities. She has made 814 visits during the year, in 145 homes, and given 634 lessons to 148 ~~women and~~ girls. 31 of these homes she visits regularly. Nearly all of the twelve of woman recently

uniting on probation have been her pupils.

STATION CLASSES.

Many years ago, during the Ming Dynasty, a man died in the West of the two North city gates of Tungchou. His wife came and threw herself down beside his body, refusing to be comforted. Gradually the passers by, thinking this was her method of begging money for the burial, began throwing cash by her side. The pile grew higher and higher, but she stirred not. At last she died also. So moved was the entire city by this exhibition of conjugal affection, that the city gate was closed, and a monument erected to commemorate the event, and the city wall was extended to the West to enclose the suburb. The bodies of husband and wife were buried outside of the city, and a monument of mirble on a marble turtle, like the one in the city, was raised to commemorate this act of woman's devotion. Is it not one of the wonders, of the many wonderful things, transpiring in China, that the land close by this grave has now become the property of the Woman's Board of the Interior, and that on this spot dedicated to virtuous womanhood, there were erected last Summer a number of buildings for the purpose of elevating and training the women of Tungcho and vicinity? During the year Mrs. Tewksbury has had charge of two such classes of women, Miss Andrews conducting morning prayers. The work of the young teacher was everything that could be desired, several of the women giving evidence of changed lives, and afterwards joining the Church on probation. We had hoped to have many large classes, but the young teacher, our only available one, had in the troublous times of 1900 lost a woman's priceless treasure. She seemed deeply repentant, and showed every sign of chaste demeanor, but our women seemed unwilling to be her pupils even in the Chinese character, and we thought best to attempt no more classes. While we regret this on the one hand, we feel also to rejoice that the Chinese ideal of womanhood is high.

The coming year Mrs. Chiang will be in her place, chastened by the discipline of the past years, and we expect large fruit bearing classes. A new bath room with two stalls has been added this Spring, and it will be easy to lay stress on cleanliness of person as well as of heart.

HOSPITAL.

Our new hospital, completed last Autumn, attracts women in goodly numbers. Several of the in patients were taught to read. Since Dr. Aitken of Manchuria has taken up the medical care of the women, the numbers have been further increased. One woman said she had waited two years, not daring to come to any but a lady physician.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Before the Siege we had eight day schools, three being in villages. We now have six, five in the city and one at Fu Hsing Chuang. The Fu Hsing Chuang School has been taught by our former pastor's wife Mrs. Chang. There have been 22 names on the roll, with an average attendance of 18 pupils, nearly all of whom are from Christian homes. Two bright little heathen children were frightened away at Chinese New Year by the thought of a public examination. The grade of the school is constantly being raised, and four pupils will be prepared the coming Autumn to enter the Bridgman School a year ahead of present requirements.

Mrs. Conger and her sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss McConnell of Chicago, wishing to see something of missionary work, came here for a day this Spring. Of all they saw and heard, perhaps they spoke of enjoying nothing

more

more than this little school of bright Christian children, and the delight they took in the intricacies of the multiplication table. These ladies were especially impressed with the possibilities of work for children.
South Gate school. This school is happy in having a teacher (the daughter in law of our Bible woman) who has a natural gift in teaching. Mrs. Wilder took the school from Miss Chapin, passing it over on her departure for America to Miss Graham ~~to~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of Manchuria. This school is so popular, and the numbers increased so rapidly, that in April a swarm went from the hive, and a seventh school was started under Miss Mundell, which now numbers 18. At the Chinese New Year the South Gate School, and the Fu Hsing Chuang School met in the prayer meeting room of the Church and were examined by the ladies of the station. Several of the parents were present, and one Chinese mother, out of a full heart, voiced the thought ~~[illegible]~~ of all in appreciative words for teachers as well as pupils. One ~~[illegible]~~ advantage of such an examination was the inspiration to all the teachers to renewed efforts, and the adoption of the best methods used in the different schools.
Hou Chieh and East Gate Schools, in Miss Andrews' charge, went on most of the Summer without superintendence. The East Gate School was closed for ~~[illegible]~~ two months during the Winter, owing to the ill health of the teacher, and her continued ill health makes the permanence of the school doubtful. Both schools seem to be making real progress in general study, and in Bible facts and truths. The Hou Chieh School is remarkable for being a girls' school chiefly composed of boys until recently, when a number of girls have commenced coming. The attendance at Hou Chieh has been, boys 14, girls 9. Total 23. Average 14. East Gate School. Boys 10, girls 11, ~~[illegible]~~ Total 21. Average 12.
West Gate School. In the year 1900 an entire family was massacred, because two of their children attended this school. Mrs. Chang, its former teacher, was ~~was~~ able to resume the care of the school in the Autumn, and several of her old pupils began coming. But it will require a little longer time to recover from the events of the Boxer cataclysm, because it is so close to some of its most terrible scenes. Mrs. Goodrich relieved Miss Andrews of the superintendence of this school in January, and at every weekly visit she experiences fresh delight at the excellent progress made, especially on the part of four pupils, who will soon be ready for Peking. Pupils enrolled 18, Average attendance 12.
ORPHANAGE. Three of the Tungchou orphans are in the Bridgman School, save in vacation. The remaining six are doing well under the care of the matron, and the superintendence of Mrs. Tewksbury.
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The new Church was completed last Autumn, its two prayer meeting rooms giving us a place for the meetings of the Association. Mrs. Tewksbury was President until the Chinese New Year, and under her efficient leadership a new Constitution and By-Laws was prepared, and the women of the Church again set actively at work. We have found it very helpful to appoint women to regular service, as it assures them that they are not encroaching on the preserves of the Bible woman, and develops responsibility.

Some of the most helpful service rendered is by the three elderly women who act as ushers each Sunday, and with great tact seat the large company who attend the service, the hospital Committee of six, who each give one to two hours one day each week to talking with and teaching the in-patients, and the fine company of women who come to the Dispensary; and the Committee of five who every Sunday afternoon conduct meetings or visit the sick in different parts of the city.

The volunteer teaching was planned for and marked out, but has not been well superintended since the absence of Miss Chapin, until the ladies from Manchuria came to our assistance. Since then, Miss Graham has superintended the work of seventeen women in volunteer teaching. Mrs. Tewksbury has had a Class in Pilgrim's Progress twice a week during the year.

During Passion Week , after our daily midday service at the Church, most of the members of the Association, young and old, visited homes in the city and surrounding villages, especially the homes of inquirers, the aged Church members, or the sick, carrying to the latter the greetings and the sympathy of the Association.

One of the delightful experiences was the going of Mrs. Goodrich and Mrs Chang in a cart together, to make several calls in the city. One call was at the home of a helper formerly in connection with the Irish Pres. Mission in Manchuria, but now living in Tungchou. Here they found a mother and five chilhren, none of whom, save the oldest son, had ever seen a missionary but once. And yet so well had the father taught his wife--herself a reader, and the daughter of a former Tungchou official from Chê Chiang Province--, and his three daughters and two sons, that it was like visiting with ripe Christians who knew something of the deep things of God. And the little service of prayer, in which even the youngest joined, showed they knew well the language of Canaan.

Another bit of loving service rendered by our women during Holy Week, was that three of the members went for five days to Yen Chiao, a market town seven or eight miles distant, on the occasion of a great theater. Here they were able to talk with a considerable number of women, as well as to visit in several homes in the town itself. No one woman has given her time and strength more unsparingly than Mrs. Hê. Very recently she has been to Niu Pao Tun, six miles distant, for work among the women.

The fact that the Chairmen on all our Committees are now Chinese women, and that they are able to plan for all the work and all the meetings (Mothers, Missionary, Prayer, and Junior Christian Endeavor), with only a little suggestion, shows the possibilities of Chinese women.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Mrs. Sheffield continues her Sunday School at Fa Hsing Chuang, Miss Graham rendering valuable assistance with the women since

her arrival, and Mrs. Kung teaching the children. The attendance is about 50, with an average of 35. In the Church Sunday School Mrs. Tewksbury, Mrs. Goodrich, and Mrs. Wilder have taught, the place of the latter being now filled by Miss Mundell.

NEEDS. Now that the last quarter's Indemnity has been paid, we hope to purchase, in place of the old school at the College place, the present Girls' Day School building at Fu Hsing Chuang, and in place of our former Woman's Prayer Meeting room in the city, to erect a building near the Church for a prayer room for new church members just learning to walk in the Christian way, and for a Creche during our Sunday services, with necessary toilet Rooms attached.

We also wish to purchase, if possible, the place used temporarily for a Chapel, for a Day School recently started with 18 pupils, and for a Boarding School for our country pupils. Every station but our own has such a school preparatory to Peking, or for such pupils whose mental ~~sable. Such a school is~~ ~~ent or future prospects make an advance d course of study unadvi-~~

But the great and crying need here, as elsewhere, is not for buildings, but for a <u>worker</u>. A year ago money was asked so that we might employ a teacher for our missionary children, believing that, by releasing several mothers who have a working knowledge of the language, and an acquaintance with the Chinese character and customs, which it would require a new missionary a number of years to gain, there would be <u>economy</u>. This would provide a trained teacher for our children, and would allow them to remain several years longer in China.

The tender heart of Christian Motherhood has throbbed with warm and loving sympathy for the children of yellow skin and almond eye. But the thought of including in Woan's Work for Women and children the missionary children in heathen lands seemed new, and outside the province of the three hundred thousand Congregational women of America, even it should release mothers for missionary work. The women of America have become accustomed to the thought that, while no American mothers are expected to do all the ~~children~~ teaching of their children, missionary mothers should do so. If not, they should send their children as orphans to the United States, or take them themselves, leaving the father wifeless, childless, homeless, for a long period of years, our women not realizing that there has been many a tragedy connected with such experiences, which it is within the power and the province of the Church at the present time to prevent.

In spite of adverse circumstances, the record which most of the missionary children have made shows them to be worthy of consideration. Having in mind the children who have suffered and may suffer, the homes that have been broken up, and the homes that are to be broken up, and having also in mind the noble army of Christian women connected with our Woman's Boards who never turn away from any call of the Lord, nor wil-

lingly neglect a lamb of His flock, we again commend to the earnest consideration of the three Woman's Boards the matter of the missionary children, believing that some provision for these children in China will tend to the advancement of the Kingdom of God, and will greatly promote the economy of the missionary force.

For two years availing themselves of the presence of Madame Wilder, the missionaries have themselves provided such a teacher, but as there has been a heavy increase in the cost of living, it is not possible for them longer to bear this expense. The coming of the three ladies from Manchuria, at the departure of Madame and Mrs. Wilder, was a distinct Providence for Tungchou. But their stay here is indefinite, and we are confronted by a grave problem. It is quite impossible for Miss Andraws, after thirty six years of indefatigable labor, to overdraw her reserved strength as past years. A serious break down is certain to be the result, and, indeed, has many times seemed imminent many times the past year. And the married ladies can be no longer relied upon for distinctlively Woman's Work. with the teaching of their children, added to the demands of the home. Therefore we request a young woman to be sent to Tungchou at the earliest opportunity, to engage in what seems to us the delightful work of a delightful station.

In no single station of our Mission did the besom of destruction sweep over the native Church more cruelly than at Tungchou. It is only a year and a half since the return of the missionaries. When we look at our work, in better estate than ever before, at the large numbers at our services and in our schools, and the eager earnest women hungry for the life in Christ Jesus, with bowed heads we say It was good to have been afflicted.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,
His truth is marching on.

In behalf of the ladies of Tungchou,
Sarah B. Goodrich.

May 1904.

Finally neglect a lamb of His flock, we again commend to the earnest consideration of the three Women's Boards the matter of the missionary children, believing that some provision for these children in China will tend to the advancement of the Kingdom of God, and will greatly promote the economy of the missionary force.

For two years awaiting themselves of the presence of Mrs. Wilder, the missionaries have themselves ~~[illegible]~~ provided such a teacher, but as there has been ~~[illegible]~~ a heavy increase in the cost of living, it is not possible for them longer to bear this expense. The coming of the three ladies from Manchuria, at the departure of Miss Mills and Mrs. Wilder, was a distinct Providence for Tungchow. But their stay here is indefinite, and we are confronted by a grave problem. It is quite impossible for Miss Andrews, after thirty six years of indefatigable labor, to overdraw her reserved strength as in past years. A serious crisis comes in certain to the result, and, indeed, has many times caused lamented many times the past year. And the married ladies can be no longer relied upon for distinctively woman's work with the teaching of their children, added to the demands of the home. Therefore we request a young woman to be sent to Tungchow at the earliest opportunity, to engage in what seems to us the delightful work of a daily station.

In no single station of our Mission did the season of destruction sweep over the native Church more cruelly than at Tungchow. It is only a year and a half since the return of the missionaries. When we look at our Church, in better estate than ever before, at the large number at our services and in our schools, and the eager earnest women hungry for the life in Christ Jesus, with tender hearts we say it was good to have been afflicted.

Blessed are the eyes that have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord, His truth is marching on.

In behalf of the ladies of Tungchow,

Sarah B. Goodrich.

May 1904.

Station
Recd July 7-1904

90

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

MAY TUNGCHOU CHINA. 1904

Another Class has completed its second year in the Seminary. The Class during the last year has consisted of ten men, one however not being considered a full member.

Dr. Sheffield has taught Church History during the entire year of study, taking Ancient Church History down to the time of Gregory the Great, and the opening sections of the Reformation to the close of the Diet of Worms. Miss Andrews has taken the Class through the books of Philippians Philemon and Colossians in careful exegetical study. In the absence of Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Tewksbury kindly took the Class during the first semester, giving daily instruction in the Ethics of Jesus. Mr. Goodrich gave the Class an exegesis of the Book of Zechariah, giving some lessons in December. During the last Semester, he has given lectures in Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, with sermon plans daily the last month of the year. He has also had morning prayers, taking selections in order from the first four books of the Old Testament as far as to the middle of Numbers. Explanatory and practical comments have been made with each selection, making a sort of homily each morning

During the first half of the year there seemed to be a very happy and docile spirit in the Seminary, until the occurrence of the College Rebellion, which will be mentioned in the President's Report Unhappily some of the students in the Seminary gave their sympathy and support to the refractory students, giving rise to an uncomfortable feeling which continued for some weeks. For the past two months work in the Seminary has been pleasant, and there has been little outward sign of any inward discontent. However, as is always the case when lava pours itself over the plain, the soil cannot at once be as rich and plastic as before.

One of the happy little experiences of the Spring has been an evangelistic tour to the outstation of Yen Chiao, where the students, in company with Mr. Goodrich, preached for six days, taking occasion of the holding of a theater in that place. The chapel was hard by the theater, and was filled with the overflow of the show. We preached and talked with the men from ten o. c. in the morning till eight or nine in the evening.

The students entered into the work with much enthusiasm of interest, telling again and again, with great variety of form, and often with much attractiveness and power, the Old Story. We shall hope to repeat the effort there or elsewhere the coming year.

We shall hope and pray that, during the final year of study, no

cataclysm may overtake us, and that, before the students go out to their life work, a great baptism of spiritual life and power may be granted us.

We have this year invited our preachers and teachers to a Lecture Course of one week, with a daily Bible Study and a daily Prayer Meeting. Miss Andrews has had charge of the Bible Study, and has taken the morning lesson from the Psalms.

Dr. Sheffield has given three lectures on Church History, commencing with the Rennaisance and the preparation for the Reformation, giving an account of some of the principal actors and their work, as Reuchlin, Erasmus, Melanchthon, Staupitz, Tetzel, and especially Luther.

Mr. Tewksbury gave two lectures on Chemistry, one on the Candle, and one on the Flame. The lectures were very fully illustrated with interesting experiments.

Dr. Ingram gave two lectures on Therapeutics, giving many practical and helpful suggestions. He is putting a copy of his lectures into the hands of each of his hearers.

Pastor Meng gave a lecture on the History of the Paotingfu Station, and Pastor Jen gave a lecture on the Reasons for the Boxer Troubles.

Dr. Smith gave two lectures, one on How to Study the Bible, and how to Use the Bible in preaching. The second lecture was on the Secret of the Marvelous Power of the Bible.

The lectures and meetings of this course seem to us of real value to our preachers, mentally, spiritually, and socially. They ought to get a new inspiration, and a considerable uplift, from these meetings.

There are, however, some disheartening things in connection with ~~meetings~~. The first has respect to the attendance. From three stations of our Mission there has been no representation, and from another station only one has been present at the meetings. We recognize the difficulty of coming from distant stations. That difficulty is, however, met by our brethren the Methodists, who consider it of the greatest importance that their preachers attend their Annual Meetings.

A second drawback to the success of the meetings is the manner in which the delegates straggle in, coming sometime Monday, Tuesday, or later, and making it very discouraging for those who give lectures

or have other exercises near the beginning. It has just now occurred to me that it may be well to send a number of tickets of invitation, upon which it shall be plainly written that the offer of free entertainment must be limited to those who arrive not later than the early train of opening day of the Lecture Course, an exception being only made for those who bring a paper signed by their pastor (native or foreign) giv a good excuse for tardiness.

It may be added here that free entertainment can only be given to pastors preachers and deacons, and other special delegates, with some limit of number from each Church.

Should it be thought wise to continue the lectures and meetings another year, and sufficient encouragement of attendance from the diff ent stations be given, we will prepare the program, and give early not of the proposed schedule of meetings.

In behalf of the Faculty,

Chauncey Goodrich, Dean.

Letter announcing the lecture course 1916-17.

or have other exercises near the beginning. It has just occurred to me that it may be well to send a number of tickets of invitation, upon which it shall be plainly written that the offer of free entertainment must be limited to those who arrive not later than the early train of the opening day of the Lecture Course, an exception being only made for those who bring a paper signed by their pastor (native or foreign) giving a good excuse for tardiness.

It may be added here that free entertainment can only be given to pastors preachers and deacons, and other special delegates, with some limit of number from each Church.

Should it be thought wise to continue the lectures and meetings another year, and sufficient encouragement of attendance from the different stations be given, we will prepare the program, and give early notice of the proposed schedule of meetings.

In behalf of the Faculty,

Chauncey Goodrich, Dean.

Report of Gordon Memorial Theo. Seminary. 1903-4.

Recd July 21/1904

Report of T'ung Chou Station,
for the year ending April 30,1904.

Personnel.

Owing to ill health,Miss Abbie Chapin was advised by physicians to try the climate of Arizona.She left Nov.19th.

Mr. Wilder and family ~~and family~~,with his mother,started on April 22nd.,for a visit to the homeland.The crowds that gathered at the railroad station as these friends left showed the esteem in which they were held.

Dr. Goodrich on Dec.3rd. returned to China,to which land he had come thirty-nine years before.He and his family came via Suez,enjoying a brief visit in England and France.

Dr.and Mrs.Hemingway came at the same time,and have been studying the language here before going next Autumn to their appointed station.

On April 6th. Miss Dr.Aitkin,Miss Graham,and Miss Mundell arrived, having been driven by the Russo-Japanese war from their Mission in Manchuria.They have rendered efficient service in hospital and schools.

There were also two other arrivals.On Oct.5th.Lawrence Galt came, on April 6th. Robert Ingram.The ending of the war will have no relation to the length of their stay.

Summer Vacations.

Misses Andrews and Chapin and Mr.Williams spent the hot season among the mountains of Halgan,others went to the seaside at Pei Tai Ho.All returned invigorated for another years work.

On June tenth a host of friends accepted the invitation to attend the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Sheffield and Rev. W.B.Stelle.The Empress Dowager sent a representative. U.S.Minister Conger and his family were present.

Visitors.

As Tung Chou is but forty minutes from Peking by rail,we have frequent visits,not only from missionary friends,but from others of distant lands. We have had Professor Jenks of Cornell,Dr.Devins of the New York Observer,a deputation of the Friends' Mission from England, and Prof.Begg,of London Mission College,Calcutta,who gave valuable suggestions.Mr.Fransen ,the Swedish Evangelist,gave an earnest address to the College students.

Buildings.

The dwelling houses of Messrs. Galt and Williams were ready for occupancy in the Autumn,also the Ladies' house.Mr.Galt superintended their errection.As Miss Andrews was left alone,she was glad to have the vacant rooms occupied by Dr.Hemingway's and Mr.Biggin's families. Mr.Biggin's house is almost completed.

There are now twelve new buildings,viz:Eight dwellings,two College buildings,the church,and the hospital.These make a fine appearance. The extensive grounds are well watered,planted with trees and sown with alfalfa.The students are daily on the athletic field enjoying games,or doing manual labor to earn money for purchasing books.

Dr.Ingram oversaw the building of the church.On ordinary occasions the main room only is used.It is an easy room to speak in,having no echo.Two smaller rooms may be thrown open when needed.These are used for S.S.classes and prayer meetings.The church stands on a large open space free from noises,convenient of access from the mission premises and from the city.

Dr.Sheffield saw to the erection of Dr. Goodrich's house so that he was able to enter it by the first of January.Thus all are comfortably housed.

Mr.Tewksbury saw to the erection of the College Building. It contains a Chapel,which is also the School Room;the library and cabinet and several recitation rooms. A tower which is seen from afar adds to its appearance.Owing to the late arrival of the heating apparatus,only the School Room could be used during the cold weather,but recitations were held in the Dormitory Building without serious inconvenience.

That all the buildings have been completed is a matter for thankfulness.The hopes of the sanguine have been exceeded.

Mr.Galt has taken up the country work since Mr.Wilder left,spending two or three days each week,at the different outstations.Thus the helpers at these points obtain oversight. The presence of a foreigner always draws hearers.He also teaches in the College.

Dr.Goodrich succeeded Mr.Wilder as pastor of the church,With the charge of the Theological Seminary,he is also engaged in translation of the Bible.

Since Madame Wilder's departure the married missionary ladies have taught the missionary children.Mabel Atwood and Susie Perkins of Pao Ting Fu,attended school here a part of the year.M

Miss Andrews continues her touring and oversight of schools,in addition to her Seminary and College classes.

Mr.Williams teaches three Academy classes in the Bible.

Dr.Sheffield has taught in the College and Seminary,and has been assistant pastor of the Church. His Church History is ready for publication down to the time of the Reformation.

Dr.Ingram has given weekly lectures at the Methodist Hospital in Peking.

Mrs.Sheffield,as formerly,teaches in the College,and oversees the Boys' Primary School.She reports as follows:

"BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOL. The onln primary school for boys is held in the village of Fu Hsin Chuang.It has been taught by the younger Kung,assisted in a few classes by Mr.Kuan,of the Theological Seminary.

"The number of students enrolled has been twenty-six, with an average attendance of twenty-four.There are nine in the boarding department,of whom six are orphans.At the beginning of the period last Fall,four students from this School entered the Academy.Six of the present students will be prepared to enter next Fall.This School is largely composed of children of church members,the most of whom have been first taught in the Day School. (It ishoped that the coming Fall may see a new School Building erected in the village and accomodation prepared to receive more boys from outstations.The large additionsto the church have brought applications for more of such pupils that can be accomodated.)

"The teacher of the school takes a deep interest in the pupils,has held a weekly prayer meeting with them and has been ready to carry out suggestions for new lines of work in addition to regular studies.The older pupils showed good work in Map Drawing during the first part of the year,and a good beginning in Kuan Hua composition was made by writing out the incidents in the Mencius into the spoken language."

Miscellaneous.

The health of the Station has been good.The children show the beneficial effects of the open-air life which they can have here. Bicycle rides,tennis,or walks into the surrounding country afford a variety of healthful exercise. The Winters on the Great Plain are mild,the thermometer rarely reaching zero. Dust storms have been less freqyent than usual. During the Spring there were showers which sarurated the ground,so the country looks like a garden.No one can remember such a promising season.Usually,because there no Spring rains only partial crops are secured.

Among the gifts that were made to Mrs.Geo.Wilder by Chinese friends on the eve of her departure to the United States,was a vase that was among her marriage gifts ten years ago.It had been looted from her house during the Boxer upheaval,and was recently purchased by these Chinese friends on the street.It thus unexpectedly found its way back to the original owner.

During the last few months a noon prayer meeting has been kept up at this Station.Each of the Seven Stations of the Mission has its dat for being remembered.

At College Prayers the daily War News is listened to with interest.Japan,which ten years ago was a foe,is now regarded as an ally,fighting for the preservation of China's territory.

Mark Williams.

The following part of this report is culled from notes left by Mr.Wilder:

"When the last Mission Meeting closed,we were just planning a systematic campaign for the opening of a country station some nine miles East of here.We carried out our program to the letter and found that the Lord had prepared the way for us marvelously.The long-continued draught had given the people leisureand had made them serious-mindedand ready to listen most attentively to the true doctrine of the God who gives rain.

"Yen Chiao is a market town with one main street about 3/4 of a mile long lined with shops,distilleries,oil factories, etc.,and two or three back streets parrallel to it,with perhaps 1500 families.Its business is thriving since the outbreak,as many shopkeepers burned out and persecuted by the foreign garrison here for a year after the city was taken,have moved to Yen Chiao to begin life over again.Twelve days in every month there are fairs on the street for the sele of all sorts of country produce and wares.The farmers come to these fairs from the countryside for 7 or 8 miles around,as the fair is an unusually large one.The ordinary market town draws for only three or four miles. So this is a stragetic point to occupy for Christ. We had never been led to work therebefore mainly because we had never had a convert there or any special call,though we had an outstation 30 miles or more beyond this.

"The day after Mission Meeting ended,Mr. Wilder wentbwith our good preacher,Mr.Literary Forest,to fix the bargain for the

renting of a Chapel on the main street. The landlord, most fortunately for us, is a very intelligent literary and military graduate, well off, and a leader in the town. It counts a great point in our favor in the minds of the people that such a man should rent to us. It is evidence to them that we are not sorcerers, or blackguards, or emmisaries of a foreign government trying to stir up a rebellion.

Our ex-gambler, Chapel Preacher, Liu (Lew), is well known at Yen Chiao, as it used to be one of his fields of operation. So he went with Mr. Wilder and spent three days in making calls on our neighbours, for it is the custom of Chinese etiquite that the newcomer shall call first. We chose "White Days" (days without any market) when the shop men would not be busy, and called at over $ 70 shops, all in the place. In some of these there were over 20 clerks and we were often invited to sit inside to drink tea, and so in many a shop we talked about Christ and the church for a half hour or more to a good audience. Often the front of the shop, outside the counter, wounl fill up with men from the street quietly listening. We left my card and a tract or two in each shop. At first I would ask if the manager were in and the reply was always "No." They didnot dare to admit that he was present until they found out what my business was, for fear that I was there to collect money or accuse them of something, and then the easy thing would be to put me off until the manager should come home. Generally after they found that it was only a friendly call the manager would drop in from a back room or be found to be in the crowd from the first. Our best introduction was simply to hand out my card the first thing and tell them that we had called to let them know that a new neighbor had been added to the street. We always found that they knew all about it, but it made no difference for it was an excelent opportunity to correct their mistaken notions of our purpose in renting a place on their street.

We let contracts for transforming the Cash Shop we had rented into a Street Chapel. The remodeling took two weeks and in the meantime we took rooms at an inn near by and had all the preachers and school teachers that we could muster in the Station come down to help in the campaign. Our various regular appointments in T'ung Chou for the two weeks were taken by the foreigners, freed from School duties, and the older college students remaining after the summer vacation began. Mr. Tewksbury with some of these college boys took the daily Street Chapel preaching. Mr. Galt and the two Boys' Day School Teachers took the responsibility for the three meetings held simultaneuosly each day for the hundreds of workmen on our buildings, during their rest hour. Dr. Sheffield took the regular Church Services, Prayer Meetings etc. So Mr. Wilder was free with eleven others to work the new field. The first week, however, only 8 or 9 were there. Each morning until 10 o'clock we spent quietly in our inn, occupied with breakfast, prayers, and study, and assigning of the day's work. Mr. Liu stayed to watch the workmen and to talk with the numerous visitors, every day. On market days three or four others would stay, to preach with him and sell Bibles on the street to throngs of people. We easily found shade trees or temple steps at the outskirts of the business stands, and for hours would have crowds extending as far as the voice could reach.

The rest of the band woulr separate into twos and each pair would visit two or three villages in a day. We made a map of the field and visited every village within four miles of Yin Chiao.

The method used was to find the shady place at the front of the village temple or well where the people were wont to gather. We would enterhinto conversation with any who might be there, then we would sing a hymn ,which would wake up a good many from their siesta, and usually get us a crowd of from twehty to a hundred. An hour or two would then be spent in preaching and talking with the people.

There were several places where the people were ready and glad to acknowledge their disbelief inthe idols and to ask eagerly how to worship the true God. It was most touching sometimes to see the tears come into an old man's eyes when he seemed to realize for the first time that God does not like the worship due Him paid to otherkgods, and only wants our hearts. The thot that He is loving and glad to have us talk with Him in prayer and tell Him when we want rain etc., moved many a heart. We often asked if they had ever prayed for rain or thanked God for rain in other years. I do not remember a single affirmative answer to thix either question, excepting an occasional reference to a custom sometimes observed of having an anoutdoor thetrical performance after the harvest as an expression of gratitude of the cummunity in general. The common answer to the first question was, "The Emperor cannot pray thr rain down, how can we?"

We had blanks for each couple to carry and after leaving each village we recorded the name, distance and direction from Yin Chiao, number of families, names of the leading men, or of those who had showes special interest or bought books, number of those who listened, names of the preachers, and dete of the visit. In the evening after supper, we gathered and reported the work of the day and prayed for the special cases that had been noted. Some of those meetings were intensely interesting and aroused so much interest among the helpers that of their own motion they arranged for Report Meetings twice a month for our regular routine work here in our T'ung Chou church. These were continued until late in the Fall when they were merged into the Christian Endeavor Meetings. We also had interesting Bible Readings bearing on personal work, many lessons being richly illuminated by the cases we were meeting dayby day.

The blanks filled out show that we visited 53 villages containing 5000 families and that the streets numbered 1600, besides children and probably many women, who often listen from hidden corners.

After the campaign was over and the Chapel nearly ready to be opened, the gentry of the place sent a deputatuon to say that as we had shown out knowledge of Chinese customs and had made our calls, they wanted to give us a house-warming in Chinese style. But we could not set any dayfor opening the Chapel, as crowds came and sat on the floor to listen, before we had any benches or other furniture. When we were fairly equipped and ready to begin, why we had in fact been open and working already for some days. So we carried out our original intention of inviting the leading men to a social, and have no house-warming. On the appointed day 60 pf the shop keepers and other head men marched to the Chapel with a brass band, with a train of raggedcand naked urchins carrying banners, and a

gorgeous sedan chair bearing in state a fine gilt-lettered tabletto hang over the platform as a permanent ornament.The inscription of praise is not to the missionary or the church but,"To the Source and Possessor of all." Our band of campaigners and a few others went down to entertain the guests.We gave them the unheard of novelties of ice cream and foreign cake, with tea and Chinese lemonade iced . Mr. Wilder spoke on,"How Christianity came from Palestine to Yin Chiao." Liu spoke on what ought to do for the town,and Literary Forest on what it can do for the individual.Since the opening Liu Fu T'ien has been stationed there with a former apprentice of his in gambling, Kao Te Ming,to help him preach and receive the crowds who come on market days from nine A.M. to four P.M. There is a true interest seen in many cases,but we shall baptise none for six months at least.

The great advantage of getting acquainted with the leading men is that now no class of society there is afraid to come. So far the plan which is a new one in our field is thoroughly justified,and we are trying to do the same kind of a thing here, in and arounr T'ung Chou. It would have been far more difficult, or impossible,to invite the gentry before the war,but Mr. Wilder had two parties of twenty guests each invited from the neighbors in the city last Summer,after the Yin Chiao campaign and when the rest of the foreigners were away.The gentry and well-to-do neighbors,who had been opposed to foreigners and inclined to applaud the Boxers,showed themselves glad to let bygones be bygones and to be friends in the future.

Our social relations with them were interrupted bu Mr. Wilder's trip to the Sea Shore for three weeks,and then by the busy weeke of finishing off the new Church and buying new Chapels in various country towns. But now we are seeing that the attempt to get into friendly relations with them was not in vain.The neighbors had been told that we were not going to have a Chinese house-warmingand big time at the Dedication and Congratulation of the Church.They had been invited however to come and see our styl of dedicating a building ~~a building~~ to God. As the Chinese can never come empty-handed to to any such exercises,practically everyone on the South Street who had been guests at Mr. Wilder's contributed to get up a gift so that they would have the "face" to accept the invitation. They prepared the customary red flannel bannerwith great gilt characters expressing a congratulatory sentiment.This is the regular custom of "hanging red" as they call it,in every case of congratulation.They also tried to fit us out with the minor utensils supposed by them to be necessary in a church,viz. a teapot,twenty tea cups (very useful),a package of tea for 100 steepings,a tray,wash basin,towel,foreign-made soap,a parcel of cakes for the guests,and a pair of scrolls with a fine couplet from the classics in fancy letters.They felt that the customary ceremonies for receiving such gifts were not appropriate for Sunday,and so they brought them the day before.The 150 donors all came and were received in the Church where they drank tea and ate cakes,which was the least entertainment we could properly provide.We had some speeches and Mr. Tewksbury played the large organ he fortunately had been able to secure in Peking at a bargain.The two-hours' function in the church over,we led the guests to see the new Hospital and Dispensary, and the new College Building. On Sunday they all came to the

dedicatory exercises.Besides those from the city neighbors,there were red hangings brought by eight villages near us,by the two contractors who failed in their bids for the church,and by the London Mission Church in Peking. There were representatives from all the four missions in Peking and from our own mission in Pao Ting Fu. The native pastor of our Congregational Church in Peking gave the chief address on "The Duty of the Church in T'ung Chou for the Future." This was preceeded by an address by Dr. Sheffield on "The History of the Church in T'ung Chou".The customary parts of the service were taken by representatives of different churches,Methodist,Presbyterian, and Congregational.

This dedication took place on Nov.8th.The following Sunday, there were nearly as many present,our neighbors still turning out in force.If this goes on we shall outgrow our church soon.It will seat 800,which we considered ample,as our ordinary services had numbered from 150 ,when the College was not meeting with us,up to 350 in union meetings.We hadn't realized that the attendance was limited greatly by the lack of seats and standing room. We now number some 450 on Sunday mornings.

The Sabath School and the Prayer Meetings have increased in like measure,with the opening of the new church. We have been putting it to daily use too,having opened a sort of night school for the Christians primarily,but with some features to attract our heathen neighbors as well. M

Monday nights are devoted to an hour of study of the Old Testamentand an hour of the Chinese Classics.Some of our Confucian scholarsin the city have consented to prepare essays or talks in the colloquial on important themes in the Classics. Then a Christian scholar sets forth the Biblical doctrine on the same point.Discussion but not contriversary is allowed.Time is given to translating the Classics into ordinary language for the uneducated ,and to a study of Confucius' life.

Tuesday evenings are devoted to BiblenStudu and Dr. Sheffield's Chinese text-book on Theology.Wednesdays are occupied with a reading and explanation of"Pilgrim's Progress",and a lecture on Buddism.Thursdays thetwo hours are devoted to Bible Study and Dr.Martin's Chinese text-book on Evidences of Christianity. Friday nights are for the heathen primarily,and the drawing card is a class in geography,which is eagerly sought by them just now. Arithmetic,history etc. might be added as called for,and the college faculty might be led into a regular University Extension work. Lately Friday nights are given up to the Christian Endeavor Society meetings,in addition to their Sunday evening prayer meeting,and Saturday nights are devoted to conversations on the themes of the week. Classes in reading are held every night,all who wan read being impressed as teachers of all who can not.

There have been abuot 30 in attendance on the average,of whom half are not Christians. Our good helper,Mr.Lofty Literary Forest took the supervision of most of the teaching at first, and Dr.Goodrich's writer Mr.Chang has been a great help since he came.

The starting of the Christian Society has given an impetus to many forms of evangelistic effort.The members have taken hold of this night class work with enthusiasm.One of our great desiderata ih T'ung Chou has been Church members with zeal and ability

to speak in the outer chapel so as to relieve the regular preacher there from the strain due to hours of continuous daily preaching. The C. E. aroused a desire to do evangelistic work and the Saturday night class of an informal nature was utilized to cultivate the ability to preach. Each week two members were selected and given topics to prepare for ten minute addresses to heathen audiences. On Saturday night they gave what they had prepared and were criticized by the teachers or other members. Soon they began going to the outer chapel to try their addresses there. Now we have a dozen men who not only can but do speak often quite acceptably. Every Sunday the missionary committee sends out a band into two or three villages near by. They try to report on this work and keep a record of it as we did on our campaigns. In both campaign and Sunday C. E. work we have visited about 250 of the 500 villages mentioned as accessible in last year's report. Others go to the street chapel to take up the speaking and personal work after the students have to leave to get their dinner, late in the afternoon. Another committee has an increasing work in the reception of the many strangers who come to our Sabbath morning services. After the service for two hours until the Sunday school hour there are often from 10 to 50 men studying or conversing and this committee sees that all have teachers and a cordial reception.

The outer chapel, far more fruitful than formerly has been under Li Wen Yü with the paid assistance of old Ti Tzu Wang whose health has returned with renewed Christian activity. Mr. Ch'en Chia Lin a former helper under Mr. Carson of New Chuang has preached a great deal in the chapel as he used to before the war, and has now been employed as a permanent helper, either to locate at an outstation, or to tour in the great field of Pao Ti Hsien which we have not yet touched.

After the dedication of the church, Nov. 8th., until the Christmas holidays, campaigns were conducted at Yung Lo Tien and Hsi Chi, similar to that at Yen Chiao. At Yung Lo Tien there is a fair every alternate day and we bought a place of 12 chien on the main street corner at a cost of 600 taels; 200 taels more repaired and equipped it. When finished our band of helpers, laymen and colporteurs went there to live for two weeks. Those who contributed their time were given their food and all ate together at an average cost for edibles of 160 cash per day. A cook and fuel were provided. At the close of the village campaign we had a dedication attended by the male elite of the town. We had a Christian service and found the audience even understood how to sit and listen without any responses more Chinese than orderly. They brought a banner with a modification of a classic quotation, "Proclaiming truth for the Lord" instead of for "Heaven". The day following we had a funeral for a martyr who had been omitted when the rest were buried in 1901. His village paid all expenses and managed everything without a hitch.

In this campaign we visited 82 shops and 8 gentry, 35 villages of 2970 families where we had 1316 hearers a number more than tripled by the crowds that came to the chapel on the fair days.

After the Yung Lo Shi Tien campaign a week was taken to get a campaign under way at Hsi Chi, 50 li Southeast of T'ung Chou. During the Autumn Mr. Wilder had made the acquaintance of the manager of the inn where he made his headquarters and gradually negotiated the purchase of a piece of land and four chien of buildings directly from him without any middleman. This cost 240 taels and we have just finished a chapel 16 by 30 feet at a cost of 600 taels. Although this was new ground and the people at first were said to be unwilling to have even Mohammedans and Catholics on their street, much less protestants, never-the-less they received us cordially and we already have good friends there. The best of them, our sponsor, Kao chang kuei ti, to our sorrow and loss, has recently passed away, having had respect for the truth we gave him, but not yet openly confessing it.

Before the Xmas we called on the 94 shops and several villages. After the week of prayer our band returned and in two weeks completed the campaign in the 76 villages which we found to contain 5700 families. 2627 were reported to have listened to the preaching . Li Ming Kang was left to hold the fort with help on Fair days from Yen Chiao, while the rest of us moved to the West 40 li where the town of Niu Pao T'un had built us a three chien street chapel and two chien adjoining for inquiry and living room. This is in fulfilment of their promise to indemnify us for loss in 1900. It is one of our old outstations 33li South of T'ung Chou. Here our band was reinforced by members from T'ung Chou, carpenters, servants etc., who contributed their time. Our twelve men with three bicycles, a horse and donkey for the more distant villages, finished the 47 places in 5 days, paying a second call in a body to several where the first visit had elicited only a small audience. We found here 4110 families and 675 hearers. This is our smallest station having only 38 shops but a good supply of gentry. As the chapel was not completed we did not have a dedication but returned home for the Chinese holidays.

Wang Chih Jung, a man who came from the C. I. M. to study Theology and dropped out is now stationed at Niu Pao T'un.

In these four campaigns lasting 60 days in the field we have put in 310 days work, in 211 villages of 17878 families containing about 90,000 people with 7215 listeners. Adding the population of the market towns we have about 100,000 people in these fields about 15,000 of whom heard the gospel preached. The pastor and one or two helpers made 322 opening calls on shops and gentry. The estimate of population is made at the rate of five in a family. This is rather under than over, according to the figures given by the magistrate of the district in which Wei Hui Fu, Honan is situated. He had made a census. Our average village has 80 families or 400 mouths as against his 50. Population is about 134 to the square mile.

We have held two men's station classes, one of nine men for a month and one of 23 men for a month and a half. Kao Wen Lin, acting as assistant pastor without the title, has had full charge of these classes, as well as of the nightly classes and the C. E. society's work. He has done magnificiently. The men in the station class have made more progress than any I have seen since we lost pastor Chang. We have given fuel and food to the amount of 90 cash a day without any attempt at self support, but the results not merely in numbers but in mental and spiritual progress have been far superior to those of our poor little self supporting classes of other years. We have had a few church members availing themselves of the opportunity to study in classes who lived at home but with them regularity of attendance has been difficult to secure.

A committee on delimiting of fields around Peking has defined our boundaries giving us the district of Pao Ti with 1000 villages and Hsiang Ho with 400. We have not yet touched these fields and if we are to hold even the Western half of Pao Ti we must have men touring there until we can get a foot hold in the district cities. Accordingly we have increased our preaching force by the addition of three helpers, Ch'en Chia Lin of Manchuria but now of T'ung Chou by reason of a large property having fallen to his wife. Deacon Wang Kuo An, and Wang Chih Jung from the C. I. M. We have also added two chapel keepers at a low figure and a colporteur. This addition to the preaching force together with the opening of four outer stations about doubles the expenses for general work. We hope that the Board will find ways for meeting this expense as the members of the station hardly feel equal to making up so large a deficit as would be entailed if they do not.

In addition to the statistics on the regular schedule there were 42 received on probation, one by letter, and 6 on profession since Jan. 1st.,'04. Infants baptized 16.

G. D. Wilder

We have held two men's station classes, one of nine men for a month and one of 23 men for a month and a half. Ko Wen Lin, acting as assistant pastor without the title, has had full charge of these classes, as well as of the nightly classes and the C. E. society's work. He has done magnificently. The men in the station class have made more progress than any I have seen since we lost pastor Chang. We have given fuel and food to the amount of 90 cash a day without any attempt at self support, but the results not merely in numbers but in mental and spiritual progress have been far superior to those of our poor little self supporting classes of other years. We have had a few church members assisting themselves of the opportunity to study in classes who lived at home but with them regularity of attendance has been difficult to secure.

A committee on delimiting of fields around Peking has defined our boundaries giving us the district of Pao Ti with 1000 villages and Haiang Ho with 400. We have not yet touched these fields and if we are to hold even the Western half of Pao Ti we must have men touring there until we can get a foot hold in the district cities. Accordingly we have increased our preaching force by the addition of three helpers, Ch'en Ta Lin of Manchuria but now of T'ung Chou by reason of a large property having fallen to his wife. Deacon Wang Ko An, and Wang Chih Jung from the C. I. M. We have also added two chapel keepers at a low figure and a colporteur. This addition to the preaching force together with the opening of four outer stations about doubles the expenses for general work. We hope that the Board will find ways for meeting this expense as the members of the station hardly feel equal to making up so large a deficit as would be entailed if they do not.

In addition to the statistics on the regular schedule there were 42 received on probation, one by letter, and 6 on profession since Jan. 1st., '04. Infants baptized 16.

Tungchou Medical Report for year ending May 31, 1904.

ealth of Station:- Miss Chapin had to return to the States late last all on account of lung trouble. She has been camping out in Arizona nd we are rejoiced to hear that she is making steady progress toward ecovery. The effect of the Siege and the strain of reconstruction seem o have been the causes which lead to her breakdown. The list of those ho have been obliged to return home from like cause is large:- Dr. orter, Miss Evans, Miss Russell, Miss Patterson, and Miss Chapin. These osses are almost more than we can bear, but it looks as if the strain aused by the dropping out of the above workers will make it necessary o send another installment home before many months, unless something is one to relieve the remnant, on whom the added burden has fallen. Miss ndrews has been on the verge of a break-down most of the winter.

On the 5, of October Lorence Lester Galt was born, and on the 8 of April Robert Vinter Ingram came among us. The health of the chil- ren of the station has been good throughout the year, Mumps being the nly epidemic which has appeared among them.

The health of the students of the North China College has also een above the average. Last fall one student returned with a severe ype of Dysentery, contracted on the journey here, by drinking the river ater and his strength was seriously taxed in throwing off the disease. he greater interest in athletics, stimulated by Mr. Galt, has been a reat blessing, not alone to the students, but also to the physician.

Hospital and Dispensary:- In September the new Hospital and ispensary building was ready for occupancy, and it was a great satis- action to work in it after having been cramped in uncomfortable quar- ers for so long. The women patients have now a separate waiting room nd they have shown their appreciation by a far greater number coming to he clinics. This increase has not been entirely due to the new quar- ers; we have had the great privilege of having Dr. Aitken's presence r two months, a lady medical missionary who had to leave her post in anchuria on account of the Russo-Japanese war. On her arrival, imme- iately the number of women patients increased from ten or fifteen to hirty or forty and on one occasion she saw 68, the largest number scored n Tungchou, at least for 17 years. If we could have a lady physician ocated in this place it would be a great impetus to the work, as women ill not come freely to a male physician, it being contrary to the Chin- se ideas of propriety. I had not realized the great need until I saw t hey way they were availing themselves of Dr. Aitken's presence.

On account of the difficulty of the women obtaining money, e have not exacted from them the usual fee, although it is only about cent and a half, yet even this small charge would debar many from reatment. Mrs. Ingram helped in the work until Chinese New Year and e is expecting to again assist ~~assist~~ in a short time.

Work for men has been largely confined to soldiers, often ree quarters of the patients came from the military camps. They have en orderly and a guard has usually been on hand to see that all con-

formed to the regulations.

Operations:- We were unable to do any surgical work until after we moved into our new building and even then it was difficult as all the equipment had ~~the~~ to be procured; consequently this branch of the work has not been developed to the point that it had reached before the Siege.

Dr. Ingram has gone to Peking once a week to lecture in the Methodist Medical School and he also attended such cases as needed attention in the Bridgman School at the same time. The London Mission is now building for the accommodation of the Union Medical School and Dr. Cochrane states that all will be in readiness to open this fall. We are planning to send one student and we expect that the undertaking will be of great benefit in preparing native physicians for the work of the various missions. This is a part of the Union scheme which has been entered into by our Mission and it is a branch of work which is greatly needed. Some advocate the teaching of medicine in the English language; this would be very desirable, but this for the present, is absolutely impossible, and the teaching will have to be done in the Chinese language. The Board has recently appointed several medical men to the N. China Mission; I hope that they will have the opportunity given them to acquire the language to such ~~and~~ an extent as will enable them to help along in this cause. Railways will soon connect all our stations including Shansi, and this will make it possible for every physician to render more or less assistance in this undertaking. While the Methodist Mission is unable to unite in the Union in the same way as the other Missions, yet there seems to be no reason why we should not run the two institutions so that they will mutually aid oneanother, in this way there neen be no duplication of the teaching force.

Religious Work:- There has been a committee of the C.E. which has appointed women to talk with the women patients daily and they have been prompt and faithful in this duty. The men have been preached to by helper Kao and Ch'ing Yuan has held prayers with the in-patients. Quite a number of books have been sold. Many patients have shown great interest in learning Christian truth.

Dr. Hemingway's presence in the station has been of great assisrance, he has done may operations and given much aid in the general work.

Assistants:- We suffered a serious loss when Kung Hsiensheng left to superintend the establishment of small schools throughout the Mission, but we are rejoiced with the prospect of his again helping in the medical work for the coming year. Another loss which seems to a permanent one is the ~~loss~~ matron who is suffering from mental derangement. It was with deep regret that we had to get another to take her place. She was connected with the medical work from its start and she has been a trusted and able worker. Many sheaves have been gathered in as a result of her labors.

ormed to the regulations.

Operations:- We were unable to do any surgical work until after we moved into our new building and even then it was difficult as all the equipment had ~~to~~ be procured; consequently this branch of the work has not been developed to the point that it had reached before the siege.

Dr. Imram has gone to Tuching once a week to lecture in the Methodist Medical School and he also attended such cases as needed attention in the Bridgman School at the same time. The London Mission is now building for the accommodation of the Union Medical School and Dr. Cochrane states that all will be in readiness to open this fall. We are planning to send one student and we expect that the undertaking will be of great benefit in preparing native physicians for the work of the various missions. This is a part of the Union scheme which has been entered into by our Mission and it is a branch of work which is greatly needed. Some advocate the teaching of medicine in the English language; this would be very desirable, but this for the present, is absolutely impossible, and the teaching will have to be done in the Chinese language. The Board has recently appointed several medical men to the W. China Mission; I hope that they will have the opportunity given them to acquire the language to such ~~xxx~~ an extent as will enable them to help along in this cause. Railways will soon connect all our stations including Shansi, and this will make it possible for every physician to render more or less assistance in this undertaking. While the Methodist Mission is unable to unite in the Union in the same way as the other Missions, yet there seems to be no reason why we should not run the two institutions so that they will mutually aid one another. In this way there need be no duplication of the teaching force.

Religious Work:- There has been a committee of the C.E. which has appointed women to talk with the women patients daily and they have been prompt and faithful in this duty. The men have been preached to by Helper Kao and Chuting Yuan has held prayer with the in-patients. Quite a number of books have been sold. Many patients have shown great interest in learning Christian truth.

Dr. Hemingway's presence in the station has been of great assistance. He has done many operations and given much aid in the general work.

Assistants:- We suffered a serious loss when Kung Hsienheng left to superintend the establishment of small schools throughout the Mission, but we are rejoiced with the prospect of his again helping in the medical work for the coming year. Another loss which seems to a permanent one is the ~~xxxx~~ matron who is suffering from mental derangement. It was with deep regret that we had to get another to take her place. She was connected with the medical work from its start and she has been a trusted and able worker. Many sheaves have been gathered in as a result of her labors.

statistics.

Operations:-

Amputations	Arm	1
	Foot	1
	Toes	2
Broken Arm.		1
Cataract		2
Carbuncle exterpated		1
Entropion		9
Fistula in Ano		21
Hare Lip		2
Reduction of Dislocation		1
Resection of Rib		2
Tapping Bladder, Sup. Pub.		3
Tumors Removed		2
		48

Visits to Patients 55

Inpatients 85

Number of treatments	~~xxxxx~~(First treatments) male	3000
	After treatments "	5000
	First treatments female	1000
	After treatments "	3000
		12000

Amount of money received from sale of drugs and fees $37.

ring the summer there was a failure to record all the patients who ame to the Dispensary, consequently we had to strike an average as to e number.

J B Ingram

statistics.

Operations:-

Amputations Arm	1
Foot	1
Toes	2
Broken Arm.	1
Cataract	2
Carbuncle extirpated	1
Entropion	8
Fistula in Ano	21
Hare Lip	2
Reduction of Dislocation	1
Resection of Rib	2
Tapping Bladder. Sup. Pub.	3
Tumors Removed	8
	48

Visits to Patients 55

Dispatients 85

Number of treatments xxxxx(First treatments) male

	8000
After treatments "	5000
First treatments female	1000
After treatments "	3000
	12000

Amount of money received from sale of drugs and fees $37.

During the summer there was a failure to record all the patients who came to the Dispensary. consequently we had to strike an average as to the number.

July 21-1904

93

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE

President's Report for Mission year ending May 31st, 1904.

The College opened Tues. Sept 15th, 1903, and will close Frid. June 17th, 1904. At the opening of College there were eight entering students in the first year, eleven in the second year, three in the third year, and eleven in the fourth year - thirty three in all. There were also present in the Academic department fifty one students distributed in four classes, Academy first year 18, second year 18, third year five, fourth year ten. The two schools were in session throughout the period from the beginning to the close, with a recess of two weeks at the Chinese New Year. At the end of December there was a defection in the College, (to be separately reported at the close of this statement), removing four students from the first year in College, three in the third year, and eleven in the fourth year. One student withdrew from College first year two months before the close of study by reason of trouble with his eyes.

The foreign members of the Faculty throughout the year - each giving part work to the College - have been Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Williams, Mr. Tewksbury, Mr. Biggin, Mr. Galt, Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Andrews, Mr. Ts'ui has been accounted in the Faculty as a full teacher though not regularly elected. Mr. Kuan and Mr. Ch'uen are assistant teachers. These three are Christian young men and graduates from the College, Mr. Ts'ui also from the Theol. Seminary. Two Confucian teachers have also taught in Chinese studies, penmanship, composition &c. The above teaching staff may seem large for so small a school, but it should be remembered that not more than half of the strength of the foreign members of the Faculty has been given directly to the College. It should be further borne in mind that there are three distinct lines of teaching carried forward in the course at once, Chinese literature, Bible and Christian study, study in the various departments of western learning. This of necessity multiplies classes, and the labor

of teaching is not measured by the number of students, but rather by the number of classes taught. The daily classes taught throughout the year will average about forty.

Mr. Sheffield has taught one class in International Law throughout the year, and a second class in Psychology for three months to the time of the disaffection of the students of this class. Mr. Williams has taught three classes in Bible study, Academy Ist, 3d & 4th. Mr. Tewksbury has taught Inorganic Chemistry with the assistance of Mr. Kuan from December to June; Practical Chemistry to the end of December; Physics (first half year) with help of Mr. Kuan, also superintending two classes - three classes a week - in beginning Physics, taught by Mr. Kuan. Mr. Biggin has taught two classes in Arithmetic, one for half the year and one for the entire year; one class in Trigonometry for half the year; one class in Old Testament for entire year; one class in Biology for half the year. Mr. Galt has taught to Chinese New Year a beginning class in Algebra (3d year Acad.), second year Algebra, (4th year Acad.), Geometry, (Ist year Col.). In second half year he taught one class in advanced Algebra. This partial withdrawal from work in the College was to take up evangelistic work in preparation for the absence of Mr. Wilder, and to give time to prepare for a final examination in the study of the Chinese language. Mrs. Sheffield taught a class in Physiology for the long half of the year, also a class in Geology, a class in Old Test. Typology, Universal History for the entire year; one class in English, entire year, three classes for half year (Eng. classes 3 or 4 times a week). Madam Wilder, Mrs. Wilder & Mrs. Hemingway each taught an English class for half the year. Miss Andrews taught one class in the study of the Epistles throughout the year, and a second class for a portion of the year. The remaining studies, one class in Western History, Chinese History, Geography, Physical Geography, Mathematics, Chinese Classics, composition, &c. were taught by the Chinese

teachers. Several Theological students taught classes for the first half of the year.

There has been a weekly rhetorical exercise each Wednesday after-noon for two hours, at which time compositions in Mandarin were read (to be later criticised), reports were given of the news of the day, and there discussions on topics of the times. Until the defection of a portion of the school this exercise was divided, one division of students being under Mr. Sheffield and one under Mr. Tewksbury. Perhaps no two hours during the week have been of greater value to the students than these hours spent in giving verbal and written expression to their thoughts - often sadly crude - and receiving suggestions and criticisms. The art of good public speaking is emphasized in the College, and there has been real progress in this art, though it is a new thought to the Chinese that good speaking is something to be cultivated.

The Young Man's Christian Association has been in full organization in the College throughout the year together with an associate junior organization among the Academic students. The students have themselves conducted two regular meetings each week - on Friday evening and Sabbath evening - for worship and spiritual edification. They have also selected members from their number to assist in Sabbath preaching in the street chapel, and to make visits among the outlying villages. Sabbath preaching in the street chapel - under Mr. Wilder's supervision - has been largely conducted by students of the Theological Seminary and oldder students from the College. The results of their work are a part of the general growth of the native church, and cannot be separately weighed or measured.

At the opening of the school year, with a new church building large enough to accommodate all who wished to attend the public meetings, it was decided that the College should unite in the regular sabbath worship of the church, while its Wednesday's prayer-meeting should continue sep-

ate. The presence of the Theological and College students in the sab-
th audience of the church has decidedly elevated the average grade of
telligence in the body of listeners,and has doubtless reacted upon the
eachers,native and foreign,in stimulating them to "prepare beaten oil
r the sanctuary". The Theological students have united with the College
nd Academy in the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting. Each of the Theol.
udents has led a prayer-meeting,and always with careful preparation,
t the spiritual life of the students has been sluggish,with little in-
vidual sense of responsibility to contribute something to the meeting.
ey are not inclined to give information that must occasionally come to
em as to the progress of Christian work in the stations to which they
long,or to open out their hearts to one an other as regards their spir-
ual needs and aspirations. There is much real religious life in the
hool,but it is at a low temperature. A rousing presentation of some
ntral truth in Christian life will be readily responded to,and not a
w of these meetings have been excellent in spirit,with no lack of voic-
heard in prayer,but the fire is fitful and needs a deeper source of
pply.

Two days were given to examination of College and Academic classes be-
ore the Chinese New Year's recess,but was only attended by members of
e Faculty. It is to be hoped that at the closing examinations a Com-
ittee appointed by the Board of Managers will be present for the double
bject of learning as to the object of the work accomplished,and to help
e students to a fuller realization that there is a deep and wide inter-
st in them and in what they are striving to accomplish.

There is need of revision of the College and Academic course of study
o adjust the work of the school to the changing conditions. It may seem
ise to the Faculty to use time during the summer vacation to work through
roposed changes,and to submit such revision to a special meeting of this
oard for modification and ratification.

Has the time arrived for us to ask as to the possibility of throwing upon students, or their parents, a little portion of the running expenses of the school? At present students must provide their own clothing, road-money to and from school, and books which are required in their class-work. As to this latter item first and last there are a good many books put into students hands that are loaned by the College, and in the final reckoning are an expense to the College. Would it be practicable to give only a definite allowance for a student's food, requiring the student to add to such allowance, thus reducing a little in the general expense? Is it not true that as a rule the parents of these boys are in a better condition to do for their sons than in former years? We, of course, know the law of all benevolent work, that those who receive benefits do not see very clearly the exact time when these benefits ought to be lessened.

The London Mission has placed six students in the first year of the Academy, and the Presbyterian Mission has sent three young men who entered the first year in College, with a fourth student in the second year. It is a matter to be deeply regretted that the Presbyterian Mission is not now organic with us in Christian educational work, with their members of this Board now sitting with us. What can we do to bring our educational work into a real unity?

The College has made a new and interesting departure under the direction of Mr. Galt in setting apart a day for general athletic sports. On the 20th of May on invitation from the College 130 students from the Peking University (Methodist Mission) visited Tungchou with a large delegation of foreigners, and the day was given up to games of ball, running, vaulting, a most interesting military drill by the Peking students, and best of all a large amount of thoroughly good fellowship. This is a living seed, and will bear fruit in later years. Men from trying experiences have sometimes doubted as to whether the Occident could hustle the Orient, but a day

spent in watching these young Chinese athletes will force the counter question, whether the Orient may not some day hustle the Occident!

THE COLLEGE DISAFFECTION.

Four students entering the Freshman class in College were already a half year in advance in Geometry, and did not wish to be held back with the regular class. The Faculty after careful consideration voted not to form an extra class, but to ask Mr. Galt who was to take the class to give these students special work in Geometrical problems, they to join the class later on when their advanced work had been covered by the other students. This action of the Faculty displeased the four students, and after showing their ill-will to Mr. Galt for a considerable time they at last directly refused to step to the black-board to do work assigned. The Faculty met and considered the case, and voted that the four students could remain in the College on condition of making a public acknowledgement of their wrong; otherwise they would be dismissed from College. In the absence of the President on a special call to Peking three students of the senior College class waited on Mr. Tewksbury and desired that after these students had acknowledged their wrong certain concessions should be made to them. Just what these concessions were to be did not come to the surface. The following morning the four disobedient students made a formal acknowledgement of fault in what they had done. This was Sat. morning. At the Monday noon meeting of the Faculty, after careful discussion, a vote was taken to require examination on the section of Geometry over which the trouble was being made. The four students when informed of this action immediately prepared to leave the school, and withdrew a little later. This was followed by a visit upon the President from the entire upper class, fourteen students (including 3 from College 3d.). They announced that they had come to say their good-bies. I allowed them unusual liberty in giving ex- to their thoughts, but pointed out the wrong of their course of action

the effect of which would not be to assist but to break down government. I assured them that there could be no compromise with disobedient students and warned them that if they withdrew from College for such a reason they would be generally condemned by all who heard of the affair, and later were certain to be condemned by their own judgment and conscience. It came out in this conversation that they had set their hearts on the removal of the four students from the class of Mr. Galt. This conversation was painted in dark lines as reported to their fellow-students, and was made to form a second ground for complaints. They had determined to leave Tungchou on the morning train. I consented to approve of asking them to delay until evening to give time for a special meeting of the Faculty. In that meeting an unimportant concession was proposed by Mr. Tewksbury and favored by the three Chinese teachers, as with this concession they could go to the students and have something to offer in urging them to change their decision. I expressed willingness to allow the concession to the end that we might find a final basis of perfect union in the action of the Faculty. Each native teacher said that this was the utmost that could be yielded. This concession was immediately rejected and the fourteen students took the cars, accompanied to the Depot by the remaining College students, the Theological students, and the boys of the ~~[illegible]~~ Academy. Fire-crackers were let off which had been purchased for the occasion by the Theological students, and hymns were sung. It was evidently thought to be a history-makind event by all who participated. The rights of students were to be vindicated. On going to Peking the students lodged for a few days in an inn. Dr. Ament visited Tungchou in behalf of the students and urged Mr. Galt to allow his class to be given to another teacher as a concession to the four students. Thursday morning - with Dr. Ament present - the Faculty voted to allow the students to return on condition that they take the required examination. At the

beginning of the second term the class might pass to other hands. Mr. Galt explained in the Faculty that he made this concession to prevent misunderstanding in the mission,as it was certain to be represented that with this accommodation to the students the serious defection would have been prevented. Mr. Ts'ui the leading Chinese teacher accompanied Dr. Ament to Peking. The spirit of the students was shown in their decision not to go to Tengshihk'ou to learn from Dr. Ament the action of the Faculty. Their leader met Dr. Ament and Mr. Ts'ui at the Depot (water-gate) and informed them that the students would return to Tungchou on condition that the President of the College retract his language to the students; Mr. Galt should withdraw from College;the four students should take their places in school without examination in required work. Dr. Ament and Mr. Ts'ui made a very unusual concession in Chinese etiquette in visiting the students at their inn,with only the result that they refused to yield to all appeals,and the same demands were again stated. The College was filled with the spirit that carried these students away from their place and duties,but the report of Mr. Ts'ui of the demands of the disaffected young men on his return took immediate effect. These demands were so absurd that the eyes of the remaining students were at least partially opened, and they settled down again to work. The upper-class students went on to Paotingfu and gave to Chinese and foreigners alike the same distorted account of what had happened that they had given in the College,and with the result that they made an impression now wholly unfavorable to themselves. Later Mr. Aiken telegraphed;"Ten boys here;already to return; will acknowledge fault and ask no conditions;shall they come?" A meeting of the Faculty was immediately called, and after careful discussion it was voted - one member recording his vote in the negative - that these students who had withdrawn from College under circumstances above described,making it impossible for the Faculty to feel assured of real re-

pentance, should be suspended from the privileges of the College for the present College year. They could ~~ϕϕϕϕ, ϕϕϕ/ϕ~~ return the coming autumn ϕ if they brought letters from the missionaries in charge of their station expressing confidence in their repentance, and with further acknowledgement of fault to the President. This closes a very painful but we hope an ultimately beneficial chapter in the history of the College.

As to the government of the College during the thirty years of its gradual evolution, the steady aim has been to create and educate conscience, to teach students to recognize the higher law of right, truth, the Divine will, but in nothing to surrender the authority of the teacher to the prejudice or caprice of the student. We have always striven to impress upon atudents the truth that they live under law, and can never escape the operation of such law, that obligation to the authority of parents and teachers is never withdrawn during the period of pipilage, and has its true fruitage in training the young to distinguish for themselves the law of right, and to gladly rule their lives by this law, which is true self-government.

I trust that we shall not forget in the movement of new ideas and aspirations among the Chinese, that the end of these Christian schools at Tungchou is to train young men for Christian work, and that they must work - in a large measure - under old conditions. Their parents, relatives and Chinese communities where they are to do their work, have ideas of the young to the old, of children to parents, of pupils to teachers that grow out of the best Confucian conceptions, Christianity adding little more than the element of genuineness in all these things. Any young Christian worker who fails in these things that are fundamental in Chinese social life, it matters not how considerable his scholarship, or his ability to preach, will fail as a leader of the native church, and will be regarded by the people among whom he labors as degenerate in these fundamental

matters. The work of all schools is to sow new thoughts in the minds of the young, and many of these thoughts will be crudely, hazily apprehended at first, and infinite wisdom, patience, tact are needed in helping students to get possession of their better selves, ~~yet~~ and the line of success in this difficult and difficult work is not to surrender rightful authority, but to teach students to reverence and obey such authority, not as a thing of compulsion, but from the heart.

With deep regret for the serious defection in the College but with confidence that this is but an incident in a great and growing work that is already full of buds of promise, we face the future with steady purpose and unquestioning hope.

Respectfully submitted,

D. Z. Sheffield.

Tungchou Wed. June 8th, 1904

North China Union College.

matters. The work of all schools is to sow new thoughts in the minds of the young, and many of these thoughts will be crudely, hastily apprehended at first, and infinite wisdom, patience, tact are needed in helping students to get possession of their better selves, and the line of success in this difficult and difficult work is not to surrender rightful authority, but to teach students to reverence and obey such authority, not as a thing of compulsion, but from the heart.

With deep regret for the serious delinquent in the College but with the assurance that this is but an incident in a great and growing work that is already full of buds of promise, we face the future with steady purpose and suggestionting hope.

Respectfully submitted,

D. E. Sheffield.

Tuesday Eve. June 8th, 1904

North China Union College.

Rec'd July 21-1904

TUNGCHOU STATION MEDICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1903.

Health of Station:- During the year most of the members of the station have to be thankful for a continuance of health and strength. On the 11 of October Ursula Wilder was born and on the 28 of the same month a little boy came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Galt, but he remained with them less than a month when he succumbed to an attack of Erysipelas. Miss Evans had a very sudden and alarming attack of Asthma of the Heart and it seemed that her end was at hand, but she slowly gained in strength and after some weeks , gradually resumed her work so that for the last two months of the school year she was teaching her full number of classes. Her condition was such that a furlough was imperative and she left for home at the close of school. Mrs.Tewksbury was also on the sick list for one month. Isabel Ingram, when thirteen months old had a sharp but short attack of Pneumonia.

Health of School:- The Students have been unusually free from illness during the year. One boy from Tientsin had to leave on account of Heart disease and he died in a few weeks after reaching home. A student from Paoting fu had a tedious struggle with Pneumonia and when he returned at the close of the year he was still far from well.

Medical Work:- Dr. Ingram came from Peking to Tungchou on the 24 of September. The Dispensary was opened by Kao Chih Hsiensheng in July and he did good work during the Cholera epidemic dispensing medicine and visiting the several encampments of soldiers which are quartered in this city. He did much in these camps in the way of instructing officers and men concerning the prevention of the spread of the disease.

The temporary Dispensary is poorly adapted to the requirements of the work and this combined with the lack of instruments has seriously

curtailed the work. These hinderances, however will soon be a thing of the past as a Hospital and Dispensary building is now nearing completion and an order for instruments is already on the way here.

It has been a matter of regret that owing to the large number of soldiers who visited the Dispensary the women patients have had some reluctance about coming. When the new building is completed the women and men will have their separate waiting rooms the same as in past years.

Two cases of Leprosy have presented themselves at the Dispensary. Both were from Shantung and came with the soldiers from that province.

We have reason to believe that the disciplin of the native camps is to say the least, drastic. The number of soldiers who apply to have their stripes healed is large. The skin on the back and thighs can be destroyed in short order, but the healing is tedious, and if the victim recovers within from three to six months he is fortunate.

Surgical Operations:- Quite a number of cases have presented themselves which required operation, but on account of having neither wards not instruments, most of them were sent to Peking, to the London Mission Hospital. Owing to the wide distribution of fire-arms, among all classes, mang gun-shot wounds have been seen. Kung Hsienshens operated on one and removed a flattened bullet from the bones of the foot. The opening of abscesses and the extraction of teeth constituted the bulk of operations performed.

Helpers:- Kao Chih Hsiensheng has been with the work throughout the year. Kung Hsiensheng, a former Medical assistant has helped in a most satisfactory manner since the Chinese New Year and it is

with selfish regret that we see him called to a higher position.

Money Received:- All the Dispensaries in Peking have decided to charge twenty pieces, (forty cash) for each treatment. This has brou brought in quite a sum, but the greater part of the money received was contributed by patients whom I treated in Peking. Amount received $ $125.52 Gold.

Religious Work:- Owing to the lack of waiting rooms this branc of the work , like all the rest, has suffered, but a woman has been, on hand daily to talk with the women who came. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Helpers Kao and Kung have talked with the men for half an hour before dispensing hour and many books were bought by the patients.

Operations:- No ~~xxxxxxxx~~ record kept of the extraction of teeth and the opening of abscesses.

Forceps Delivery:- 8

A scheme for the union of the London Mission, American Presbyterian Mission and the American Board Mission in Medical Education is now under consideration. The importance of this union can scarcely be overestimated. It is the only way by which we can provide the work with native physicians, who will be equipped with a knowledge of Western Medicine.

no. of first visits 2340
" " return " 8500
" " female patients 10840 650

H Ingram

with selfish regret that we see him called to a higher position.

Money Received:- All the Dispensaries in Peking have decided to charge twenty pieces, (forty cash) for each treatment. This has brought in quite a sum, but the greater part of the money received was contributed by patients whom I treated in Peking. Amount received $ $128.52 Gold.

Religious Work:- Owing to the lack of waiting rooms this branch of the work, like all the rest, has suffered, but a woman has been on hand daily to talk with the women who came. Helpers Kao and Kung have talked with the men for half an hour before dispensing hour and many books were bought by the patients.

Operations:- No record kept of the extraction of teeth and the opening of abscesses.

Forceps Delivery:- 8

A scheme for the union of the London Mission, American Presbyterian Mission and the American Board Mission in Medical Education is now under consideration. The importance of this union can scarcely be overestimated. It is the only way by which we can provide the work with native physicians, who will be equipped with a knowledge of Western Medicine.

No. of first visits 2370
" " return " 8560
" " female patients 1080 650

NORTH CHINA COLLEGE. - Tungchou

President's Report for Mission Year ending April 31, 1903.

Return to the Tungchou Station. Following the total derangement of Mission work in Tungchou by the Boxer upheaval the Missionaries were scattered, some residing in Peking while others took an enforced vacation in Japan or the United States. The native Christians for the most part were collected about the Missionaries in Peking, waiting for the conditions to be favorable to their return not to their homes but to the places where they once had their homes. The question of returning to Tungchou with the College was held in suspense for a considerable time, but at last was decided favorably, the building of the rail-road from Peking to Tungchou being an important element in the decision. After considerable discussion it was decided that the Missionaries engaged in educational work and those engaged in direct evangelistic work should not be separated in their residences as in past years. The considerations for this change were chiefly those of health and ease of intercourse. Mr. Tewksbury with the help of a fund from Chinese Indemnity for support of native widows and orphans purchased a large tract of ground bordering the western section of the city wall on the north and extending to the rail-road on the south. These grounds cover about two hundred English acres and include a small village which was purchased and is now occupied by Christian families. The central and most desirable section of these grounds has been purchased for the Mission to include both College and Station work. The grounds were irregular giving opportunity for the exercise of skill in landscape architecture, but our highest hopes as to the fitness of the place for the uses of the Station and College are more than realized, and we begin to think our new conditions are as near the ideal of adaptation to our needs as would be possible to make them under the limitations of summer floods and winter winds and dust.

College and Station Building. During the spring, summer and autumn of 1902, the work of building was carried forward by Mr. Tewksbury and Mr. Galt, Mr. Tewksbury superintend the College construction and his own house. Mr. Galt had charge of the houses now occupied by Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Wilder and Dr. Ingram. The College building first erected will be largely used in the future for Dormitories, Dining-rooms, Bath-rooms, &c. The eastern upper section will be used for work in physics and chemistry. During the year the school was comfortably quartered in these buildings, the upper rooms being occupied for recitations. Though we still lack in equipment for the most efficient teaching the work of the year was carried forward without serious inconvenience, and with satisfactory results. The period of building is projected into 1903. Mr. Tewksbury is superintending the erection of the Central Hall which will be in readiness for occupation at the opening of College in the autumn. Dr. Ingram is building a hospital and dispensary, also the chapel for use of native Church. This is being erected in a large open space just inside of the south wall of the city, easy of access from the city and the College premises. Mr. Galt is building a

house for himself, adding a wing for Mr. Williams, and a second house for the single ladies. Mr. Sheffield is beginning a little late in the season to build for Dr. Goodrich. When all this building is completed the Station will be better equipped for its work in hand than it was before the destruction of its plant in 1900.

Opening of College. The officials of Tungchou and gentry of the city and surrounding villages had sufficiently taken to heart the sad experiences through which they had passed to be anxious to do what was possible to wipe out some of the deepest colors from the stain on Chinese character. Two days were given for entertainments, feasts, hanging of scrolls, presenting of tablets, banners, merry-making performances, all in proof that old thing had passed away, and from this time forth every thing was to be new. A day was also set apart for appropriate religious meetings in recognition of the kind Providence that had led us through the floods and wilderness again into a land of peace. This sad experience has at least for the present brought about a profound change in the social relations of the Missionaries, and has, for the same reason altered the relations of the church to the people. It is evident that the officials have received instructions from those above them in authority to pay the greatest respect to the Missionaries, and give careful protection to the church. Every new official on arriving in Tungchou is prompt to call on the foreigners, and they are cordial in receiving return calls. At the New Year the foreigners were promptly remembered in the ceremonial calls. These civilities cost a considerable time, but they give the Missionaries a status that has an important bearing upon their work, and are a pladge of security of no little significance for the future.

Students in College and Academy. The students have been about equally divided in the two departments of the school, thirty in each. A new experience in the College was the entrance of a class of seven young men as freshmen from the Pang Chuang Academy. They proved to be well fitted in their Chinese studies, though seriously lacking in ability to stand on their feet and give orderly expression to thought, and falling considerably behind their grade in their comprehension of western lines of study Considering the derangement of work through which the Pang Chuang Station has passed great credit is due to the native teachers of the academy that they have graduated this company of promising young men. In the future development of academies at the different Stations it will be undoubtedly wise to plan the work of stations so as to ~~give~~ allow, at least one missionary a considerable time to give to direct teaching. It is probable that English from this time forward will be more and more in demand and for the most satisfactory results the study should begin with the academic studies. When introduced time must be given by some foreigner to give instruction.

Teachers in College and Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Mr. Tewksbury, Mr. Williams. Mr. Galt, Miss Andrews and Miss Evans have taught in the College, Mr. Sheffield in International Law, Political Economy and Ethics; Mrs. Sheffield in Geology, Typology and one class in English. Mr. Tewksbury has

taught two classes in physics and one in political geography; Mr. Williams two classes in Bible study; Miss Andrews one class in Bible study; Miss Evans two classes in history and three in Bible study. Mrs. Wilder (Senior) two classes in English. Three Christian teachers and one Confucian scholar have taught regularly in the school. The Chinese and mathematical studies have been in their hands with the exception of one class in Algebra taught by Mr. Galt.

Progress in Study. Most of the students have been faithful in study, but the results of study fall much behind the ideals in the minds of the teachers. The evil of excessive memoriter study is largely corrected in this school, but College students who have reached those studies in which original thinking is the condition of steady intellectual growth, fall much behind western young men of their grade, thinking about problems rather than thinking through them, and being quite willing to ride thro' the hard places with their teachers in the shafts! Under present Chinese environment the minds of young men and women reach maturity more slowly than in western countries, and for best results in study should continue one or two years longer in school with special training for the closing years in personal investigation. Five young men graduated from College at the end of school, giving a good account of themselves in examinations and closing addresses, but as yet they have neither gotten full possession of their faculties, nor fully comprehended the meaning of thoroughness in study. Some system of graduate work with examinations and diplomas would stimulate and assist students to continue their studies after graduation and ultimately produce men of better scholarly equipment and fitted for broader service. Possibly the system of examinations now under contemplation by the Educational Association of China may be of service in this regard. A careful course of study has been prepared by a special Committee of the Associetion which covers ground one or two years in advance of the work of the North China College, and it is proposed to appoint examining committees in different parts of China, giving certificates of examination and diplomas in the name of the Association, thus encouraging and directing young men in advanced studies.

The average Chinese student lacks in spontaneity and originality. The disposition to do things in a new way, which is the way of discovery, invention, progress, is seriously lacking. The influence of heredity and environment pull with the power of gravity against the efforts of foreign teachers to put a new purpose, a new ambition into the minds of students, and urge them forward to higher ideals of accomplishment. The mass of facts and principles that are brought before the minds of our students are only slowly and imperfectly assimilated, and original thinking that attempts to make use of these facts and principles is often shallow and crude. Good boys who are barely able to drag through their studies and examinations, but with hopelessly petrified minds ought to be stopped in their studies at the end of the Academy. There is great need of higher ideals of study in the College among the upper classes, and to secure such ideals there must be a larger number of young men of first class ability to strive for higher things and make their impress upon the lower classes

This will be accomplished by a selecting, weeding process in the lower schools of the Mission, and by advancing the grade of preparatory training. Of course to the end the number of men of average ability who graduate from the College will be in the large majority, but the exceptional men will give an upward pull that will tell all along the line of the classes.

The spiritual status of the school has fallen far below the standard towards which the teachers, foreign and native, have steadily striven. The regular religious services on the Sabbath, morning worship, Sunday-school, prayer-meeting, Wednesday's prayer-meeting, and Friday's Young Men's prayer meeting, have all been carefully observed, and yet there has been a painful lack of religious life. The Missionaries have hoped and prayed and striven to the end for a better order of things, but that order is not yet, and until these students learn to life more carefully towards their convictions of duty and privilege in the Christian life they will but very imperfectly realize the highest ends of their education. We write this in real disappointment and sorrow, but not in discouragement. We know the Divine patience and faithfulness, and believe in the lifegiving power of the Holy Spirit, and so are prepared to continue our work upon these young lives committed to our charge with courage and hope for the future.

Educational Union. The carefully elaborated scheme of educational union between the American Board Mission, the London Mission, the American Methodist and the American Presbyterian Missions failed of confirmation first by the Board of the London Mission and then by the Board of the Methodist Mission. A later plan of union in Collegiate and Theological education between the American Board Mission and London Mission has been ratified by the two Boards. The London Mission will send students to the North China College and Theological College for their education, and for the immediate future will place students in the Academic department of the College. They definitely plan to place Mr. and Mrs. Biggin in Tungchou to be connected with the educational work. A still later scheme has been proposed by the London Mission for union in Medical Education, the Presbyterian Mission being invited to share in the support of the school. It is proposed that along with the union Medical College there be a union Hospital under the care of the union Faculty. This matter has been submitted to the home Boards for ratification. This may result in action by the Presbyterian Mission to join in support of the North China College, as without an institution to give proper preparatory education students could not be fitted to enter upon medical studies.

Theological Class. At the opening of College year a theological class was organized consisting of nine students, one dropping out during the year by reason of family complications. These students were all graduates of the College, and as no class has been organized until the present one since the Boxer movement several students had been employed in teaching, and were well fitted by their maturity and experience to get full benefit from their studies. They have studied with Miss Andrews the Life and Words of Christ, with Mr. Wilder the Epistles to the Romans and

the Galatians, with Mr. Sheffield Systematic Theology. They have not had quite the interest in their studies which their teachers have striven to create and deepen. They have been inclined to regard themselves as vessels which were to be filled by the daily efforts of the teachers, and not searchers after truth with teachers by their side to give needed direction and assistance. The mysteries of theology and difficulties of interpretation have not all been solved, and the disappointment has sometimes found expression in questions that were captious rather than serious inquiries after truth. The students of this class are all serious minded young men, and as they make progress in theological study they will learn more and more the limits of human thought, and with such learning will be more generous towards the limitations of their teachers.

Three days were given to addresses to native helpers gathered from Tientsin, Peking, Paotingfu and Tungchou Stations. Miss Andrews gave a daily morning hour to Bible study; Mr. Wilder gave two addresses on the growth of the Christian Church; Dr. Ament two addresses on the Church in China; Mr. Sheffield three addresses on sections of medieval Church History, and one on Comparative Ethics. The Helpers held a meeting for prayer and conference each evening. Another year with valuable books for students use prepared in Chinese it will probably be thought wise to suggest lines of strdy or reading for the Helpers through the year to be followed by examinations along with special lectures at the annual conference.

With the completion of the new College buildings and enlargement of the scope of the work of the College by including another Mission it will probably be thought wise by the Faculty and Board of Managers to revise the Course of Study for Primary, Intermediate and College grade that we may take advantage of ~~growing~~ increasing knowledge and experience in educational matters, and so grow towards our ever expanding ideal of Christian education. We are not satisfied with the results of the work of the year, but are glad to continue on substantially the same lines, believing that the Divine favor will continue to be shown towards our honest efforts, and that these schools will prove to be true nurseries of the youth of the native Christian church who are to become the leaders of the church in its ever enlarging work in the years of the future.

Respectfully submitted,

D. Z. Sheffield.

P.S. For the letter three months of school the students of Academy and College - about forty - were organized into a company for military drill by Mr. Christian a former American soldier now employed in Y.M.C. work in Peking, Mr. Christian giving his time to visit Tungchou each Saturday for this work. Mr. Galt learned the evolutions from Mr. Christian and gave two extra days to the students each week. General Ma being told of this new departure of the students was so much interested that he has loaned us fifty good foreign guns. Miss Evans has presented a uniform to the students, and so this training has taken on new interest, and has been of much physical benefit to the students. D.Z.S.

the Christians with the Christian Evangelical Theology. They have not lost quite the interest in the study of which their teachers have strived to create and deepen. They have been inspired to regard theological as vessels which were to be filled by the daily efforts of the teachers, and not searchers after truth with teachers by their side to give needed direction and assistance. The practical a of theology and difficulties of interpretation have not all been solved, and the disappointment has sometimes found expression in questions that were captious rather than serious inquiries after truth. This attitude of this class are illustrations of a marked young man, and as they make progress in theological study they will learn more and more the limits of human thought, and with such learning will be more generous to make the limitations of their teachers.

These days were given to addresses to native helpers gathered from Matuvin, Lokhoy, Lotikogi and Turgelon districts. Lina Andersen gave a daily morning hour to Bible study. Miller gave two addresses on the growth of the Christian Church. Smart two addresses on the Church in Outlaw. Shefield three addresses on sections of medieval Church history, and one on Comparative Ethics. The Helpers held a meeting for prayer and conference each evening. Another year with valuable books for students was prepared in Chinese it will probably be thought wise to suggest lines of study or reading for the Helpers through the year to be followed by examinations along with special lectures at the annual conference.

With the completion of the new College building and enlargement of the work of the College by including medical students it will probably be thought wise by the faculty and board of managers to revise the Course of Study for Primary, Intermediate and College grade that we may take advantage of growing knowledge and experience in educational matters, and so grow to make our ever expanding ideal of Christian education. We are not satisfied with the results of the work of the year, but are glad to continue on substantially the same lines, believing that the Divine favor will continue to be given to our honest efforts, and that these schools will prove to be the nurseries of the youth of the native Christian church who are to become the leaders of the church in its ever enlarging work in the years of the future.

Respectfully submitted,

D.E. Sheffield.

P.S. For the latter three months of school the students of Academy and College - about forty - were organized into a company for military drill by Mr. Christian a former American soldier now employed in Y.M.C.A. work in Peking. Mr. Christian giving his time to visit Tungchow and Kalgan for this work. We felt learned the evolutions from Mr. Christian and gave two extra days to the students each week. General is being told of this new departure of the students was so much interested that he has learned quite good foreign game. Miss Lyons has presented a uniform to the student, and so this training has taken on new interest, and has been of much physical benefit to the students. D.E.S.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

****

Report of the Tungcho Station for the Year ending May 1903.

****

At the time pf the last report this station was still located in Peking. By Mr. Tewksbury's efforts a foothold had been secured in Tungcho consisting in a goodly piece of land and waterjust outside pf the new South gate, and building had begun. Mr. Tewksbury and family were the first to return, living in a temple while building the College Dormitory and their own residence . At the same time he had a large amount of business in settling the final indemnities and administering the affairs of the ~~new colony of~~ native Christians, which work has diminished through the year. He has had t for recreation the general care of the grounds, which will be recognized as no small task when the system of ponds, dikes, ditches, dams, lawns, roads, bridges, and tree culture is considered. He has taught in the College throug out the year as formerly, and is now erecting the recitatipn building for th the Cpllege.

For a time Mr. Galt superintended the building of houses for Dr. Sheffield, Dr. Ingram, and Mr. Wilder, by daily trips from Peking. After Mission meeting he removed his family to Tungcho, occupying a Chinese house until the cpmpletion of Dr. Sheffield's house, in which he has since had rooms. He has been engaged in the study of Chinese, teaching a class in College, and in planning and building his own and the Ladies house, both now nearing completion.

On ~~July~~ Aug. 1st Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield came to Tungcho and carried on the work ~~work~~ left by Mr. Tewksbury while taking a much-needed vacation at Pei Tai Ho. Dr. Sheffield has been busy with translation ~~work~~, having printed his Political Economy, Theology and 1st volume of Church History, and completed the second volume of his Church History, bringing it down to ~~the Reformation~~ 1200 A.D. This in addition to his class work in College and Seminary, with numerous calls for addresses and Committee work in Peking and Tientsin, has given him a busy and fruitful year. Mrs. Sheffield, besides teaching in the College, prepared all t the Sunday school lessons for last year, and helped prepare the quarterly for this year. She also had oversight of the Boys' Boarding School in the village.

During the spring and summer Miss Andrews and Miss Evans made frequent trips to Tungcho to carry on the Woman's Work, and removed here in September. Miss Andrews has taught in College and Seminary, in addition to the work described in another report.

Miss Evans has had a large number of classes in College except during a dangerous attack of asthma and heart trouble, beginning in December. Although she recovered and resumed teaching, Dr. Ingram strongly urged her to return to the United States on furlough due this year, and she left us on May6th.

Mr. Wilder was relieved of responsibility in the Peking station by the return of Dr. Ament from the States on June 14th; he assisted Dr. Ingram in building through the summer, taking a two weeks vacation at PeiTai Ho, where his family went in July. They came to Tungcho Sept. 10th, accompanied by Mrs. F.D.Wilder, who finished her term of service in the Treasurer's office in June, but remained there until August. She has been engaged in teaching the older children of the missionaries, and two classes in English in the College. Mr. Wilder has been acting pastor of the native church, ~~he~~ has had charge of the evangelistic work, and has taught a class in the Seminary.

Dr. Ingram removed from Peking Sept. 24th, when his building for Peking station was nearly completed. He has had charge of the medical work, has lectured in the Methodist medical school twice a week during the last half of the year, and is now building the Hospital and the city Church.

Mr. Williams, having been located here instead of in Kalgan, has taught in the College and Station class.

Miss Chapin returned early in the fall from the Mongolian summer resort, and has been engaged in the Womans work.

There are now ten children in the homes of this Station; Frances Ursula Wilder came to us on Oct. 11th, and Miner Spillman Galt on Oct.28th. The whole station shared in the grief of the parents when, he was taken to the heavenly home on Nov. 24th.

So much for the return to Tungcho and the personel of the Station ~~and their work~~.

After Mission Meeting last year the U.S.Government Commission for investigating Indemnity claims, visited Tungcho to verify losses, and expressed themselves as highly gratified by the reasonableness of the claims, and the ease of settlement. The collection and distribution of indemnities for the Chinese has been practically concluded by Mr. Tewksbury and helper Kao Wen Lin. The committee on Chinese indemnity, consisting of Mr. Tewksbury, Dr. Sheffield, helpers Kao and Kung the elder, submit the subjoined summary of receipts and expenditures, showing a total of taels 61,000 received and

some taels 10000 unexpended, or held in trust. The committee desires to state that the detailed account of village indemnity payments, and distribution to individual losers is open to inspection, and that a copy of this summary is being forwarded to the Treasurer of the Mission, the Treasurer of the Board, and the U.S. Legation in Peking. It will be noted that the committee has invested some 8000 taels for the support of over thirty widows and orphans, and other trust funds, in lands and houses adjoining our premises. These are rented to Christians and others who will observe the Sabbath and other customs of the church,- and the income is used for the support of those widowed and orphaned by the boxers. Several Christians have leased in perpetuity portions of this property, which cannot be sublet without the committee's approval, and which are forfeitable for cause,-such as unseemly or heathen conduct which would prejudice the good name of the village. It was the early purchase of property with these funds that enabled the station to select from it this comvenient and beautiful location for mission buildings. A large open space inside the city wall, and opposite the ground purchased, was given by the city for a church site, and a small gate was opened through the wall, thus connecting the two pieces of property and giving us practical control of the wall from the South gate to the south- west corner of the city, and adding greatly to our security. The various plots of land owned by the Board, and not occupied by Mission buildings, have been rented to Mr. Tewksbury for industrial farming, tree culture, etc.;- the rental this year is to be used for permanent improvements on the grounds.

Near the property within the city a place has been pawned for three years, now used for Church services and residence for two helpers. A Church seating 500 in the main room and 300 more in two adjoining rooms will be ready for use in the fall.

When the buildings neared completion the gentry expressed a desire to come and congratulate us; accordingly a four days housewarming was planned for Sept. 26--29. The district magistrate presented a tablet and scrolls in recognition of the fairness of Dr. Sheffield and Mr. Tewksbury in settling the indemnity. The official body and gentry presented others, and we gave a feast in acknowledgement to half a hundred civil and military officials. An open air meeting was held for the throngs of villagers the first day, but the throngs were too great to admit of this on the second day. The guests sent several companies of stilt walkers, sword players, athletes, etc., and there were, perhaps, 10000 people present; also Major Conger and other Peking friends,

Gen. Ma and pther officials. One hundred and twenty villages presented a tablet inscribed with 1268 names,, and "Favor and protection to be held deep in memory.",-a recognition of protection from foreign soldiers. Twenty-eight other scrolls and tablets were given with names of over 3000donors, all of whom had to be feasted. Most of the expense of this display was borne by the guests according to Chinese custom. On Sunday dedicatory services were held and three hundred visitors were entertained by the church. The fourth day, Monday, was devoted to meetings addressed in English by friends from Peking and Tientsin, on various lines of Mission work.

With all these social amenities, at the close of two years of intercourse with officials and gentry, our fall work began with a vast evangelistic opportunity. Here were five hundred villages whose people could not well refuse to receive us on their streets and even in their homes. The city officials having received us so cordially, the literati and gentry have courted intercourse, and some have applied for positions as teachers. During the fall and winter a wide hearing could be obtained anywhere. After the Chinese New Year, however, the rumors that Tung Fu Hsiang would soon come to drive out the foreigners, and ~~and~~ that the Empress Dowager was leaving Peking, have made the crowds afraid to show interest., especially in the country. ~~the classes~~ We are sorry to report that the great opportunity was practically lost. The evangelistic force consists of helper Kao Wen Lin who has worked faithfully in country villages, but has spent much time on indemnity affairs and martyrs' funerals; and Li Wen Jung, an ex-soldier deacon has done good village work, though limited by lack of college and Seminary training;- at present he is withdrawn from the force to help in building. The evangelistic missionary, with preparation for a class in the exegesis of Romans and Galations five days in the week, the pastorate of the city church and oversight of the Street chapel, has confined his country work to trips for Sunday services with scattered church members, and attendance on weddings and funerals. None of the five out-stations formerly held by Tungcho are now occupied by helpers. Ping Ku has been given to the Presbyterians in exchange for their share in Pao Ti Hsien. The flourishing little church at Yung Lo Tien was exterminated,- one old man who saved his life by recanting has sought entrance into the church again, but desires to remove to Tungcho. At Niu Pao T'un two brothers are left of the church. The The town's promise of a chapel in compensation for the one destroyed, has not been fulfilled. In neither of these places has there been interest to warrant opening as out-stations, but Sunday services and street chapel work

E.G.O.E.

Summary of receipts & expenditures on Native Indemnity Acct. Tungchow Station – Commission Board Mission – North China.

V/03

Credit	Taels	Debit	Taels
	$ cash		$ cash
By rec'd as indemnity for property destroyed, from Tungchow city & some 100 or more villages, etc.	341 13	To paid to some 200+ families or individuals	310 45
		To expenses administration, &c	3 42
		To balance on deposit with the committee – & payable on demand	27 26
	341 13		341 13
By rec'd indemnity Mrs. Wen	71 78	To paid Mrs. Wen	56 63
		To held in trust for above	15 15
	71 78		71 78
By rec'd as pension 30+ widows & orphans	89 12	To paid widows & orphans support, &c	18 06
		To purchase land & houses as investment widows' & orphans' fund	73 54
By rec'd for loss of property belonging to family of orphans	12 45	To repairs above, expenses, &c	7 22
By rents, &c. pension lands, bills,	9 04	To balance in hand unexpended	11 79
	110 61		110 61
By rec'd for funerals, cemetery fencing, etc	44 78	To expended funerals, etc.	35 48
		To unexpended bal. on hand	9 30
	44 78		44 78
By rec'd country chapels, etc	31 55	To chapel fund on hand	31 55
By rec'd memorial "tingtgu"	10 50	To memorial fund on hand	10 50
Total receipts	610 35	Total expenditures	504 80
		Balance on hand	105 55

For the committee: E.G. Tewksbury.

[Messrs Sheffield, Tewksbury, King, Rao.]

Gen'l acc't to audited – I/00 – VI/02 Mess Sheffield & Eastwood; VI/02 – XII/02 Mess Wilder & McCallum

will soon be resumed. Fu Ho, where there were sixteen Christians and a fine school, has no Christians left. Chue tzu fang with five or six members, has been committed to the care of Peking station, as Mr. Stelle holds a regular Sunday service only five li away.

On the northern border of this district, forty li away, is a cluster of villages where we have six Christians and as many probationers. One of these villages Tsu Kou, was th the home of Li Chin Fang, the brilliant college student who won distinction (and a medal), by carrying despatches between Peking and Tientsin during the siege. The exposure connected with that work hastened the development of tuberculpsis in lungs and bowels, and he died at his father's home on Dec. 5th, 1902. His last days and his death had a great influence for good on the neighbors and relatives, especially the father, a literary graduate. Since his death we have held Sunday services in that home, with some fifty regular attendants, until rumors of a Boxer uprising reduced the number to fifteen. It is still a most hopeful field, and we are now arranging to rent a chapel in the market town twelve li distant.

The only other regular preaching place is Kou tzu, where is living a Chinese doctorwho was suspended from this church many years ago because he did not endure in a filial spirit the persecution of his father. Not only has he returned to the church but he has brought in his old father, his wife, and two sons; we hpld service with them and they come to Tungcho on alternate Sundays. A blind Bible colporteur is doing business in our field at fairs and temple bazaars, and so helps our country work. Of the five hundred villages open to us we have worked in only twenty-eight. The writer sees no inherent reason why teaching a class in College pr Seminary should prevent engaging in evangelistic work, but it certainly has done so., and the lack of example in the teacher may account for the lack of evangelistic spirit in students. However, this country work is not the whole of evangelistic effort. Early in the fall we secured a small shop in the best business section of the city for a street chapel, which has been open daily with Liu Fu T'ien, the converted gambler, and Li Wen Yue, a Seminary graduate, responsible for preaching, - Mr. Wilder assisting daily in theory, ~~fou~~ or four times a week, in practice, - and Seminary students doing the work on Sundays. The chapel keeper is a valuable worker for the uneducated. There has been a a daily attendance of 125, including many soldiers. There have been several interesting conversions, -one, the manager of the official chair-bearers guild, a member of a sect professing high moral principles, has tried many ways of salvation, and only now has found peace and assurance, leading his men and his family into the truth. We have conducted four funerals for twenty-nine martyrs in the remoter districts; these have given opportunity for

some preaching. Daily services at a rest hour for the workmen on the buildings were held, with compulsory attendance; several are among the year's converts. The influence of carpenter Li[3] among them has been marked. The most skillful workman in Tungcho, he was the right hand man in building the old Williams Hall, putting in the hot-water system, and making apparatus. He always held himself alpof from religion in lofty contempt, but the Boxers compelled him to pay a fine and ~~lead in tearing down the buildings as they were afraid of mines and traps. He also~~ take part in the vain but dangerous attacks on Chia chia T'uan, the Catholic stronghold. After the war he was converted in the Methodist mi Mission, Peking. He and his wife have been received into our church, having convinced the most skeptical of his thorough conversion, sincere love for Christ, and the souls of men. He is a miracle of grace in daily evidence before our eyes.

In November a station-class was held for men who had been influenced in the meetings for the workmen during the summer. Ten men took the full course for a month, and some twenty church members came into some of the cla classes, especially the elder Kung's evening class in Pilgrim's Progress. [Evening study with enquirers has been almost continuous at the Chapel-keeper and carpenter Li's houses.] Mr. Williams had a class in the evening in anke, and Li Wen Yue, Mr Wilder had charge of the day studies in the Station class.

One cause of rejoicing is the decrease of idol worship. The three ~~the~~ great incense shops of the city have not reopened since the war, and the bu business seems confined to small street venders. The ignominious defeat of the Boxers who were supposed to have the strength of the gods in them shattered the belief of thousands; and the stealing, burning, and smashing of the images by the foreign soldiers was still further iconoclastic. The behavior of the troops disproved the beliefs that foreigners poisoned we wells, killed children, dug out eyes and hearts. Many have said, "If that is what foreigners come here for, what a chance the troops had! It must be they do not want to kill us off." They also say, "If the foreign troops had had the hearts of the Boxers there would be none of us left here today.

Church services have been well attended, the city chapel being always crowded. The pastor has preached and led the midweek meeting every other week, inviting a helper or missionary for the intervening ones, when he has gone into the country. The prayer-meeting has an attendance of eighty or ninety, and the christians take part freely. Once a month church and college meet together in the College chapel, which is far too small. The There being no suitable place for Sunday school, classes meet in various pl places in and out of the city. About

About two hundred quarterlies are required for the

scholars, including the College students.
Last summer was marked by intense heat, and the ravages of the cholera. By the vigilance of sanitation committees and the free use of preventives and remedies, only a few deaths occured among us.
There have been frequent applications for help in lawsuits, mainly by heathen or self- styled inquirers; but our rule of no help except in case of persecution as Christians, has been understood and approved by officials, and is being drilled into the minds of our people. We have had only two or three minor affairs in the yamen, all easily settled. ~~—,z~~

Statistics.

NNNNNNN

The revision of Church rolls has revealed a large number who were overlooked in making up the first list two years ago.

There have joined on confession this year to may 1st 1903, 18, by letter, 1, total 19.; infants baptised, 9.

Dismissed by letter, 1, died, 2, suspended one year, 2 excommunicated, 2

Restored to communion, 2, received on probation, 49.

Present membership, women, 77, men, 74,-total, 151.

Contributions, Gold $106.33.

Respectfully submitted,

Geo. D. Wilder.

scholars, including the College students.

Last summer was marked by intense heat, and the ravages of the cholera. By the vigilance of sanitation committees and the free use of preventives and remedies, only a few deaths occured among us.

There have been frequent applications for help in lawsuits, mainly by heathen or self- styled inquirers; but our rule of no help except in case of persecution as Christians, has been understood and approved by officials, and is being drilled into the minds of our people. We have had only two or three minor affairs in the yamen, all easily settled.

Statistics.

The revision of Church rolls has revealed a large number who were overlooked in making up the first list two years ago.

There have joined on confession this year, 18, by letter, 1, total 19. Infants baptized, 9.

Dismissed by letter, 1. died, 2, suspended one year, 2 excommunicated, 2

Restored to communion, 2, received on probation, 49.

Present membership, women, 77, men, 74, total, 151.

Contributions, Gold $108.33.

Respectfully submitted,

Geo. Mitchler.

Inspector Station Report May 26. 1903

1903

Report of the Woman's Work of Tungchou Station for the year ending March 31, 1902.

The reports of work done for Tungchou Station are this year like those of last year-reports of an exiled church, an exotic colony, sojourning in a strange city, cut off from its former sphere of influences and associations. If the record is more one of endeavor to strengthen the things that remain after mob and massacre and flight and siege had done their cruel work than of advance in new lines, these conditions furnish the reason.

Personnel. The various changes in the working force have been mentioned in the Station report, and but little need be added. Miss Miner rounded out a year of work after the exhausting experiences of the Siege, and in August she turned to the home land for the change so much needed. Miss Andrews and Mrs. Ingram returned in the Autumn after their year in America, Mrs. Tewksbury, Mrs. Galt and Miss Evans returned from vacations in Japan, and Miss Chapin from a brief visit to Chefoo, so that the early Winter found the Tungchou circle strong in force for its work.

Place of work. The continued residence in Chao Kung Fu and neighboring houses has made that the place for the work for women of the church. The hearts of the workers turned with longing to the women of Tungchou city and villages, but the presence of foreign troops until last August and the continued unsettled state of the country made tours to the field impossible for ladies and confined our efforts to the colony of Christian women and our neighbors living near us.

Woman's Christian Association. Before Miss Miner left for America she assisted in reorganizing the women of the church into something like their former Christian Association. Not all the Committees could be formed, but the reception committee assisted in welcoming new comers on sunday and the prayer-meeting committee have attended to providing leaders for the Friday women's meetings. Of these weekly meetings two each month have been prayer-meetings, one mothers' meeting and one a missionary meeting. A brief meeting has been held sunday noon after the morning service following the topic of the sermon and conducted by the missionary ladies in turn.

Bible Study. The work of teaching by the Christian women so well organized last year has been continued through the past winter. Again all who could contribute any portion of their time were invited to do so, and again a ready response was made by busy young mothers and housekeepers, and in this way regular teaching was provided for sixty women. Some were beginners in catechism or primer, but most were reading in the Bible. This study was reviewed once a week by the missionary ladies, Miss Evans, Miss Andrews, Miss Chapin, Mrs. Tewksbury and Mrs. Galt each taking charge of a portion. The class for teachers taught last

year by Mrs. Sheffield was continued by Miss Andrews, and a careful study of the Epistle of 1st Peter was made. Miss Chapin has taught a class in Pilgrim's Progress. One of those who has come under regular instruction during the year is the wife of the Duke whose "Fu" has been the home of the mission for the past two years. Both the Duke and his wife have been regular attendants at church through the greater part of the year. Last spring the Duchess attended the graduating exercises of Bridgman School and was greatly moved by what she saw and heard. She said with tears; "It makes me hungry". An offer to teach her was eagerly accepted, and for several months she came very regularly for her lesson. She finished the catechism of Christian doctrine and read nearly all of the Gospel of Luke. Her study was interrupted by her preparing to go to Paotingfu to meet the Court, and since its return she has retired to the seclusion demanded by her rank.

Day Schools. The first half of the year four day-schools for little children were carried on, in which 62 children were taught. Later two were combined and taught by two teachers. At Chinese New Year these schools were examined together in the Chapel, the mothers of several of them being present. The children did great credit to their teachers, and the more direct supervision given the schools in their sojourn near the mission has advanced the grade of work done and we hope has made a permanent impression on these schools. Reviews have been conducted in them twice a week in those in the care of Miss Andrews and Miss Chapin, and once a week in that supervised by Mrs. Sheffield. The pupils of these schools have constituted the Junior Endeavor Society, the meetings held Sunday noon in which many of the children take part.

Orphanages. The two orphanages opened last year have been continued, one under Miss Chapin's care, one under Mrs. Sheffield's. Those in the former are pupils in the day-schools, those in the latter are boys old enough to be in the station primary school. Teacher Kuan has been very faithful in caring for them in all the details of food and clothing, as well as helping in teaching the school. One boy who went to visit his grand-parents at New Years was frightened at reports of further trouble for Christians and did not dare return. The care of these wards of the church is a new responsibility, one from which there is no cessation and no vacation. Is it possible that they may be made nucleii for taking in other homeless children and training them under Christian influences? Our mission has been slow to undertake such work, but this has been thrust upon us, and surely there is no more Christ-like work than such care for His little ones.

In addition to the above lines of work for women and children Miss Evans Miss Andrews and Mrs. Sheffield have taught College classes. Mrs. Sheffield has continued the Bible-class for the soldiers of the United States Legation Guard. There are thirty five names on the roll list but the average attendance is only one third that number,

as only a limited number are allowed passes and some are always detained for guard duty. The class shows great appreciation of this effort to help them. After the hour of Bible-study another hour is spent socially in singing gospel songs and in conversation. During the winter several of them confessed Christ at the union English service.

Last year at the time of annual meeting the re-opening of Tungchou as a Station was considered doubtful; through the year the members of the station have gradually come to a united decision to return to the city and renew the former lines of work. One strong court in favor of this decision was the former success in work for women. With the opening of spring began their return to city and village, and in a few weeks nearly all had removed either to within the city or to the village which has been sold to the church, and which makes it possible for those whose homes were destroyed to rent houses until such time as they may safely and wisely return to the villages where they formerly lived. Already work for the women and girls is in full tide. The day-schools are transplanted and being continued. Sunday-noon meetings are held, two centers for Friday meetings X make it possible for all to attend. Miss Andrews goes down each Monday by train and visits the schools, while Mrs. Tewksbury takes charge of the Bible-reader whose regular work has begun. The rebuilding of College and mission houses is going on rapidly, and we look forward to being able to do more efficient work in the coming fall both for our Christian women and for the heathen women of the city and villages. Our hope and prayer is that Christ may be glorified in the speedy restoration of his church and its growth into new power and beauty.

In behalf of the Station.

E.W.Sheffield.

Statistics. Bible-readers one

Day-schools 4

Pupils in day-scls 62

No of women under regular instruction 60

Report of the Tungchou Station for Mission Year in
1901 - 1902.

At the close of the Annual Mission meeting in 1899/ 1901 the membership of the Tungchou Station was soon widely scattered. Mr. Tewksbury during the Autumn, Winter and Spring following the Boxer tumult and siege in the British Legation, gave himself with unwearied effort to provide for the necessities of the native Christians who were in extreme destitution and distress. At the close of Annual Meeting he visited Japan with his family for a period of much needed rest. Both he and all the members of the family were greatly benefitted by the change, and returned in the Autumn with renewed vigor to enter again upon their work. Miss Evans had also taken no vacation after the siege, and was ~~in~~ much in need of the change to Japan which she took in the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Galt and Mr. and Mrs Wilder with their children continued in Japan during the Summer that they might be fitted for the work of the year on their return to China in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Miner and Miss Chapin remained in Peking during the Summer keeping up the usual religious services, and attending to the needs of native Christians and children gathered about us. The Summer was cooler than usual, and a better status of health was preserved than is usual to residents in the city. Mr. Tewksbury on returning from Japan brought his father with him, and his presence with us during the Winter gave great pleasure to all the members of our circle, and gave us the assurance that on his return to the United States he would give such a report of our work and conditions, that interest in the work would be increased among the friends of missions. In November Dr. and Mrs. Ingram with their two children and Miss Andrews returned from their vacation in America. In March a little daughter was given to Dr. and Mrs. Ingram who without formal vote has been accepted as a promising member of the Station. Dr. Goodrich and family have been absent from the Mission, Dr. Goodrich having been engaged in Bible revision in Shanghai and Chefoo, while Mrs. Goodrich and the children have been in the United States.

The "Tungchou station" remained in its quarters in Peking through the Autumn and Winter, from the beginning of March being gradually removed to Tungchou. The time of the missionaries has been chiefly

employed in teaching in the College, in conducting a variety of services for the edification of the native Christians, and in bringing an increasing measure of order out of the confusion into which the church was thrown by the Boxer upheaval. A large amount of work was involved in determining a just requisition for native losses, in dealing with individual cases in the final apportionment of indemnities, and in making proper provisions for children and others who were left without sources of support. The chief burden of this work has fallen upon Mr. Tewksbury, who with the assistance of several of the native Helpers has attended to it with his characteristic energy and efficiency. The problem of the return to their original homes of many of the native Christians of Tungchou was one of great difficulty, especially of such as had lived in villages a short distance from Tungchou. Positive official promises had been given that conspicuous Boxer leaders in destroying the Christians should be punnished as a warning to the people against further violence. These promises were not kept, and probably from the outset there was no serious intention to keep them. The officials whether willingly or otherwise had been pushed forward by powers above themselves to coöperate with the Boxers, and in some measure to direct their movements. Under such circumstances they had no heart to punish men for doing what they were set to do. The unfortunate outcome is that men who have committed the most revolting crimes upon their Christian neighbors, and have freely boasted of their deeds, in some instances becoming wealthy with their wicked plunder, are still in their places more honored than before from these proofs of their courage in destroying the followers of the foreigners. For the present Christians can not be expected to go back to their homes and into such conditions. In consultation with the leaders among the Christians it was decided to invest money secured for the support of widows and orphans in a section of land lying just outside of the city to the south, also buying thirty or forty houses which constituted a small village related to this land. The houses are rented to the Christians, and they till the land giving a proper return to the fund invested. Thus for the present a considerable portion

of the native church is collected in a single village. It is not our wish to have this order of things become permanent, our hope being that changes will come in the near future that will justify the Christians in going back to their former homes, or scattering to other places as they have opportunities for securing a livelihood.

Though there was an entire failure on the part of the Chinese officials to punish conspicuous Boxer leaders a partial atonement was made to the native Church by a very elaborate and impressive funeral witnessed by many thousands of the people not only from the city but from the surrounding villages. The local official showed himself very anxious to please the missionaries, and to make the occasion one of permanent benefit in promoting harmony between the church and the outside Chinese. Sixty five coffins were provided. Such remains of the martyred Christians as could be recovered were placed in certain coffins, and a definite name was attached to each of the remaining ones. These were arranged in the court of a temple on the three sides where the funeral services were held. A special train was secured to bring the native Christians and foreign friends from Peking - all included about two hundred persons - Mr. and Mrs. Conger honored the occasion with their presence, General Ma with a considerable company of his officers was also present, and several hundred of his soldiers added to the pageant of the occasion. After the funeral services a feast was given to the foreigners and native Christians, following which a procession was formed extending a full mile through the city, the coffins being carried with suitable banners and inscriptions, with accompanying bands of music to the burying ground a half mile south of the city. It was arranged in advance that all the villages where native Christians had suffered in life or property at the hands of the Boxers should prepare a writing expressive of their goodwill to the Christian church to be prominently suspended on the grounds, and that village leaders be present to give a formal pledge in writing that native Christians should ~~henceforth~~ enjoy entire

protection from all evil treatment in the future. The injury to the Christian church has been too serious to be healed immediately, and the separation between the church and the outside Chinese, from the standpoint of the latter, is too great to be overcome by any act of reparation, but such a public expression of honor to the martyred Christians must be very significant to the thoughtful Chinese in its testimony to the wrong that had been inflicted, and to the respect which the Government showed to the Christian church. Throughout the year the Tungchou church has met for its regular religious services in the large building at Chao Kung Fu which has served an excellent use as a Christian chapel. Duke Te nephew of the Empress Dowager - to whom these premises belong - is usually in attendance at the morning service, and often on Wednesday, with his hymn-book in hand prepared to take a leading part in the service of song! The audience at the regular preaching services has numbered from 250 to 300, this including the students in the College and in the various station schools. I have had general charge of of the religious services, but have had valuable assistance from my associates and the native teachers. Mr. Ts'ui the leading teacher in the College has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school held each sabbath after-noon. The spiritual life of the native church has not been what we have desired and striven to produce. One of the effects of the Boxer derangement has been to disturb the cordial relations between native Christians one with another. For a period there was a serious misunderstanding between two of the oldest and most trusted helpers, and the effect of this status was most unfortunate on the life of the church. The breach has not been perfectly healed, but both are in a more healthful state of mind, and are anxious to do their part in the reconstruction of the church. With much that has given anxiety because of the imperfections in the lives of our Christian leaders we are comforted and encouraged in the evidence that there is no loosening on their part in their hold upon the fundamental things of the Christian faith, and we are confident that with the new conditions and opportunities of the

church they will give themselves to work with their former zeal, and ultimately through the lessons of chastening with strengthened courage and hope. At the writing of this report the native Christians are nearly all removed to Tungchou, and each sabbath there is gathered together an audience of 150 under the pastoral care of Mr Kao Weh Lin. The church in its location in Peking has been hidden in a pocket, and all the conditions have been strange. With chapels conveniently located for gathering audiences, and with added freedom of intercourse that characterises village life there is good ground for hope that all classes of native Christians will awaken to a new sense of their opportunities and obligations. This hope does not rest on mere sentiment, but is founded on the good-will that is generally manifested on the part of the Christians in beginning life anew in Tungchou.

The Station primary school has had 33 pupils in attendance, and has been in a flourishing condition. It has been in the charge of two of the College graduates, one having also graduated from the Theological school. Mrs. Sheffield has had general supervision. The teachers have not only been faithful in directing the studies of the boys, but also in teaching them the privileges and obligations of the Christian life, and as a result nine of the older boys were received into the church on probation. Three women were similarly received in Peking and five in Tungchou after the return to that station. Five women were also received into full membership by baptism. Thus we are already beginning to see the budding of the new life.

At the extra mission session in November it was voted to re-ocupy Tungchou as a regular station of the mission, and estimates were presented and approved for building, including buildings for the College and teachers therein. A vote of the Prudential Committee had left the ~~decision~~ question of occupying Tungchou to the decision of the mission. With a portion of the estimates for building granted by the Prudential Committee preparations for building were entered upon at the breaking up of winter. The members of the Tungchou station discussed very fully the question of placing the College

about a third of a mile nearer the city than the old location. The chief reason was to bring those members of the station who had evangelistic work in the city so much nearer their work. It seemed to most of the members of the station that there were serious reasons against separating the station as it was formerly. The new location it is thought will be equally good for the College and enable all the workers to live together with the protection and fellowship that belongs to such an arrangement. A circular vote was submitted to the mission recommending this change of location and was ratified by return votes. We were very fortunate in securing considerable assistance from Mr. Gordon the architect sent out by the Presbyterian Board to have supervision of its work of rebuilding. Our plans for the College dormitories and missionary houses were developed as far as possible by missionary talent and from this point the finishing work of Mr. Gordon could be secured without too serious a draft upon his time, and the results are proving most fortunate to our work, his modifications adding greatly not only to the appearance of the buildings but to their convenience and utility. Mr. Tewksbury was invited to take charge of building the College dormitories and his own house, Mr. Galt taking charge of the remaining three houses for missionary residence. Mr. Tewksbury has extemporized a living place for his family in Tungchou that he may be at hand to attend to the work. Mr. Galt for the most part has gone down from Peking in the morning, returning in the evening. From this time forward his time will probably be required pretty steadily on the grounds to watch and direct the work. The buildings and the general work of construction are under the supervision of the Building Committee, and they are much pleased with the progress of the work to the present point. The main College building will not be constructed the present year, and meanwhile the full approval of the Prudential Committee for our plans of re-building can be asked, and we trust secured.

The Tungchou church was sadly crippled both in the loss of a large number of its membership and of several leading workers, but with the College again built up in the outskirts of the city, chapels

opened for preaching upon important streets, country touring, medical work, work for women, &c again inaugurated there is every hope for a bright future. Our relations to all classes of the people have been wholly changed by what has taken place during these two years. We may still be objects of fear, but we are now known to be an important element in the changes that are setting in in all directions. No tabulated account can be given of the work of the preceding quarter of a century, but the truths and impressions scattered have not been lost. Fallow grounds have been broken up and the seed that has lain hidden and seemingly lifeless for many years is certain to take root and bring forth abundant fruit in the not distant future. There is only needed faithful labor, patient waiting, and devout looking to the Master of the harvest.

Added ramarks. Mention should have been made of the work of Mr. Wilder in the thorough revision of Chapin's Gengraphy and re-printing in Japan. This Geography has long held its place in the Christian schools of China, and as now brought down to date will find a greatly enlarged circulation and use. Mr. Sheffield continued to give time to the work of Bible revision until the end of June, three months being occupied in direct committee work with Dr. Edkins and Dr. Wherry at the table. There is a manifest necessity for the reconstruction of the Committee by adding other names before final results can be reached in giving to China an acceptable rendering of the New testament into Chinese in the classical style. During the Winter it did not seem wise to Dr. Ingram to attempt to open medical work in Peking. On the beginning of preparations for return to Tungchou a site for medical work was decided upon, a dispensary set in order & a medical assistant directed to dispense medicines daily. Dr. Ingram has been invited to take charge of building in Peking, and for the coming six months will be more than occupied with this work. D.Z.S.

opened for preaching upon important streets, country touring, medical work, work for women, &c again inaugurated there is every hope for a bright future. Our relations to all classes of the people have been wholly changed by what has taken place during these two years. We may still be objects of fear, but we are now known to be an important element in the changes that are setting in in all directions. No tabulated account can be given of the work of the preceding quarter of a century, but the truths and impressions scattered have not been lost. Fallow grounds have been broken up and the seed that has lain hidden and seemingly lifeless for many years is certain to take root and bring forth abundant fruit in the not distant future. There is only needed faithful labor, patient waiting and devout looking to the Master of the harvest.

Added remarks. Mention should have been made of the work of Mr. Widder in the thorough revision of Chapin's Geography and re-printing in Japan. This Geography has long held its place in the Christian schools of China, and as now brought down to date will find a greatly enlarged circulation and use. Mr. Sheffield continued to give time to the work of Bible revision until the end of June, three months being occupied in direct committee work with Dr. Ma and Dr. Sherry at the table. There is a manifest necessity for the reconstruction of the Committee by adding other names before final results can be reached in giving to China an acceptable rendering of the New Testament into Chinese in the classical style. During the Winter it did not seem wise to Dr. Ingram to attempt to open medical work in Peking. On the beginning of preparations for return to Tungchow a site for medical work was decided upon, a dispensary set in order & a medical assistant directed to dispense medicines daily. Dr. Ingram has been invited to take charge of building in Peking, and for the coming six months will be more than occupied with this work. D.Z.S.

Tungchow 1901-2.
Z.S. Sheffield

Remnant of North China College, Report of Reorganization and Instruction from Oct. 1900 to May 1901.

The storm of persecution that broke over the Christian church of North China during the months of June, July and August of 1900 widely scattered the students of the North China Academy and College. About a third of the number was protected along with the missionaries in the defenses of the British Legation, and continued with the remnants of the Tungcho Station with the missionaries in Peking, ready to form the central company around which the school could be collected. Mr. Tewksbury was overwhelmed with the detail of caring for the Christians and attending to the manifold demands in the strange and unsettled conditions. On arrival at Peking in October, and after partial preparation for a home in the winter, attention was given to the partial organization of the school. Books of every description had been destroyed, and there was some delay in filling orders in Shanghai. Temporary rooms were put in order for the students, and they were first set at work in the study of the Chinese Classics. Pastor Wang of the Presbyterian Mission, a graduate of the Presbyterian College at Teng Chou Fu, was secured to teach the classes in advanced mathematics. Three other Chinese teachers gave a good portion each of their time to teaching in the school. Miss Evans taught five classes in general history and in Bible study, Miss Miner for a portion of the year a class in the Constitutional Hsitory of England, (also two classes in Bible study) and Mr. Sheffield a class in comparison of Christian and Confucian ethical teachings.

There have been weekly essays and discussions by the students under the supervision of Mr. Sheffield. The various subjects of discussion have ranged about the central thought of the renovation of China. Though their thoughts were often crude, yet they have given steady testimony to their love of country and strong desire to see their people delivered from their present bondage to superstition and many other forms of evil, and there is no doubt in the minds of any but that the source of true reform must be found in Christianity.

Individual students in the stress of persecution gave beautiful proof of fidelity to the Master even unto death, but the general effect upon them has been to stun and confuse. The stroke was so swift and terrible with no hand to help, and few human hearts to pity, that the evidences of

Report of North China College, Report of Reorganization and Instruction from Oct. 1900 to May 1901.

The storm of persecution that broke over the Christian church of North China during the month of June, July and August of 1900 widely scattered the students of the North China Academy and College. About a third of the number was protected along with the missionaries in the defenses of the British legation, and continued with the remnants of the Tungcho station with the missionaries in Peking, ready to join the central company around which the school could be collected. Mr. Teskeby was overwhelmed with the detail of caring for the Christians and attending to the manifold demands in the urgent, and unsettled conditions. On arrival at Peking in October, and after partial reorganization in a home in the Winter, attention was given to the partial organization of the school. Books of every description had been destroyed, and there was some delay in fitting orders in Shanghai. Temporary rooms were put in order for the students, and they were first set to work in the study of the Chinese Classics. Pastor Wang of the Presbyterian Mission, a graduate of the Presbyterian College at Tang Chou Fu, was secured to teach the classes in advanced mathematics. These other Chinese teachers have a good position each of their time to teaching in the school. Miss Evans taught classes in General History and in Bible study. Miss Miner for a portion of the year a class in the Constitutional History of England, and Mr. Sheffield a class in comparison of Christian and Confucian ethical teachings.

There have been weekly essays and discussions by the students under the supervision of Mr. Sheffield. The various subjects of discussion have ranged about the central thought of the renovation of China. Though their thoughts were often crude, yet they have given steady testimony to their love of country and strong desire to their people delivered from their present bondage to superstition and many other forms of evil, and there is no doubt in the minds of any but that the sources of true reform must be found in Christianity.

Individual students in the stress of particular days beautiful proof of fidelity to the Master even unto death, but the general effect upon them has been to stun and confuse. The strong see as well as and terrible work so hard to deal, and for newer hearts to pity, that the evidences

Divine care and compassion were not kept distinctly in thought. Even the oldest of the students were relatively young in the Christian life, and in the midst of such an experience could not lay hold with fullness of faith of the Divine promises to be with them to the end. There has been a serious falling away from the former life of the school in appetite for spiritual things, and the hope of the missionaries for an early return to the richer experiences of other days has thus far been disappointed. The sad derangement in social and family relations, with the unsettled status of government and society, is sufficient to account for this partial letting go of a strong, steady Christian trust. We do not forget that the Christian life is a growth of generations, and will not be discouraged at proofs of weakness in these little ones who have been called upon to pass through trials that would confound the stoutest hearts. Their faith in the truths of the Christian religion is not upset, and doubtless the deeper lessons of these sad experiences will be opened to their minds by the Spirit as they grow in knowledge of the nature of the conflict between the kingdon of light and of darkeness in the world.

It is hoped that the coming autumn students from Kalgan and Shan Tung belonging in the school will be able to return to resume their studies, and that a new class may enter the Academic department. Without proper equipments for teaching the work in the school must necessarily be imperfect, falling much short of our ideals, but it means much for the future to gather the students together, and begin again on the regular lines of instruction. There are many thoughts in the minds of members of the mission as to the future of the College and the general educational problems that can be better discussed in an independent paper.

D. L. Shaffer.

North China College
Prudi. Com. 1801.

Tungchow Station Report. 1900 — 1901

The closing year of the century will ever be memorable in the history of the church in North China for the most gracious revival that ever visited our work and for one of the most bitter persecutions recorded in the annals of missionary work. Of these two baptisms of fire and of blood, Tungchow was the center. It was a remarkable Missions Meeting which assembled May 27th — June 4th in those college halls just consecrated by the precious revival meetings. The records and reports of that meeting are all in ashes, but no one who was present will forget how we planned for the work of seven stations five of which were swept away by a besom of destruction within one month of that time.

Personnel. Before the storm broke Mr. Wilder had gone to Tientsin with his family to assist in the work there. Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield were on their furlough in America. All of the other members of the station were present. They were Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Ingram and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Terhune and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Galt, Miss Evans, Andrews, Reiner, and Chafin. Dr. and Mrs. Smith and the Misses Wyckoff of Pangchuang were also in Tungchow. The other Missions Meeting guests left Tuesday, the day after the Missions meeting closed. Wednesday night, June 6th, the blow fell on the station of Nin-mu-tien, ten miles away, and the next morning a company of our Yung-Le-Tien christians including our beloved helper Li and

four members of
his family, joined the martyr band. Thursday afternoon and evening the defenceless company of missionaries with many of the native Christians prepared for flight to Peking. Dr. Ament came to the rescue with sixteen Peking carts, and Friday morning, June 8th, saw all the missionaries safe in Peking. At the end of the siege in August, Dr. Ingram and family, Mrs. Goodrich and her children, and Miss Andrews turned their faces homeward, it seeming best that they should take their furloughs at this time of interruptive of the work. Dr. Goodrich left at the same time and has since been engaged in Bible translation work in Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Galt have spent the time since the siege in the study of Chinese in Japan, where a little daughter has brought joy into their home. Miss Abbie Chapin took a much needed vacation of two months last fall, going to Shanghai and returning to Peking in November. The other members of the station have remained in Peking, and were glad to welcome back Dr. Sheffield in October and Mrs. Sheffield in December.

<u>Destruction of Property.</u>

June 9th, 10th and 11th saw the complete destruction of the College property, the Tungchow city compound, and the sanitarium at the Hills. Absolutely all missionary property in the Tungchow city and country field was wiped out, including chapels, school houses and helpers homes in the outstations of Yung Le Tien, Hsin Hsu Tung, Ta Ho and Ping Ku Hsien, also the school-house at Chü Yu Tang. Not a tree or shrub or frag-

ment of wall is left the Mission in all the Tungchow field.

The Native Church

In January 1900 we reported on our church roll about two hundred and thirty churchmembers. Twenty or more were added during the next five months. Of these church members, together with probationers and children, over a hundred were in the siege of the Peking Legations. A hundred and thirty two, including baptized children, are now on our martyr roll. Others were hunted from village to village, from mountain to mountain, and after terrible sufferings and wonderful deliverances have gradually made their way back to us. We know of only three or four cases of recantation. In no place were the Christians hunted down with more vengeful hate than in Tungchow, and in many cases no opportunity to recant was given. There is no space in this brief report to tell on the one hand of the atrocities worthy of a hero, on the other of the bright faith and constancy shown by those who laid down their lives for the truth. These details have already been given in reports and letters sent to the mission rooms. One helper, two deacons, one Bible-woman, and two teachers of girls' day schools were among those killed, but we are thankful that during these terrible months so large a proportion of our best trained men and women have been spared to work for China.

At the end of the siege Mr. Tewksbury was the only man of the Tungchow ~~Mission~~ Station who remained on the field. He had a family of about a hundred and fifty homeless, penniless Chinese absolutely dependent upon

him. This family increased to three hundred and ninety five during the following months as christians and adherents who had escaped the Boxers made their way to Peking to seek protection from the foreign soldiers. For two months these hundreds found a home with the missionaries in the abandoned palace of Prince Yü, occupied with the consent of the American Ministers and the military authorities. Later the Italians demanded this place and gave in exchange the ~~fo~~ residence of Duke Ze, commonly called Chao Kung Fu. There comfortable homes for the missionaries and a few Chinese were found; while numerous adjoining places were secured for the remaining Chinese. Rent has been paid on Chao Kung Fu since the signing of the peace protocol in January, and most of our Chinese are now paying rent on the houses which they occupy.

Nearly all of our Chinese men have found temporary employment, and some sewing has been furnished the women by the army, such as stocking making for the Sikhs, so that few except widows and orphans are now absolutely dependent upon us for support.

Mr. Tewksbury has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure indemnity for the native christians, and a separate report by him will show that these efforts have been successful, there being a prospect of securing that remaining unpaid in

the near future.

Most of our people are farmers, and a long exile from their homes is much to be regretted, but the country is still in such a disturbed state that it is thought best for them to remain in Peking.

In March Mr. Wilder, Mr. Tewksbury, Miss Chapin and Miss Diener, with about sixty of our christians, visited Fu Ho, Jung Lo Tien, Nin Nau Tien, Chiu Tzu Fang and Tsao Fang where funeral services were held for eighty three of our martyrs. In each place the bodies, or what poor remains could be found, had been placed in good coffins provided by the local gentry and these coffins were arranged in mat booths hung with scrolls commemorating the virtues of the dead, the thought of laying down of life for righteousness being the one most commonly expressed. At Fu Ho where forty two were killed the services were especially pathetic from the fact that our helper, Kao Hsin, was the only adult church member who survived the terrible storm, while four families were represented only by orphan children. The program for the sad services of those four days went through promptly and smoothly, owing to the excellent preparations made by Mr. Tewksbury and the helpers assisting him. All of the funeral expenses, including the entertainment of foreign and Chinese guests were paid by the gentry of the five places visited. Great things met us everywhere but there was no the slightest disturbance, a state of affairs perhaps due partly to the escort of a lieutenant and nine cavalymen.

Dr. Sheffield since his return in November has had pastoral care of the church. Five churchmembers, three of whom for two or three years have been considered unworthy a place on our church rolls, have committed flagrant offenses during these times of special temptation, and have been excommunicated. Two others have been suspended for a time from the fellowship of the church. On the other hand a graduate of college and seminary who was excommunicated two years ago has been received back into the church. While it has not been thought best to admit any new candidates for church membership under the peculiar conditions of the times, our church services have been attended by not a few outsiders. The Duke who owns the place, who is a nephew of the Empress Dowager, and his wife have for several months been regular attendants at all the services of the church, and seem genuinely interested in Christianity.

Educational Work.

The College and Academy have been in session since November with an attendance of forty scholars. In the limited quarters and the absence of all proper equipment the work has been conservative rather than constructive. A full report is given separately. The station school for boys has been in session since November in a pleasant room and fairly well equipped. In connection with this school there is a boarding department where six orphan boys and three motherless children are cared for, the fathers paying board for the three children last mentioned on the old Tsungchow basis of about half an

Mexican dollar a month. An Intermediate Endeavor Society with five committees and a meeting every Friday afternoon has been a new feature of this station school. There have been thirty scholars, the average attendance being about twenty-five. Miss Miner has had the general oversight of this school.

The following paragraphs pertain especially to Woman's Work.

Orphan's Home. Of the eighteen orphaned by Boxers last summer one is now living in the Bridgman School, five are in the boys' station school - The remainder were scattered in the homes of Christians, but in December it was thought best to gather eight of them together in an orphan's home with a Chinese woman as matron and a Bridgman School graduate to have special care of their moral training. Miss Chapin has charge of this home.

Day Schools. Three day schools for little children were started last September, and another has been added since. Sixty eight children have been taught in these schools, and as their homes are all close about us the attendance has been unusually regular. We were much crippled for months by the lack of books, but gradually our most pressing needs have been supplied. These schools have been superintended by Miss Evans, Miss Chapin, Miss Miner, Mrs. Lewkahany, and Mrs. Sheffield, the latter having recently taken the school formerly superintended by Mrs. Lewkahany.

Junior Endeavor. A Junior Endeavor Society meeting Sunday afternoon has much interested the children who are very proud of their committees and watch eagerly for their changing once in two months. The average attendance at the meetings is over fifty. Never have the prayers of the children been more full of meaning than this year. Few except the very youngest hesitate to voice their petitions in public, and the lessons of the past year seem not to have been lost on the little ones.

Women's Classes. Our two usual heads of Bible woman's work and station classes are merged in one this year. As the women are all living in their own homes within easy reach of us and where they can attend our three Sunday services, the Wednesday church prayer-meeting and the Friday meeting for women, it was not thought best to have station classes on the old lines. Last fall all who were willing to help teach their less advanced sisters were asked to volunteer a certain number of hours a week to this service, the fact being emphasized that the younger women who were usually cut off from home visitation could go about freely in our Christian colony, and had now a rare opportunity to pay a little of the debt which they owed for their own instruction. The result of this appeal was most gratifying, about thirty volunteering time, some only an hour or two a week, some several hours, while others who at first offered only a few hours a week have been drawn by their interest in their

scholars to give much more time to teaching. Two or three of our women give not less than ten hours a week to this labor of love. In this way over seventy women have been taught for several months. Our colony is divided into four sections in care of Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Evans, Miss Diener and Miss Chafin. We visit the homes for weekly reviews, realizing that under this rather loose system of instruction both teachers and scholars might soon neglect their duties and privileges without such supervision. For the past three months it has been thought best to pay our Bible woman, Mrs. Chao, her regular salary and expect her to give full time to the work as of old. Thus far this has not had the effect feared of causing the volunteers to relax their efforts. Mrs. Chao was set free from the thrall dom of foot binding by a bullet which passed clean through one foot during the Peking siege. When after weeks of suffering she could again stand on her feet, they were encased in a new style of shoe.

We have with us a number of well advanced women who have studied in the Bridgman School, and as these could not well be taught by one another, fifteen of them have met with Mrs. Sheffield an hour a week for special Bible study in the book of Hebrews.

Few of our women succeeded in bringing even a Bible through the fires and flights and flights of the summer. Peking had been burned clean of all literature on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum of the Boxers. The

armies of the Allies monopolized transportation for
So many weeks passed before Bibles, hymn books,
tracts in any number could be furnished our people.
When at last they were told that there were such books
for sale the eagerness with which they flocked in with
money to buy them was extremely touching.

The women and children of our church have been
less exposed than the men to the peculiar temptations
of the times, and the summer's experiences
have on the whole brought to them a wider, deeper
knowledge of God's love and power. As we come
out from under the shadow of this calamity with
its benumbing pain we will begin to apprehend
the spiritual results more than we now do. Our
forty years in the wilderness are not ended yet.
We have not yet reached the rest and the in-
heritance. But before many years have passed
we believe that the Tungchow church, purified
and enriched not only by the summer fires
but by the testing and trials of the ensuing
months, will glorify the Master's name.

We cannot close this report without brief men-
tion of the work done for the American sol-
diers who have spent so many months in Pe-
king. In this work Miss Chapin, Mrs. Lewis-
bury, and Miss Grace Wyckoff have been
most active, their efforts being especially direct-
ed to the Y. M. C. A. Reading and Coffee Rooms.

The success of this enterprise has been largely due to their enthusiastic labors. Miss Evans has also given much time to this work, and Mrs. Sheffield has had a weekly Bible class for the soldiers in her home. All missionary homes have been open to them and while only a small proportion have been drawn within the circle it is hoped that their intercourse with the missionaries has dispelled a little of the misunderstanding and prejudice which for some strange reason pervaded the American army. Our missionaries have held many evangelistic services in the camp, in the Reading Room, and in the Hospital, and have also given the soldiers a course of lectures in which they were much interested.

Submitted for the Tungchow Station.

Luella Miner.

We cannot close this report without brief mention of the work done for the American soldiers who have spent so many months in Peking. In this work Miss Chafee, Mrs. Lewis-bury, and Miss Grace Voyekoff have been most active, their efforts being especially directed to the Y. M. C. A. Reading and Coffee Rooms.

It will be seen that these statistics leave quite a large number of church-members still to be accounted for. About 10 have died of sickness. 5 have been excommunicated.

Statistics - Tungchow - 1901

Total number of Church-members Jan. 1900 about 230
Added Jan — May about 25
(This does not include probationers or baptized children)

Still living of the Tungchow Church

Baptized			Probationers		
Tungchow city	Men	56	Tungchow City -	Men	21
	Women	51		Women	8
Outstations	Men	17	Outstations	Men	12
Women		14		Women	5
Total		138	Total		46

Baptized children 58
Total church-members, probationers, baptized children 242

Killed in summer of 1900 of Churchmembers, probationers, baptized children and children in boarding schools.
Men 45 - Women 50 - Children 38 - Total 133.
(This does not include inquirers, close adherents, and scholars in dayschools, which would bring the number up to about 258)

Children made Orphans by Boxers - Age 16 and under.

Boys	8	Made Fatherless by Boxers		16
Girls	10	" Motherless "	"	7
Total	18			

Women whose husbands were killed by Boxers - 16

Of the 242 churchmembers, probationers, and baptized children 176 are living temporarily in Peking.
Total number of Tungchow Colony in Peking - Sept - May - 396

Recd. Oct. 9-1901

It will be seen that these statistics have quite a large number of changed numbers still to be accounted for. What is the total of visitors. I am then communicated.

Statistics - Temple Chm. - 1901

Total number of Church members Jan. 1900

Added Jan — Baptisms — adult 35

(This are not included Baptisms & baptized children)

Still living of the Temple Church

Baptized		Professions	
Children only	Boys 35	Temple Chr. Men	21
	Women 51	Women	8
Baptisms Men	17	Baptisms Men	12
Women	14	Women	5
Total	138	Total	46

Baptized children 38

Total church members, Professions, baptized children 247

Total in summer of 1900 of Church members, professions, baptized children and children in training school.

Men 45 — Women 60 — Children 38 — Total 133

(This are not include inquirers who are absent, and children in training school, which would bring the number up to about 250)

Children made Orphans by Boys under 16 and under.

Boys	8	Boys Baptisms by Boys 16	
Girls	10	" Baptisms "	7
Total	18		

Women who baptisms were killed by Boxers - 16

Total 247 church members, baptisms, and baptized children 179 are being temporarily in Tientsin.

Total number of Temple Church in Tientsin - 5th - Jan - 396

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

TUNGCHOU STATION

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1905

-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-

PERSONNEL.

Dr. Goodrich has continued his regular work as Dean and instructor in the Theological Seminary and in addition has taught one class in the College throughout the year and has been the pastor of the local church. Work on the Bible Tranlation Committee called him to Chefoo last June where he remained until called to Peitaiho on account of Dorothea's illness. Individual work in translation has been carried on during the year. He has given much time also to the revision of the hymnbook and has made many new translations of hymns. The duties of the Mission Secretaryship have also demanded much time.

Mrs. Goodrich has been associated with Mrs. Tewksbury in teaching the foreign children, has taken the leading part in organizing and managing the new Girls' School, and has given some time to the women's station class work. In addition she has taken an active part in various forms of women's work.

During the year a deep sorrow came upon the Goodrich family and upon the entire station in the death of Dorothea. For some time before Mrs. Goodrich took the children to Peitaiho last summer it was noticed that Dorothea was drooping but not until mid-summer was it discovered that the trouble was the dread disease diabetes. Dr. Goodrich was summoned from Chefoo by telegraph and from the time of the discovery of the nature of the trouble on to the end everything possible was done to combat the disease and prolong the maiden's life. All such efforts however proved of no avail and on October 19th the fair young life was translated.

Dr. Sheffield, after completing a particularly wearing year of college work last June, remained in Tungchou during the early summer, and was attacked with serious illness. Dr. Ingram being in Peitaiho, Dr. Hopkins was summoned from Peking and attended the case. The fever made a stubborn resistance and seriously impaired the patient's strength, so that not until autumn could the recovery be called complete. During the year Dr. Sheffield has had his usual place in College and Seminary and has given much time to the details of College administration. In addition he has continued his literary work along the lines of Church History and Bible translation.

Mrs. Sheffield was also attacked by illness in the early autumn and some weeks were required for her recovery. She has continued the work of former years,- teaching in the College, superintending the work of the Boys' School and of one of the primary schools, besides a share in other forms of work.

~~Dr.~~ Williams ~~has taught in the College throughout the year, labor-~~ ing with great faithfulness and without interruptions.

Dr. Ingram, in addition to his regular duties as physician of the Station, has devoted one day each week to lectures in the Medical School of the Peking University, and has given much time to the translation of a standard work on therapeutics into Chinese.

Mrs. Ingram has given assistance daily in the women's department of the hospital and dispensary, and has had a share in women's station class work.

Miss Ruth Ingram has occasionally taken a class in the Chinese Sunday School.

PERSONNEL, Cont.-

Mr. Tewksbury devoted much time last summer to the Conference for Chinese at Peitaiho which has now come to be regarded as a permanent institution. During the year, in addition to his regular duties in the College, he has given much time to the preparation of the small edition of Williams' Dictionary, to the preparation of a Union Hymnbook, and to the revision, co-operating with Dr. Goodrich, of the Hymnal. The time required by the "Industrial Farm" has been much less than formerly, due to the fact that the Farm has been sub-leased to Chinese. During Holy Week Mr. Tewksbury conducted special devotional meetings in the Church, being aided by the stereopticon.

Mrs. Tewksbury has devoted part of her time to the instruction of the foreign children, has superintended the orphanage and two primary schools, and has assisted in the women's station classes and other forms of work.

Mr. Galt has had charge of the evangelistic work and has given some time to the buildings for the girls' and boys' schools. Toward the end of the year a little time was also given to "coaching" the College boys in their athletics. During the summer and at irregular intervals throughout the year he found a little time for Chinese studies.

Mrs. Galt has superintended a primary school, and assisted in the women's station classes and other forms of work.

Miss Andrews has continued her regular work,- teaching in Seminary and College and station classes, superintending primary schools, visiting in homes, and having general oversight of women's work.

Mr. Wilder and family have been in America on furlough throughout the year, the only members of the Station absent from the field except Miss Chapin. Although absent Mr. Wilder has given very real assistance to the Station in soliciting funds to make up the deficit in general work.

Miss Chapin has also been absent on furlough made necessary by the poor state of her health. The Station rejoices in the news recently received saying that her health is quite recovered and that she expects to return to the field in the autumn.

Miss Evans, for so long a member of the Station, returned home on furlough and in search of health in the spring of 1903. Her search was in vain, for she grew weaker rather than stronger and last autumn ascended to rest and receive the reward of her long and faithful labors. This report should also take note of the death of Mrs. Chapin which occurred last autumn also. Memorial services were held at Tungchou both for Miss Evans and for Mrs. Chapin and the memory of their lives will long remain a rich heritage in the Station. Large portraits of Miss Evans and of Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have been procured for the Station and will help to perpetuate the

Besides its regular members the Tungchou Station has rejoiced in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, and Miss Heebner, appointees to the Shansi Mission, who arrived the middle of October and have been spending the time very faithfully in the study of Chinese. Mrs. Corbin and Miss Heebner have given assistance in the women's station classes.

BUILDINGS.

During the year a group of five buildings has been built for the Boys' School, an equipment sufficient to accommodate fifty or sixty pupils. The school building is in semi-foreign style with slate roof. A group of buildings somewhat similar for the Girls' School is also

BUILDINGS, Cont.-

nearing completion and will accommodate fifty or more pupils. Each of these two school plants represents an investment of about two thousand dollars.

Five chien of dormitories for the men's station class have been built during the year. Four houses for College teachers have been purchased. One house for the Hospital Helper and one for a primary school in the village have been acquired in the same way. A building which was in the first place a temple, and then served as a dairy stable, was purchased and thoroughly remodeled, making an excellent residence for Mr. Kao, the Station helper. In the out-stations the year has witnessed the completion and dedication of Gospel chapels in Hsi Chi and Niu Pao Tun and the erection of a helper's house at Yung Le Tien.

In the compound two brick arch bridges have been constructed during the year, and work on two gatehouses is in progress.

CHURCH.

The church has experienced a wholesome growth throughout the year. Dr. Goodrich has been Pastor in charge and his able and genial Chinese writer, Mr. Chang, one of the deacons, has assisted in the pastoral work. The preaching has been about equally divided between foreigners and Chinese. During the year ~~fifty-five~~ fifteen have been admitted to full membership and ~~thirty~~ 41 have been admitted on probation. The present membership, not including probationers, is two hundred ~~six~~ ten. The Sunday congregations average about ~~seven~~ four hundred. When the church building was erected two years ago it was thought that future growth was being amply provided for, but we are glad to report that already the church is feeling the need of, and planning for, the enlargement of the building. The regular activities of the church include the preaching service on Sunday morning, special meetings for women and children immediately following, Sunday School in the afternoon, weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesday afternoon, women's meeting on Friday afternoon, and men's Christian Endeavor meeting on Friday evening. The more intelligent and warm-hearted members among the men often assist in the preaching at the Gospel chapel.

The contributions of the church have not been what they should be. The amount contributed the past year has been but a little over one hundred gold dollars. This amount is to be greatly increased the coming year however as will be seen from the following paragraph.

For some time there has been a growing feeling on the part of both foreigners and Chinese in the station that it was time that the church was being served, in part at least, by a native ordained man. And it was felt also that Mr. Kao Wen Lin was quite worthy of being ordained to the ~~the present. For certain reasons such a step has seemed inexpedient until~~ past by arranging for the ordination of two men, the second being Mr. Kung Chun Fu. The native church is acting largely on its own initiative in this matter, the foreigners only approving and making suggestions. Without much effort the pledges for contributions have been increased sufficiently to cover the salaries of the two men, and arrangements have already been made for the ordination service.

It is not the purpose of the church that either of these men shall have full pastoral charge of the church. Mr. Kao's position will probably be that of an evangelist, with increased responsibility for the country work and the men's station classes. Mr. Kung will

probably be assistant to a foreign pastor, giving special time to pastoral work. In the present status of the church, and with the college students attending worship at the church, it seems wisest that a foreigner should continue to be the responsible pastor of the church.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Our evangelistic work is carried on from five regular preaching centres. The most important of these is the Tungchou Gospel chapel. This chapel has an excellent situation near the drum-tower, and the regular daily audiences throughout the year have nearly or quite filled the chapel. Mr. Li, the helper in charge, is a very faithful worker, and has given attention not only to preaching but to teaching in little groups those specially interested. More than half of those who have entered the church during the year have been the fruit of his labors. Other helpers, foreigners, church-members and college and seminary students, have all helped at this preaching center, and have never failed to find good audiences, quiet and attentive. The present chapel property is rented but it is the plan to buy and enlarge the property as soon as possible.

Of our four regularly established out-stations two, Niu Pao Tun and Yung Le Tien, had been occupied for some years before 1900, and there is evidence that the roots of Christian work were not wholly eradicated. At Niu Pao Tun the work suffered because the helper in charge was incompetent and imprudent, if nothing worse, and allowed his younger brother to bring reproach upon the name of the church. A change of helpers thus made necessary was made the first of January, and since that time conditions have been much improved. An earnest little group of inquirers has gathered about the new helper, and we hope before long they will be ready to publicly attest their Christian faith. It is not quite a full year since work was re-established at this out-station.

The work at Yung Le Tien is in charge of Deacon Li and his able young wife, a Bridgman School graduate. Five persons have joined the church on probation during the year, one of them being an influential and well-to-do shop-keeper. The Gospel chapel is excellently located on the main street of the town, and the audiences have been good throughout the year, except in the busy farming season. A residence for the helper has been built in the west suburb and a little three-chien house has also been fitted up for the Sunday services. A mid-week prayer service is also held.

Of our two out-stations not occupied before 1900 Yen Chiao was the first to be established. The Gospel chapel there was opened in the summer of 1903, after a thorough evangelistic campaign conducted by Mr. Wilder. Mr. Liu, the helper, has done faithful work for these two years, but no conspicuous movement on the part of the people toward Christianity has been observed. At the present writing there are five or six men who are ready to join the church on probation. Our property at this station is rented, and we were encouraged to hear recently that the landlord, a military graduate and a man of means and influence, refused to lend his carts to assist in the repair of a temple, saying that he had lost faith in the gods of the temples and wished to inquire further into Christian Truth.

At Hsi Chi, our fourth out-station, Christian work has been conducted but a little over a year. The new chapel, begun under Mr. Wilder's supervision, was finished and dedicated last May, the occasion being marked by much friendly intercourse between the shop-keepers of the town and our Christian workers. This chapel is located outside of the

own proper, altho it was the best location obtainable at the time, nd the attendance suffers somewhat in consequence. Deacon Wang is in harge of the work,- a man without marked eloquence or education, but f genuine Christian character and winsome disposition. In this out-tation the most encouraging results have to do with the conversion and nfluence of a Mr. Li, an old man who received baptism last autumn. son of this man has broken off the opium habit and joined the church n probation; a grandson has attended the boys' school at Tungchou dur-ng the year, and a grand-daughter has unbound her feet and entered the irls' school; two neighbors, brothers, have become probationers and will oubtless receive baptism before this report is read; and the daughter f one of these has also unbound her feet and entered our schools. uch, under Divine direction, have been the fruits of this one man's nfluence.

At Niu Chia Fu, a village thirteen miles northeast of Tungchou, a boys' chool was established after the Chinese New Year with seven pupils. The-eacher, an earnest Christian young man, also conducts a Sunday service t the place, and we hope the work will enlarge in the future.

At each of our four regular out-stations Mr. Galt made extended visits uring the late winter and early spring taking with him a stereopticon. Pictures, some representing general scenery of special interest, and ome representing scenes in the life of Christ, were shown to crowded hapels for a succession of evenings in each place. In spite of the large nd miscellaneous crowds which came out to be entertained no real trouble ccurred and the time and effort spent seemed abundantly repaid. The udiences listened attentively to the explanations of the pictures, most of the time being devoted to Gospel subjects. It is estimated that in this way upwards of 3000 people came into contact with Christian truth, many of them for the first time.

The work in all our out-stations has suffered from the lack of female orkers. If the men and women in interested families could be reached t the same time there would be a marked gain. Miss Andrews, because of the multitude of responsibilities and duties, as well as from consider-tions of health, has been able to do but very little touring. Native woman also have been unable to give regular time to country work, so that the need for more female workers is a very real one.

We have not yet been able to establish regular work in Hsiang Ho and Pao Ti, the two counties to the southeast. Bible colporteurs have visit-the field a number of times and report very large sales. In April one of these visits was made to a market town beyond Hsiang Ho and the col-porteur reports that in one afternoon he sold 130 copies of the Gos-pels, a by-stander volunteering to attend to the sales so that the colporteur might preach. Mr. Galt visited this field twice during the rly part of the winter. In the extreme limit of the field he met with ar of and antipathy toward the foreigner in a small degree, due no ubt to the infrequency of the presence of foreigners in the region. therwise the field seemed a most inviting one and we hope that our tation, perhaps working in co-operation with Tientsin, can occupy the erritory at an early date. We already have definite plans for establish-ng work in Hsiang Ho the coming summer. On the occasion of the two isits of Mr. Galt to Pao Ti he called upon the county official and ound him unusually friendly.

Three station classes for men were conducted during the winter by Mr. o Wen Lin, with the assistance of other workers, and proved a valuable junct to evangelistic work. In these classes about forty men were

102

EVANGELISTIC WORK, Cont.-

nurtured in Christian touth and a number of them were prepared for church membersnip.

Considered in general the Tungchou field this evangelistic work does not present those stirring features and Macedonian appeals reported from some fields of the Mission, but there are marked signs of progress and great opportunities for work as compared with former years, and the pity is that our progress in taking up the work must be so slow and halting.

One can hardly close these paragraphs of the report without a word concerning Mr. Wilder. It would hardly be exaggeration to say that he is known by thousands of people in the Tungchou field, and there was a genuineness of friendship evident in the many inquiries concerning him and his return to China. The work he has already done in our field will not soon fade away, and if he is loaned to the Shantung Stations for a year we must insist on his prompt return.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Our boys' school has had a prosperous year of work. Six boys graduated and entered the academy in the autumn. The attendance during the year has been about thirty. Another year of work is soon to be added to the course, so that the graduates will enter a higher class in the academy. The pupils have their own Christian Endeavor society which holds regular weekly meetings. The scholars also attend regularly the church prayermeeting. The head teacher, Mr. Kung, is soon to be ordained, and when he takes up church work his place in the school will probably be taken by Mr. Li Wen To. The new buildings provided for the school during the year consist of a large school-room, with two additional recitation rooms; a dormitory of five chien to accommodate twenty boarding pupils; a four chien building containing dining-room, kitchen and bathroom; a teacher's house; and a matron's house. The boarding department is to be started again in the autumn to provide for the pupils from our country stations.

A girls' school was organized in the winter, the management of which is for the present in Mrs. Goodrich's hands. As has already been mentioned, a group of buildings for this school is now in process of construction. A full report of this school and of the six primary schools of the station need not be made here as it will doubtless be given in the report of Women's Work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

With the exceptions already mentioned the general health of the members of the Station has been fairly good. Miss Andrews failed to find rest at Peitaiho last summer and has been on the point of over-working through the year. All of the families of the Station now have cottages at Peitaiho and all members of the Station spent the whole or a part of last summer at the seaside except Dr. Williams, who went to Kalgan.

In addition to the regular Tuesday and Sunday evening services a daily noon prayer service for the Station has been held during the year.

The I Shih Hui, composed of both Chinese and foreign workers has held monthly meetings for prayer and conference.

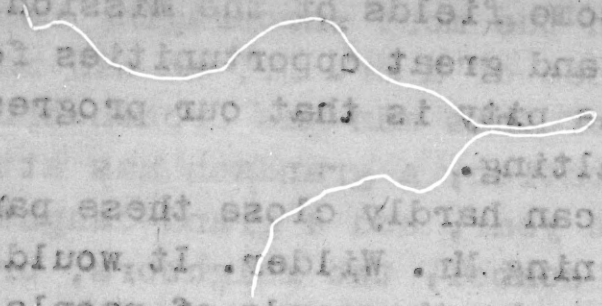
STATISTICS.

Ordained missionaries, 6; physician 1; wives of missionaries 6; single lady 2; NATIVE AGENCY: Ordained helpers 0; unordained 6; teachers and others 10; Bible women 2; women teachers 7. CHURCHES: preaching places 6; communicants 210; added during the year 15; joined on probation 41; children baptized 17; native contributions G$104. EDUCATIONAL: Boys' schools 1, pupils 30; girls' schools 1, pupils 16; mixed primary schools 6, pupils (See report of Women's Work).

Respectfully submitted, Howard S. Galt.

Transcribe Alaska Report 1905, Secretary Smith,

Rec'd July 17. 1905



Tungchou Station Medical Report for Year Ending April 30 1905.

Health of Station:- The amount of sickness experienced by this station during the year has been more than usual, no family having escaped. Isabel Ingram had a severe attack of Diphtheria and barely rallied from its effects. Donnald Tewksbury also had a slight attack of Diphtheria at the same time. During the summer Dr. Sheffield was prostrated with a low fever for three weeks and Dr. Hopkins of the Peking, M.E. Mission kindly gave medical aid as Dr. Ingram was in Peitaiho at the time. Miss Andrews was ill most of the summer and fall; her nervous strength seemed to be almost exhausted, but after the cooler weather set in she gained strength. Dorothea Goodrich was stricken with Diabetes Mellitus and steadily lost ground in spite of all treatment. She died on October 19, after five months of suffering. In the fall Mrs. Sheffield had a very severe attack of Remittent Fever which caused us much anxiety , heroic doses of quinine had to be given before the disease could be arrested. Miss Hebner, of the Shansi Mission, who was spending the winter in Tungchou, was quite ill with Influenza for more than a month. Gardner Tewksbury had an attack of Diphtheria during the winter. Mr. Galt was incapacitated with the Influenza for a short time.

The health of the more than one hunders students in the Academy and College has been almost perfect. One boy had to leave early in the year on account of illness and one lad had the misfortune to break his leg while at play but these are the only cases which have required careful watching. The unusual good health of the student body can be largely attributed to faithfulness in athletic exercise under the direction of Mr. Galt.

During the year we have added wards both for the men and women so that now we have accommodation for forty patients without crowding

Hospital and Dispensary Work:-We have had a good year of work in our new quarters. The number of women attending the Dispensary has been eight times larger than it was two years ago.

An army officer came to the Hospital for the relief of cataract. He had exhausted all the native remedies without avail. After the diseased lenses were removed he enumerated to us the various methods wh which he had tried. He had eated the livers and galls of thirty sheep, he then took three hundred doses of heating medicine and these were followed by a like number of cooling doses, a diet of live snails was tried and finally thirty, large, live, gray spiders were prescribed, but even these failed to absorb the cataracts. He was overjoyed when he left the Hospital with good sight and inquired if we had any line of diet which we would recommend for keeping his vision clear.

Most of the women who have been in-patients have had operations performed on their eyes. The men have largely come from the soldier camps in the city.

Evangelistic:- A committee has had charge of preaching to the women before dispensing hour and another has attended to the same line of work for the men. Quite a large number of books and portions of Gospels have been sold.

Assistants:- Dr. Hemingway assisted me is surgical operations until he left for Kalgan last June. The U.S. Legation Guard surgeon has been down twice. Mr. Biggin, who is located in Tungchou by the London Mission to teach in the College, has an extensive knowledge of Medicine and Surgery and he has given valuable assistance on manny occasions. Mrs. Ingram has had charge of the clinics for women. Kao Hsien-sheng has been my right hand man in the Dispensary and Hospital. Fan Fu-lin has entered the Union Medical College in Peking.

The Union in the Medical line seems to be meeting with favor even more widely than we had expected. The Peking University is planning to enter, and the same is true of the Anglican Mission in Peking, thus it seems likely that all the Protestant Missions working in the Capital will have a part in the Medical College; and besides this there is a movement now under way to unite all the Missions in North China in order to have one well equipped institution.

We need a man in Peking to represent the American Board on the Faculty. Dr. Young, who came to the Field last Fall is admirably adapted for this position, having had experience in teaching and being the graduate of a school which preeminently fits men for medical teaching. Foreign Medicine is steadily gaining in favor. The missionary physicians are being driven with work as never before; the only way by which we can keep up with the demands is to educate native physicians. These men would be in a position which would enable them to be self-supporting.

During the year we have received more money as fees than ever before. The Church-members have almost all made contributions to the Hospital

Statistics

New Patients	Female	783
" "	Male	1963
Return Visits	Female	4483
" "	Male	6621
		13850
Hospital in-patients	Female	17
" "	Male	120
		137
Surgical Operations		167
Visits to Patients in their Homes		40

Money received $179.42

H. Ingram

The Union in the Medical line seems to be meeting with favor
en more widely than we had expected. The Peking University is planning
enter, and the same is true of the American Mission in Peking, thus
seems likely that all the Protestant Missions working in the Capital
ll have a part in the Medical College; and besides this there is a
~~vement now under way to unite all the Missions in North China in~~
der to have one well equipped institution.

We need a man in Peking to represent the American Board on
e Faculty. Dr. Young, who came to the Field last Fall is admirably
ed for this position, having had experience in teaching and being
graduate of a school which preeminently fits men for medical teach-
g. Foreign Medicine is steadily gaining in favor. The missionary
dicians are being driven with work as never before; the only way by
ich we can keep up with the demands is to educate native physicians.

e men would be in a position which would enable them to be self-
porting.

~~During the year we have received more money as fees than ever~~
~~fore. The Church-members have almost all made contributions to the Hos~~
ital

Statistics

New Patients Female	753
" " Male	1963
Return Visits Female	4843
" " Male	6621
	13850

Hospital in-patients Female	17
" " Male	120
	137
Surgical Operations	167
Visits to Patients in their Homes	40

Money received $179.42

Dr. Otis Young
Peking
July 14 1916

REPORT OF WOMANS WORK OF THE TUNG-CHOU STATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY FIRST 1908.

IT HAS NOT BEEN FOR LACK OF OPPORTUNITIES, OR NEW OPENINGS THAT WE HAVE SOMETIMES FELT ALMOST DISCOURAGED. THE OUTLOOK IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF WORK HAS BEEN SUCH AS TO GLADDEN OUR HEARTS, "FIELDS WHITE TO THE HARVEST BUT THE LABORERS ARE FEW". AS WE LOOK UP AND DOWN THE LONG ROW OF HOUSES IN OUR COMPOUND THE WONDER MIGHT BE WHAT COULD WE ALL FIND TO DO?BUT AFTER CAREFUL OBSERVATION WE CAN SEE THAT EACH LADY IS DOING THE UTMOST THAT TIME AND STRENGTH WILL PERMIT.

PERSONNEL.

THE WORKING FORCE FOR WOMAN'S WORK REMAINS THE SAME AS AT THE WRITING OF THE REPORT LAST YEAR. THE THREE MISSIONARY LADIES LEFT US IN MAY, AND RETURNED TO THEIR STATION IN SEPT. MISS ANDREWS OUR ONLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S.A. SPENT THE WHOLE SUMMER AT 'PEK TAI HO' IN A PERSISTENT ENDEAVOR TO FIND STRENGTH AND HEALTH, AND IN THE FALL HAS TO RESUME HER ACCUSTOMED WORK WEAK IN BODY, BUT AS EVER, RESOLUTE IN PURPOSE. A SERIOUS BURN HAS SEEMED INCURABLE ALL WINTER, BUT WHILE NOT EQUAL TO FULL WORK SHE HAS WORKED TO THE LIMIT OF HER STRENGTH. MRS. ARMSTRONG AS USUAL HAS GIVEN MOST OF HER TIME TO SCHOOL WORK, THE EDUCATION OF THE BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOL AND ACADEMY HAS A SHARE OF HER LITTLE REST AND SOME ANXIETY AS HER SONS ERNEST AND EDWARD AND HER 12 YEAR OLD DAUGHTER ROSE ARE WITH THE BOYS. MRS. GOODRICH TOOK THE ANNUAL RUN FOR THE FOREIGN CHILDREN, MRS. FRUCHEY WAS HERE TO GIVE HER ASSISTANCE IN MEETING. CLASS WORK. MRS. GOODRICH ALSO, BEFORE LEAVING FOR THE U.S. GOES AND TRAIN, HAS WORKED IN THE HOSPITAL AND HELP EVERY DAY WHEN SOME OF THE STATION CLASS WORK. MRS. LAUGHLIN HAS BEEN ALSO, IN SPITE OF HOME CARES AND LIMITED STRENGTH, HAS WORKED IN WOMEN'S CLASSES, TAUGHT A S.S. CLASS, AND HOPES TO TAKE HER TURN IN LEADING MEETINGS IN CHINESE. WE HAVE HAD THE INVITATION OF TWO LADIES, MRS. COBBIN AND MISS BENNETT AND HAVE SEEN THEIR INTEREST IN ALL LINES OF WORK BY PERSONAL VISITATION AND CORRESPONDENCE, BUT THEIRS ONE OR TWO WOMEN IN THE PRESBY. MISS. COBBIN OWES MORE THE REWARD OF ALL FOREIGN BORNE LADIES BY SPEAKING IN CHINESE TO OUR WOMEN, FROM A PAPER WRITTEN BY HIMSELF IN CHINESE CHARACTER, AFTER SHE HAD BEEN HERE LESS THAN 3 MONTHS. THESE LADIES WILL BE ABLE TO DO MUCH FOR THE WOMEN OF CHANGE AS THEY HAVE SHOWN THE CHARACTERISTICS THAT MAKE GOOD MISSIONARIES.

TOURING.

THIS PART OF THE WORK MUST BE SUMMED UP IN ONE WORD-NIL-BECAUSE MISS ANDREWS, THE ONLY LADY WHO WOULD NORMALLY DO THIS WORK, WAS PHYSICALLY UNABLE, AND WE SMALL PARTY TO TAKE CARE OF ALL THE OPENINGS TO CITY WOMEN AND VILLAGE ALL AROUND, AND WE OBLIGED TO DECLINE ALL INVITATIONS TO INTERIOR. MISS ANDREWS HAS MADE 7 SHORT VILLAGE TRIPS, AND 5 OF OUR CHRISTIAN WOMEN HAVE GIVEN SOME HELP OPENINGS IN ALL 26 DAYS. ON ONE OCCASION 2 OF OUR WOMEN TOOK

advantage of a wedding in a Christian family in a distant village, and spent two days there, meeting large numbers of heathen from other villages. Many of these women heard the Gospel for the first time. On another occasion, onr of our women went for 5 days, to a village where there is only one Christian, and from her home was able to reach a number of heathen homes. One Helper from another village, sent in an earnest request that some of our women should come there on the occasion of a great theatre, which would draw throngs from all the country around. Three women went for 4 days, finding opportunity to talk to large numbers, and receiving a also invitations to several other near villages. Just now since the close of our year, another invitation has come from the same Helper, to come again for a similar occasion, and 3 women have been at work there for a week. Another woman has just returned from another station, where she did a fortnight of work. We hope to use our women more and more in such work, and we expect, too, after the return of Miss Chapin in the Fall, to be able ourselves to take up again this important part of our work which has been so sadly neglected of late.

(Hope to have a photo of Bible-workers to send).

BIBLE WOMAN'S WORK.

Our Bible woman, Mrs. Chao, has done her usual faithful work during the year. She is getting older and not able to move about with the same speed as of yore. But the work is growing, until it is alread- quite beyond the power of one woman, to do it satisfactorily. She has sadly needed a helper, and the last 6 weeks of the year has had such in Mrs. Li. This woman is quiet and unpretentious and not one to whom we have looked for a future Bible woman. Of late she has done some Christian work in her own neighborhood, and in going out to villages, as well as in connection with the Y.M.C.A. When asked to help Mrs. Chao for a month, she did so willingly and without pay. She did such faithful work, and the 2 women seemed to work together so happily, that she has just been put into regular work as a Bible woman. With this help, 572 visits have been made at 73 homes in the city and suburbs, and 75 lessons given to 94 women and girls. Of these homes 21 have had frequent visits, and 38 of the women have had regular instruction. The women have also made 18 visits in 9 near villages. Mrs. Chao has given more time than usual the past year to holding little meetings in the homes visited, because quite a number of these women have become Christians and needed special help. 23 of the women under the Bible woman's instruction have been able to come into a station-class for a month of study during the year, and this has been of great help to them.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The same little schools as reported last year, 6 in number, have been running thro' the year, tho' in every case but one there have been several intermissions, all on account of sickness in the teachers' families. The whole number of enrolled scholars in these is 117, with an average attendance of 89. Of the 117, only about 50 come from Christian homes. Two schools were closed a month in due respect to the dear little plump girl babies which came to the teachers. Another, one which has always had so many hard things to

fight in order to exist at3all, was closed a month for the scholars to gather fuel, another to welcome a baby boy; again, as all do, for Chinese New Year, and longer because the baby, never well from birth, grew worse and worse till the little body could stand it no longer, and the bereaved parents with sweet resignation laid him to rest. This school has never opened since, except for 2 w'ks when the husband and father, with his young daughter, who had not returned to Bridgman school, of their own accord, tried to help the scholars who insisted on coming. The teacher from this fated school and one from the East Gate school, both went to Peking to a hospital, but one we fear will never be better. The 2 schools composed largely of Christian children are naturally more advanced in their studies than the others. Some of the oldest scholars are ready for Bridgman School, but we have kept them for our own Boarding School, which will be reported later. 3 of the schools have been remodelled or enlarged, and refurnished, some from private funds, and one has been built, being now the property of the W.B.M. Good progress has been made in all the schools and several new text-books have been added. A look at the picture below (insert photo here) and a mental glance into our Church will show you something of the work done in our little schools. Just before Chinese New Year, a union examination was held of the 6 schools, when about 100 children were present. The place in the Church where each school should sit was indicated by a banner with its name written in large characters, each school having a different color. The mothers had been invited to attend and a goodly number were present, each watching with naturalpride the efforts of her own little ones. Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Galt and Mrs. Tewksbury, who supervise these schools, had previously met and made out a program, so that all persuing the same studies in the same grade were examined together. This gave a very real stimulus to the scholars of the different schools, and to their teachers also. Several classes were going on at the same time, and when all were in full swing it was an animated scene. In one corner would be a large group reciting from a map, each eager to be first to answer the questions; in another the multiplication table was being sliced into fragments or served up whole. In another, an excited group of little ones were going thro'a drill in recognizing and defining characters-the foundation work in learning to read; while in another corner a line of children were reeling off memory work in a manner to astonish their neighbors across the ocean. A young Confucian teacher who saw the schedule of the work to be done that afternoon was amazed that little girls could learn so much, and begged to be allowed to be present. As no gentlemen had been invited, it did not seem best to grant his request. Another year this too may be done, as China is moving fast and many things are possible now that could not have been thought of 5 years ago.

GIRLS'BOARDING SCHOOL.

One of the crying needs of our station has been a boarding

school for girls.In Apr.this need was partially metby starting such a school at the home of a helper.The number of applicants, by far exceeded the capacity of the two rooms and a kitchen,so only 13 were admitted.A nicer,more attractive "Baker's dozen" it would be hard to find.The girls give great promise of future use fulness.The school has been fortunate in many ways.First in the teacher Mrs.Li,who tho'without the advanced education we could wish,possessesall those qualities so desirable in a teacher. Dignity,firmness,mingled with sweetness,a great love for children,and ability to impart knowledge,make us all feel that she is the woman for the place. The matron has proved skillful in the preparation of food,and kindly in her ways;while her little girl of three is not only not a nuisance,but a constant source of pleasure in her charming efforts to study to be a model of po liteness.One little courtesy of hers,wins the heart at once. All of the girls had studied before,6 of them being in the Classics,5 in advanced Geography,7 in written Arithmetic.Their ages range from 10-19 yrs.All are in the Old and New Testament History,while 4 are taking up a careful study of Genesis.

A new two-story school house just West of our Compound and the Station Class Rooms is being built,also 10 dormitories and a teacher's house. We hope in the fall to move into these new buildings, taking on an additional teacher and 15-20 new pupils. Mrs.Goodrich has charge of this school and at first went daily in the A.M. to hear classes,but soon had to give that up,as it was too hard with her other duties.She tells a most touching story of Mrs.Li who 5 yrs. ago lost her parents,mother-in-law,husband,brother and sister.She herself was bro't before a Boxer altar,where fully 20 people hacked to pieces,lay about,and there promised safety for herself and her little boy in arms if she would but recant. Refusing,the order went out to kill her but in some miraculous way thro'the crowding of the people,to see,she made her escape. In spite of ,we are sure because of this, her face is full of happiness."Not as the world gives,gives I unto you."

(Insert a photo of Girls' School here.)

STATION CLASSES.

Last fall,Mrs.Ch'iang whofor so many years did faithful work in this line,was reinstated as teacher of the Station Class for women,and during this year 5 classes have been taught.The general care and management of the buildings,purchasing and domestic details,for 4 ms. has been in the hands of Mrs.Tewksbury.The last class she passed over to Mrs.Galt.There have been 83 pupils under instruction,63 of whom gave the entire time to study,while 5 gave a half day,and 15 came in for one or more classes.The "Primer of Christian Truths","Catechism","Old Testament History","Bible Sayings","Gospels"and Geographyhave been regularly taught. Lessons have been heard by Miss Andrews,Mrs.Ingram,Mrs.Galt and Mrs.Tewksbury. 3 girls of great promiseand unusual brightness who in their home,had been taught Chinese books by their mother,and the Christian books by their father,were allowed to study in all 4 classes,and the 2 weeks between the classes.

The hope was to fit them for Bridgman School. Arithmetic, written and mental, Geography, Old Testament History with some Chinese books were the studies to which they devoted themselves, and which they daily recited to Mrs. Tewksbury. Miss Andrews held morning prayers with the women giving them lessons in the "Life of Christ" in the afternoon. In most of the classes she held a class in the "Life of Paul." The most interesting class of all was that for our teachers and Bible workers. In preparation and class-work this took hours of the time of Miss Andrews, Mrs. Goodrich and Mrs. Tewksbury, besides the regular teacher, and 3 other Chinese teachers. Miss Andrews taught one class in Phillipians, to which a large number of women from the village came. She also taught one class in the use of a Bible Text Book or short sentences from the Bible. Mrs. Goodrich taught the 6 teachers Dr. Goodrich's Evidences of "Christianity", and they proved delightful students, who could also enter into some of the intracacies of Potts' Pedagogy, which would help them in the wise training and discipline of their pupils. She taught 12 other women Drummond's "Greatest Thing in the World," and the "Giant Killer." Mrs. Tewksbury gave 15 minute talks on Hygiene, following up lessons taught by one of the recent Bridgman School graduates; also spent 15 min. singing new tunes and hymns which are to be in our new book soon to be issued. Tonic Sol Fa was taught by one of our student teachers in the College, not exactly co-education, but certainly a part of the new China. One pupil in Arithmetic and Geography, two others in more advanced Arithmetic, and a few minor recitations, occupied the rest of Mrs. Tewksbury's time in the afternoons. Dr. Goodrich's teacher gave an hour daily to the explanation of the Classics, which the teachers daily teach in the schools. Our women felt they were driven pretty hard, but were well repaid, and as one teacher said only felt more than ever the great wealth of learning there was beyond them.

A Tea-Meeting was held after each Station-Class, when the different missionary ladies invited the women to their homes. These were occasions for showing off the wonders of music-boxes stereoscopes, pianos, phonographs ~~are shown forth~~, and the women learn how to blow out a candle blind-folded, recognize noses or eyes thro' a small hole in a sheet, and other equally instructive ~~giv~~ games. Of course they always end up with the inevitable greasy cake which is divided between what they eat, take home up their sleeves, or in their handkerchief, or drop in crumbs on the parlor rug.

Y.W.C.A.

The idea so long treasured, to change this society to a Y.P.S.C.E became an accomplished fact when Mrs. Goodrich presented the advantages to the women. Their only objection was a fear lest they should not be able to keep the pledge. But the vote finally carried and Mrs. Goodrich the Pres. and her committee have drawn up a Constitution combining the strong points of the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.P.S.C.E. The meetings thus far are a great improvement on the old, tho' some have not been willing to take the pledge. This year owing to Miss Andrews' earnest efforts, our women have made a decided increase in their contributions, the am't sent home in Feb. $10, being the largest ever sent by our Society. S.S. classes have been taught du-

ring the year by Mrs.Sheffield,Mrs.Goodrich,Mrs.Galt,Mrs.Tewksbury, and two Chinese women.These classes have been held in two different places,in order that we might increase the attendance.

A number of new women have been led to more active personal service for the Lord,and the growing ability of the women to serve on committees without the direction of a foreigner is noted with pleasure.

Foot-binding.

Much has been done to agitate the subject of foot-binding. At one of the Station-Class tea-meetings,held at Mrs.Goodrich's, several women promised to unbind their feet,and one meeting early in the year was held on the subject. This spring a most unique and enthusiastic meeting was held,when the women were startled to see a Chinese gentleman enter the room with Mrs.Goodrich and sit in the leader's chair. When he arose to address them on a subject heretofore tabooed,except in some treaty ports,their surprise knew no bounds.Mr. Kung however,very tactfully referred to their astonishment,and then went on to speak of the matter of foot-binding,in a way that called forth the respect of each one,and convinced all of its evils. The number of unbound feet is large here in T'ungchou, yet there are a number who should unbind,but still hesitate. In most of these cases we find the husband or men of the family, are the objectors. The number of women and children who have unbound their feet this year is19,and some 5 or 6 others have promised to do so as soon as they wear out the shoes they have on their feet.

Orphanage.

The Orphanage has gone on without any material changes,but the spirit of the children has somewhat improved over the first part of the year.Last summer left to themselves,in the absence of the foreigners,the 3 older girls who had returned from the Bridgman School,seemed to be an element of strife. They were inclined to put all the work onto the little ones,sitting like ladies on the k'ang.Sewing was a burden,with the result that the fall found them unprepared to return to school.This fact however was not discovered until they had already returned to Peking.On account of building in Peking this spring,the younger classes were not allowed to return so they too were kept at home and things have been go-
~~8:$-);995_-6.8:-5_3-/(---(---5_3-$84-)-28---3:534-5_3-19(408:$-)"~~-
ing smoothly.In the fall all of the girls will enter the Boarding ~~Schl~~ School referred to elsewhere;the 2 boys having already entered the boys'boarding school,the Orphanage will doubtless be disbanded.

Medical Work.

This line of work ,as in former years,has been wholly in charge of Mrs.Ingram,who,this past year has made daily visits to the clinics,and with one native assistant attended all the cases. There has been a steady increase in the number of patients during the year, tho'still below the average attendance as recorded before 1900. The numbers have doubled during the past 2 years,and doubtless will soon exceed those of former years.As the city itself has been

reduced to one third its former population, we have reason to believe that the number of patients during the year, from rural districts is on the increase. The year has been one of interest and encouragement, and will be given in detail in a letter from Mrs. Ingram to the Board. The Hospital Committee of our Y.W.C.A. has done faithful work, making daily visits during the clinic hrs., talking to the women in the waiting room. The native assistant gives her time outside of hospital and clinic hrs. to teaching the in-patients. About 50 have been taught the Bible Primer while in the Hospital during the winter. Each patient is given a copy of the Catechism and urged to study it. While not able to follow up these women after they leave us, we know that fully half of them go away with the determination to serve the true God. To quote their own words, "After what we have heard and seen here, we cannot go back and conscientiously worship gods made with men's hands." Few perhaps have the courage to outwardly confess their new belief, yet the leaven is working, and many no longer bow down to wood and stone, but believe in the true and living God. While walking in the country not long ago, Mrs. Ingram met a family which, when she enquired about their religious beliefs, told her, that a long time ago they had attended a meeting in their village, led by Miss Andrews, and since then they had not kept any idols in their home. Many take this step but stop there, and do not come out into the true light of a personal God and Saviour. 40 women are coming for treatment now.

Our hearts are just longing for the return of Miss Chapin this fall, and for the coming of Miss Brown. Altho' Miss Chapin's coming back helps us out a great deal, yet it does not begin to put us on the basis of a year or two ago. First, because her own health is very uncertain, and her strength reduced; second, because Miss Andrews' strength has so greatly failed; and then when we compare our force with what it was till 1901, it is only 1-4. Some strong, able-bodied, consecrated woman, as we hear Miss Brown is, ought to be on the field at once to study the language. If Miss Brown should be sidetracked to some other station, is there no woman in favored America, who would consider it a privilege "to come over and help us"?

Statistics.

Bible Women 2.
Day Schools 6.
Pupils in Day Schools 117.
Women under instruction 94.
Number of women in Station Classes 83.
Contributions $10.25.

Medical.

New Patients 785.
Return visits 4483.
Operations 65. (Not including minor operations.)

In behalf of the Station,
Grace H. Teerkesberg.

reduced to one third its former population, we have reason to believe that the number of patients during the year, from rural districts is on the increase. The year has been one of interest and encouragement, and will be given in detail in a letter from Mrs. Ingram to the Board. The Hospital Committee of our Y.W.C.A. has done faithful work, making daily visits during the clinic hrs., talking to the women in the waiting room. The native assistant gives her time outside of hospital and clinic hrs. to teaching the in-patients. About 50 have been taught the Bible Primer while in the Hospital during the winter. Each patient is given a copy of the Catechism and urged to study it. While not able to follow up these women after they leave us, we know that fully half of them go away with the determination to serve the true God. To quote their own words, "After what we have heard and seen here, we cannot go back and conscientiously worship gods made with men's hands." Few perhaps have the courage to outwardly confess their new belief, yet the leaven is working, and many no longer bow down to wood and stone, but believe in the true and living God. While walking in the country not long ago, Mrs. Ingram met a family which, when she enquired about their religious beliefs, told her, that a long time ago they had attended a meeting in their village, led by Miss Andrews, and since then they had not kept any idols in their home. Many take this step but stop there, and do not come out into the true light of a personal God and Saviour. 40 women are waiting for treatment now.

Our hearts are just longing for the return of Miss Chapin this fall, and for the coming of Miss Brown. Altho' Miss Chapin's coming back helps us out a great deal, yet it does not begin to put us in the basis of a year or two ago. First, because her own health is very uncertain, and her strength reduced; second, because Miss Andrews' strength has so greatly failed, and when we compare our force with what it was till 1901, it is only 1-4. Some strong, able-bodied, consecrated woman, as we hear Miss Brown is, ought to be on the field at once to study the language. If Miss Brown should be allocated to some other station, is there no woman in favored America who would consider it a privilege "to come over and help us"?

Statistics.

Bible Women 2.
Day Schools 6.
Pupils in Day Schools 117.
Women under instruction 94.
Number of women in Station Classes 85.
Contributions $10.35.

Medical.

New Patients 788.
Return visits 4485.
Operations 65. (Not including minor operations.)

for Report of the Station
Sarah Tarbadway

104 Enc

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

TUNG CHOU STATION REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 31st, 1906.

Dr. Sheffield reports the College and Academy; Dr. Ingram the medical department, and Mrs. Wilder the Woman's Work of the station. There remains for this paper to detail the personnel of the station, the affairs of the church, evangelistic operations, lower schools and other miscellanies.

I. PERSONNEL. The close of the last school year found Dr. Goodrich closing the Seminary at Tung Chou and removing it to Peking, where, under the union scheme of education, it is to be located with the Presbyterian Mission. He spent the summer in Chefoo in Bible revision Committee conference. Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich continued the care of the church in Tung Chou until November, when Mr. and Mrs. Wilder returned from furlough and resumed thepastorship of the flock, and the supervision of the evangelistic work in town and country. This latter had been in charge of Mr. Galt, who resumed his teaching in the college at the opening of the school and has continued it through out the year. He has also established the new college press.

Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield in addition to their regular duties in the College and their literary work, have ben assiduously accustoming themselves to the new role of grandparents. Mrs. Sheffield has continued the preparation of our mission's share of the Sunday School quarterlies. Dr. Sheffield has prepared his Ethics, put his Medieval Church History through the press, and continued Bible translation committee work.

Mr. Tewksbury has finished the great variety of matters entrusted to him; the most important "Union Hymnal, the rearrangement of Williams' Dictionary, by three Chinese scholars under his direction, the closing up of the details of administering the Widows' and orphans' indemnity fund, the publication of the Sol Fa Hymnal, and the arrangement for the Industrial Farm during his absence. He has not continued his regular classroom work in the College. He left for his furlough in February.

Dr. Ingram in addition to running the hospital and dispensary, has lectured once a week in the Union Medical College in Peking, and has published his lectures on therapeutics.

Mr. Williams has taught in the school as heretofore.

Mr. and Mrs. Biggin of the London Mission have been a part of our community. Besides his full work in the College Mr. Biggin has carried on Medical and evangelistic work with Mrs. Biggin in the villages to the south west which have been gladly assigned to the London Mission Society.

Our social circle has been enriched by the presence of Mr. Gammon and family; they occupy Mr. Tewksbury's house having rented it for the period of his absence.

Miss A.C.Chapin returned from her furlough early last Fall, and went to the aid of the Kalgan station in April.

Miss A.R.Browne arrived Nov. 6th to reinforce the the woman workers. She has been cordially wellcomed by both foreigners and natives.

The names of Miss Andrews, Mrs. Tewksbury, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Galt, completes the list of members of the station.

Mrs. F.D.Wilder has taught the larger children of the station and a few College students in English.

II THE CHURCH. This has been an epoch marking year in the history of the Tung Chou Church. The long deadlock preventing the chose of a pastor was broken by the church's ordaining two pastors, Kao' Wen² lin², our most experienced preacher, and the younger Teacher Kung, a seminary graduate and for years the teacher of our boys boarding school.

It was the understanding of some that Mr. Kung was to assist Mr. Wilder in the pastorate of the Tung Chou church, while Mr. Kao was to be the pastor of the country churches and help in opening new fields. This was not the understanding of the two men however, the younger insisting that should go into the smaller fields and that he was unwilling to seem to take a larger place than his senior. The result is that we have made no hard and fast division in work but have helped one another to cover all the ground possible. For four months Mr. Kao has conducted station classes for which he is especially well fitted and has visited the out stations frequently at other times. Mr. Kung has assisted in station classes, but his chief work has been in the ~~EMQX~~ inquiry room and among the families of Christians.

The east suburb is Tung Chou's slum. It has now become almost an out station with thirty members. They have held nightly meetings in the shop of Chao Jui, a former College student, Having their own Christian Endeavor and Sunday evening service they have become clannish, their only p contact with the rest of the church being the Sunday morning service. In the winter their leader, Chao Jui, forged some bank checks, and has been an exile from the city ever since. This defection was a great shock to the faith of the weaker members there, and Mr. Kung set himself the task of holding them firm. He removed their Christian Endeavor and Sunday evening services to the street chapel inquiry room, which became their daily resting place when Pastor Kung led them in Bible study.

The Sunday preaching has been shared by Dr. Sheffield, ~~and the~~ Mr. Kao, Mr. Kung and Mr. Wilder. The spiritual atmosphere of the church has been neither cold nor hot. The active membership of the Endeavor Society has fallen off considerably. The weekly prayermeeting averages an attendance of only some thirty besides the fifty scholars of the boarding schools; the attendance on Sunday services is from 350 to 500.

III. EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Our street chapel is in the best possible location and now we have added a court in the rear with a fine inquiry room of two chien, warm and cosy for winter use. The removal of a partition of screens renders it twice as large, cool and airy for summer. This is the first year we have had a satisfactory inquiry room. With Mr. Kung in constant attendance it has been very fruitful. Audiences have filled the chapel dailyand the inquiry room never lacks visitors. There is no more talk of giving up the gospel chapel for economy, as it is the most effective form of evangelistic effort. We now own the property and the front has been remodeled in foreign style. When finished this month the gentry, tradesmen and officials, insisted on coming to congratulate with red hangings and tablets. We provided a feast and had a dedication service adapted to the heathen friends who came. Mohammedans, Confucian scholars and officials a Taoist priest, in all over 80 in number partook of the feast. A number of well to do Christians and the government school united in presenting tablets containing the beatitudes, Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, etc., to adorn the walls. On request the best writers in the city wrote inscriptions and Bible texts for various spaces and signed their names. A few years ago they would have been ashamed to have their writing appear even without their signatures. The Tao Tai, a high scholar, wrote the large characters, Fu Yin T'ang for the sign outside, over the door. Friendly interest was never more sincere; the popular lectures that we have had ~~[illegible]~~ five or six evenings each month since the new year have been well attended by the best classes of Chinese. They have been given by the students and teachers of the College in the main.

During the Chinese New Year vacation we invited ~~the~~ college students to go out in twos and threes to our outstations for a series of lectures. The lectures by the maturer students were on the whole successful, but there was a noticeable lack both of appreciation of the opportunity, and of preparation for it by the speakers. They placed too low an estimate on the literary and social standards of the ~~XX~~ educated men in the country, and on the other hand, failed to come to the level of ignorance in these self same men. Some acknowledged the aid they received from the more experienced helpers in the matter of meeting men and entering into profitable conversation with strangers. More of them recognized their weakness in social forms, and expressed a desire for more opportunities of the same nature, for meeting people. The Young Men's Christian Association has sent out all its members to country villages and to the street chapel on Sundays through the year.

For six years we have had no students in the station who were old enough to go out as helpers in the evangelistic work during summer vacations. We have also been embarrassed by the fact that the larger boys had not joined the church and as time went on were more persistent in their refusal to join although professing to be Christians. They seemed to see no advantage or obligation in church membership. We rejoice to report that all have n ow joined the church, and we have some eight or ten available for Christian work this summer. This help is the more welcome as we are anxious to open the great fields of Hsiang Ho and Pao Ti Hsiens, with their twenty market towns.

Yung Lo Tien, our oldest outstation, has taken on new life. After Li Wen Jung went into the seminary last fall, Pi Yung Kuei was sent with his family to work at this place. Being a man of social accomplishments full of the ideas of progress for which the country gentry are g groping, he won the interest of a ll classes; the boys in the native school came to his night school to learn Arithmetic, Geography and Genesis. He had a public examination in these three branches with prizes of peanuts and lead pencils, awarded by a committee of the gentry. Parents who had forbidden their children to go near the church, attended the examination and were proud of their offspring. Mothers would send their children to the chapel out side of school hours" where they would be out of mischief. One boy was whipped by his teacher for going to the church school and not having his lessons the next morning; he appealed to his parents who ordered that he was not to be punished for going to the church school in the future. In his street chapel preaching Mr. Pi made great use of science, and explanations of the real origin and meaning of the common feasts and customs of the Chinese. Whenever the people seemed tired of listenig to the pure doctrine, he introduced some of these topics, and a a result he has a large number of regular attendants on the daily preaching.

A young school teacher aspiring forthe office of superintendent of the new schools in the district, learned of the new fad for lectures that was running in the capital, and made up his mind to introduce them in Yung Lo Tien. He found our chapel theonly suitable audience room, and asked for its use on a day when there was no fair. He had no idea of p preparation for speaking, and only after much broad hinting did Mr. Pi persuade him to select a subject the day before the lecture. He supposed that he could talk at random on any topic of reform. He said "Your C Christians are not nearly so well educated as I and they seem to have no difficulty in speaking, and I have no trouble in finding words when I talk with a friend across my study table." "Well" said Mr. Pi "it is strange but our platform is only eight inches above the level of the floor but when you get on it to talk it is another world." When the day came, as

Mr. Pi was the only one in town who knew what a lecture is and how to conduct a meeting he had to preside and introduce the speaker. He had printed on the blackboard that the lecture was not an affair of the ch church or the foreigners at all that we merely loaned the audience room to our friend. When the speaker arose he was absolutely speechless with stage fright for a time. He finally whispered to Mr. Pi that it was no go"and he would have to do the talking. The helper persuaded him to say a few words to these scholarly friends who had come from far andnear at his invitation. So he started out in stentorian tones with the thing uppermost in mind,I am not a follower of foreign devils and this is not foreign doctrine". He did not intend to offend and said afterwards that his head felt as big as a barrel and he knew not what he had said. He rambled on for five minutes on the subject of Love of Country,and then told Mr. Pi that he would have to help him out . Reminded that he had selected a second subject ,Reading the Papers"he talked on that for five minutes and stopped again.Mr. Pi advised him to talk a little longer and he repeated what he had already given,saying that he had not another thing to say and his friend must speak. So Mr. Pi began" I ought not to say anything,and came only to listen,but as only a quarter of an hour has passed and you have all come for the afternoon ,I will add a few words to make up for what my friend has forgotten of his speech." Thereupon he talked on patriotism for an hour and a half,delighting every one,and they went out saying that after all it takes a man educated by the foreigners to talk on these topics. He did it all so kindly that even the would be lecturer was pleased and more eager than ever to have lectures continue,saying"I am no good,but we must get those who can talk to come often. After that he began to ask about our doctrine whereas formerly he had inquired a great deal about the multiplication table and the shape of the earth but had avoided Christianity most sedulously. Mr. Pi remarked afterwards that he could hardly say that he was unprepared for the lecture as most of the debates and essays in the literary club at College last year had been on the subject of Love of country. Mr. Pi graduated last year.He had been a leader in the rebellion of two years ago when 17 students left school and then were suspended for the rest of the year.

At Yung Lo Tien,on his return from furlough the pastor found that the most interesting inquirers had joined the church,among them a leading business man,Mr. Ma from Shantung. He has a simple faith and eager desire for more truth. In order to have the advantages of station class instruction, he paid half the expenses of a stationclass held in the street chapel near his shop. He occasionally invited the whole class of ten to a feast. He declared that instead of interfering with his business he had carried it on more easily than usual while studying. He has a converted pocket book as well as heart. There are only six or seven baptized persons here,but they have from thirty to fifty at Sunday services and while Mr. Pi was there a great many women and children,daily.

At Niu Pao Tun,our next oldest outstation,we had had two helpers in succession,who fell under financial temptation to run up debts,on the unlimited credit the mission enjoys,so we have now sent our oldest and most carefull man,Mr. Wang,of Ti Tzu . He had been the janitor of the outer chapel in Tung Chou,but was nearly at the end of his usefulness there.He has waked up gained health,and done good aggressive work there under the stimulus of responsibility. He has regained for us the confidence of the people. Here as in Yung Lo Tien we have several new families of hopeful probationers. In each place are heathen who showed their first real interest and purpose to be Christians,in asking to have a Christian wedding ceremony.

The newer stations have been more fruitful than these older ones. At Yen Chiao there have been several baptisms and new inquire rs in spie

of the fact that the ex-gambler helper,Liu has been in the seminary most of the working year and the janitor,Kao,has been in charge. He was once the gambling apprentice of Mr. Liu and nearly all that he knows of Christian truth has come from the same source. He has done well with the help of Bible sellers Hsü and Li and other Christians,who have been sent from time to time to take part of the exhausting burden of preaching on fair days. The teacher of mandarin,Mr. Yang,lives near and has helped frequently. One of the new members was persecuted unmercifully by his family, but his patient endurance has won them and they are asking to be taken on probation.

Niu Chia Fu has also a remarkable instance of this kind in the family of the helper there,Li Ming Kang. Twelve years ago he joined the church and suffered greatly at the hands of his parents and an uncle. He was not only patient but in his patience laid deep plans for undermining their hostility,He took special pains to be filial and helpful, as for instance when going to market he would always come and ask his invalid Uncle what he wanted and then take special pains to get good quality and price. At last his Uncle declared that his nephew was better to him than his own sons,and took his part in the matter of the changed religion. Thus was the back bone of the opposition broken after five or six years and now it has all vanished.His parents are admitted on probation. They now welcome the visit of a pastor, whereas formerly when Christian friends went to see Mr. Li,his parents compelled him to meet them outside the village. This young man has helped in other outstatioss but the past year has been teaching a small school in his village and leading the Christians in their Sunday worship.

Hsi Chi has been reinforced by the coming of a Christian family from Manchuria,Mr. Chao,and wife who were brought up in a missionary orphan asylum there and give some evidence of a lack of home training. He has opened a foreign medicine shop and is doing a thriving business. A family has been transferred to us by the Methodists, and with members of t three new families and a number of probationers,this outstation is assuming the proportions of a church.

Each of these five outstations has from five to ten church members and a number of promising inquirers. While this growth may seem slow it is much more rapid than that of outstations before 1900.Tours have been made to each of these stations by either pastor Kao or Mr. Wilder at least once a month,and communion is administered every two months at each place. One extended tour was taken to spy out the land in the remoter parts of our field,to look for church members who might have been driven into our territory by the war. We found two London Mission members,t three Presbyterians from Manchuria,and one Methodist that we have gotten into the circle of our work. I visited thirteen market towns and f found that there are at least twenty five such towns and two thousand villages in our distinct field. The new outstation of Tientsin, Mei² C hang³ is only thirty li from towns that we visited,so there is prospect of our work growing to the borders of the Tientsin field. ~~of our mis~~ our three Bible colporteurs make the rounds of these towns as often as possible and we now have a helper,Mr. Tsao in a town ten miles beyond Pao Ti Hsien and sixty from here.We now occupy this field for the first time since it was transferred to us by the Presbyterians.

Mr. Tsao was a merchant,converted in Manchuria and became a helper there. He had passed first in the theological examinations among 100 students and had had three years of study when the war came on and he fled to his old home in our district. There he became the real pastor

of the people,working at his own charges. He had come to our mission me eeting last year and had bought a stock of books to sell at the fairs but had avoided any seeking for employment. On my trip to Pao Ti I wanted especially to see what kind of work he is doing. As I inquired the way to his town for many miles the people would say"Are you looking for Mr. Tsao? You will find him preaching at the market and selling books". So it came to pass. I asked him how the books were selling and he replied I like to preach too well to sell many books and often as today I do not sell any." He had sold some four hundred however during the winter. I found that in his village he had organized a station class which he teaches evenings after the trying days preaching at the fair. The class is composed largely of the police of the village. The police system has just been started there as elsewhere and the police are very ignorant of their duties. They are exposed to great temptation to corruption too. Mr. Tsao constituted himself their instructor and took the Bible as his textbook. He had made a globe with which to teach Geography,was teaching the members of his family to read and write from the Bible and had written important passages of scripture on white cloth to hang up on the side of a wall for a text in his street preaching. He had made a large place in the hearts of the people and was indeed their shepherd teacher. He wanted a bicycle in order to increase his radius of action,so one of those sent by the Pilgrim church Sunday School was given him and after July first he will be taken on as a regular helper. In his room at the head of his bed he had written on the wall a parody of one of the common Chinese mottoes"Lift your head and see joy"which was at the same time the substance of a beatitude namely"the pure heart sees God." Pastor Kao and the Bible colporteurs have dropped in on Mr. Tsao at various times and have always found him at work just as I did and so that we feel sure that our employment of him as a regular helper will not be regretted. He is to have a college student to assist him this summer.

Mr. Wilder had to take a trip into the Wu Ch'ing district to help the London Mission in matters pertaining to the field they have received from the Tientsin station of our mission. He also spent the month of May in a tour with Mr. McCann in the Shansi Mission,to help the brethren there in their crisis.

Besides the trips to the country made by Mr. Galt before Mr. Wilder.s return, he and Dr. Ingram have frequently gone to the outstations throughout the year for Sunday services. A tandem bicycle given by a friend in America,is of great convenience,when two go together and h have head winds and sand to contend with. Wheels havebeen given to five of our helpers and are very useful.

The boys boarding school of thirty scholars has continued under teachers Kuan Yü Chen and Li³ Wen² To. They are enterprising men constantly improving their work. The boys have caught the spirit of athleticism from the College men and have had some friendly match games of football with the government school here in Tung Chou. The government scholars had much to learn from our boys of the game and the spirit of sport and we are glad to see the intercourse thus established.

We have had no lawsuits in the courts,but we have had to press for the punishment of a criminal for a crime committed on our premises, and we have also had to enlist the good offices of the official to prevent a pitched battle between two parties,who alike owed us indemnity money that they had collected and not passed over. In this case we not only secured peace but nearly all the money due us and better still, s severed our connect ion with the unsavory cattle business,in which we had become implicated through indemnity adjustments.. All our relations with officials have been friendly and satisfactory in the outcome.

One brush with soldiers who tried to impress some wheelbarrow pushing Christians who were working on Sunday, has resulted in peacemaking, and cordial relations with the highest military offi cials. They showed themselves very anxious not to have any friction with the church.

The farewell meetings given to Dr. Goodrich in November and to Mr. Tewksbury in February are among the memorable events in the church year. The presents were numerous and costly and the expressions of love were heartfelt in both cases.

Several letters have passed between the Pilgrim Church of C Cleveland Ohio and the Tung Chou church, which sent a banner to the Cleveland church and received from them a communion set that had been in use there since 1868, now discarded for individual cups. They also sent a set of large photographs illustrating their great institutional work. These relations have deepened our sense of the real unity in love and interest of the great church of Christ.

STATISTICS. 1905 only.

Out stations 5. Population of field 1,000,000. Ordained Missionaries 5. Physicians 1. Single women 3. Wives 5. Total Missionaries 14. Foreign workers not under appointment (Mrs. F.D. Wilder) 1. Native laborers, ordained, 3. Unordained 6. Teachers 14. Bible Women 2. Other native laborers 5. Total natives 38. Places of regular meeting 7. Organized churches 1. Churches entirely self-supporting 1. Communicants 343. Added by confession 50. Adherents 600. Average attendance 540. Sabbath schools 5. Sabbath school members 330. Theological schools 1. Students for the ministry 10 (from Tung Chou 4.) College 1. Students 45. (from Tung Chou 6.) Boarding schools 3. Pupils boys 100, ~~girls 37~~ (from Tung Chou 46), girls 37. Other schools 6. boys 46, girls 57. Total under instruction 285 Total from Tung Chou station excluding College and Seminary students from other stations 186.

Native contributions for Christian work, Gold $ 201.65
" " for education 30.45

Medical statistics, Hospitals, 1. patients 130. Dispensaries, 1. Number of treatments, different people, 15,942.

Publications, pages printed on Mission Press 1500. On other presses 1,315,000.

Geo. D. Wilder

The press with soldiers who tried to interpose some wholesome criticism who were working on Sunday, has resulted in peacemaking and cordial relations with the highest military officials. They showed themselves very anxious not to have any friction with the church.

The farewell meetings given to Dr. Gordon in November and to Mr. Terhaar in February are among the memorable events in the church year. The presents were numerous and costly and the expressions of love were heartfelt in both cases.

Several letters have passed between the Pilgrim Church of Cleveland Ohio and the Turk Ghon church, which sent a banner to the Cleveland church and received from them a commission set that been in use there since 1898 now displayed for inspection. They also sent a set of large photographs illustrating their great institutional work. These relations have deepened our sense of the real unity in love and interest of the great church of Christ.

STATISTICS 1908 only.

Out stations 8. Population of field 1,000,000. Ordained Missionaries 6. Missionaries 1. Single women 5. Wives 6. Total Missionaries 14. Foreign workers not under appointment(Mrs. F.D.Wilder) 1. Native Laborers ordained. 2. Unordained 6. Teachers 14. Bible women 2. Other native laborers 8. Total native 32. Places of regular meeting 7. Organized churches 1. Churches entirely self-supporting 1. Communicants 343. Added by confession 50. Adherents. Average attendance 140. Sabbath schools 6. Sabbath school teachers 320. Theological schools 1. Students for the ministry 16(from our Ghon 4.) Colleges 1. Students 46.(from Turk Ghon 6.) Boarding schools 5. Pupils 100. Girls 37(from Turk Ghon 46). Girls 27. Other schools 6. Boys 46. Girls 57. Total under instruction 225 Total from our Ghon station excluding College and Seminary students from other stations 128.

Native contributions for Christian work. Gold $ 321.66
" " for education 30.40

Medical statistics. Hospitals 1. Patients 120. Dispensaries 1. Number of treatments. different people 1,[illegible].

Publications. Pages printed on Mission Press 1910. On other presses 1,318,000.

1905-06

Rec'd AUG 14 1906 105

REPORT OF THE
NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE PRESS
1906

-----:x:x:-----

During the Mission Meeting of 1903 the following vote was passed:-"That we request the Prudential Committee to appropriate $2000 from the Press indemnity for the purchase of presses type and other outfit for the use of the North China College, to be under the supervision of of one of the foreign members of the Faculty, the work to be done as far as practicable by students in the College and Academy".

The Prudential Committee in due time granted this appropriation, but for various reasons the outfit required was not ordered until the spring of 1905. In September the outfit arrived, consisting of presses, paper cutter, English book and job type, and accessories, from America, the cost of which in San Francisco was $637.50; and of four fonts of Chinese type from the Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, the cost of which was about $440. Type cases, furniture, and other fittings were made at Tungchou, and cost approximately $100. In addition two lots of paper and stationery were ordered, one from Japan and one from America, and these orders, together with expenditures for freight and duty, swelled the total cost of equipment and materials up to January 1st to nearly $1500 ($1495.37). Later an order was placed in Shanghai for an additional 300 lbs of the second size of Chinese type, and this order should be shipped soon. A stereotyping outfit and some additional equipment was also ordered in the winter from San Francisco, but apparently the earthquake has interfered with this shipment.

On consultation with the College authorities it was decided that the Press should occupy the first story of the octagonal tower of the College, and this room is well adapted to our present needs, although one font of Chinese type and the supplies of paper have had to be located elsewhere.

The pressure of duties in college and evangelistic work kept the manager from giving much consecutive time to the setting up of the press, so that not until the latter part of December was the press ready for operation.

Two men experienced in Chinese typesetting were engaged, one of them, who was made foreman, having been in the Mission Press at Peking for 22 years. A common laborer was engaged and taught to run the press, thus making three regular employees. Student labor has been used occasionally as opportunity offered, most of the English typesetting thus far having been done by students. It is the hope that more student labor may be used in the future, especially in the setting of English

Rec'd AUG 14 1906

REPORT OF THE
NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE PRESS
1906

During the Mission Meeting of 1903 the following vote was passed:-"That we request the Prudential Committee to appropriate $2000 from the Press indemnity for the purchase of presses type and other outfit for the use of the North China College, to be under the supervision of of one of the foreign members of the Faculty, the work to be done as far as practicable by students in the College and Academy".

The Prudential Committee in due time granted this appropriation, but for various reasons the outfit required was not ordered until the spring of 1905. In September the outfit arrived, consisting of presses, paper cutter, English book and job type, and accessories, from America, the cost of which in San Francisco was $637.50: and of four fonts of Chinese type from the Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, the cost of which was about $440. Type cases, furniture, and other fittings were made at Tungchow, and cost approximately $100. In addition two lots of paper and stationery were ordered, one from Japan and one from America, and these orders, together with expenditures for freight and duty, swelled the total cost of equipment and materials up to January 1st to nearly $1500 ($1495.37). Later an order was placed in Shanghai for an additional 300 lbs of the second size of Chinese type, and this order should be shipped soon. A stereotyping outfit and some additional equipment was also ordered in the winter from San Francisco, but apparently the earthquake has interfered with this shipment.

On consultation with the College authorities it was decided that the Press should occupy the first story of the octagonal tower of the College, and this room is well adapted to our present needs, although one font of Chinese type and the supplies of paper have had to be located elsewhere.

The pressure of duties in college and evangelistic work kept the manager from giving much consecutive time to the setting up of the press, so that not until the latter part of December was the press ready for operation.

Two men experienced in Chinese typesetting were engaged, one of them, who was made foreman, having been in the Mission Press at Peking for 22 years. A common laborer was engaged and taught to run the press, thus making three regular employees. Student labor has been used occasionally as opportunity offered, most of the English typesetting thus far having been done by students. It is the hope that more student labor may be used in the future, especially in the setting of English

type and the binding of Chinese books, these being the forms of work which seem best adapted to the students, in view of the intermittent time they have available for work outside of study hours.

During the period from December to the end of April 27 pieces of work were finished, the most important being an edition of 3500 copies of the new Union Hymnbook for the North China Tract Society. The total number of pages printed during this period was 587,438.

Respectfully submitted,
Howard S. Galt, Manager.

Howard S. Galt,

College Office. 1900-1906.

5

Rec'd AUG 2 1906
106

Medical Report of the Tungchou Station for the year ending December 31, 1905.

Health of Station:- We have to be thankful for a year in which no serious illness has prostrated any of our number. Dr. Sheffield suffered from a depression of vital force which caused the physician no little uneasiness, but in spite of weakness the patient attended to his various lines of work without serious intermission. Miss Andrews has also been on the verge of a breakdown, but is fortunately much better at the present time.

Health of the College Students:- No grave illness has occurred among the students during the year, two developed Measles and were removed to the isolation ward at the Hospital and the disease spread no farther. In years past, when the quarters were less sanitary and but little attention given to physical exercise, Pneumonia, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis were annual visitors. Measles also broke out in the Girl's Boarding School, but a quarentine was established and it was checked after three girls had contracted the disease.

Dispensary Work:- The Dispensary has not been closed during the year save on Sundays and the Chinese New Year's holidays. The number of treatments is the largest since the Uprising. Soldiers from the various camps throng the Dispensary and Hospital, there being no medical officer attached to the troops in Tungchou. The rank and file seem to regard the American Board Mission Hospital as a part of the new army regime. When a soldier is bambooed, his officer sends the culpret to the hospital with an orderly, in order that we may treat the wounds which the torturing has caused. One day three men were brought in who had received two thousand blows each, for being intoxicated and disobeying orders. The previous day a soldier was admitted who had been impudent to his officer because he refuses to allow the soldier to return to his home in a neighboring prov-

ince

Tungchou Station 1905-1906

ince. Thus we had four bambooed soldiers to treat at one time. The wounds generally require six weeks for healing as there is so much destruction of tissue; the infliction of the torture is only a small part of the suffering, every time the limbs are moves during the pocess of repair the poor victim is painfully aware that there are large areas on the backs of his thighs where the muscles and nerves are not protected by integument.

Among the soldiers quartered here there are several thousand from Central China, they show the result of Chang Chih Tung's reform policy. Many of these men can read and write, their deportment is a great contrast to that which we hace been accustomed to see. They have a military bearing and are polite, their clothing is clean, neat and the absence of rags is most gratifying. A few days ago we learned that a soldier had been bambooed because he came to the hospital and left without having settled his bill. This cannot but make us feel sorry for the poor fellow, but it reveals a condition very different from that which existed during the Boxer troubles, then the soldiers were ordered to destroy both our property and our lives, now a soldier is punished for defrauding us out of a few cents and that too without complaint being entered.

Union Medical College:- This institution was opened after the New Year's holidays with nearly 40 students in attendence. Two students have go gone from Tungchou, one is supporting himself and the other is supported by a friend in America. There are three students who have come from the vacinity of Shanghai, the remainder are all northern men. The institution with its present staff of teachers, nine in all, is better equipped than any other Medical College in the Empire and still we are not satisfied; we need a much larger number of men in order to supply demands which the spirit of progress is sure to create. It seems but fitting that a Christian institution should supply these needs as Christianity was at the foun-

dation of their development in Western lands. To enumerate some of the need An asylum for the insane; no such institution exists in the Empire save one which was started by Dr. Kerr of Canton a few years before his death. In the North the insane have no care or refuge and are either deliberately starved to death or disposed of in ways equally cruel but more rapid.

A plant for the production of Vaccine is urgently needed in the North and also one for the production of Diphtheria Antitoxin. It now requires months to obtain Antitoxin and many lives are annually sacrificed owing to their being no source of supply in the Empire.

A department of Sanitation and Public health is greatly needed, this may sound sarcastic, but China is not destined to live in filth and squalor to the end of time; see what great progress has already been made in Peking. Let us assist in the good work.

To Dr. Cochrane of the L.M.S. belongs all the credit for the development of the plant as it now stands in a central location in the Capital. Dr. Cochrane has just left England where he was attending to business looking to the enlargement of the institution in the lines above mentioned.

Evangelistic:- The women have been met daily in their waiting room by a representative of the C.E. The Christian Coal firm have employed a man to preach to the men in the Hospital and Dispensary waiting room.

A young woman came to the Hospital many months ago suffering from tubercular bone disease. She was most anxious to have physical healing but was equally desires to avoid learning anything of the Truth. She persistently refused to be interested in anything which was told to her until she had been a long time in the wards. She has recently joined the Church and she seems like another person because of the awakening of her spiritual nature.

Tours:- Mrs. Ingram and Miss Chapin

made weekly trips into the outstations for several months. Mrs. Ingram dispensed medicine to the women on there tours.

Financial:- The amount of money taken in during the year was $572.51 Gold. Of this amount about $150. was contributed by foreigners,

Operations:- The number of operations has been about the same as in previous years.

STATISTICS

New patients male		1672
" " female		576
Old or return patients male		8697
" " " " female		4017
Patients seen at Peitaiho		200
Patients seen on tours, female		602
		15764
In patients male	103	
" " female	17	
	120	

No. of operations 120. Extraction of teeth and opening abscesses not included in the above number.

Amount of money raised on the field $572.51 Gold.

made weekly trips into the outstations for several months. Mrs. Ingram dispensed medicine to the women on there tours.

Financial:- The amount of money taken in during the year was $572.51 Gold. Of this amount about $150. was contributed by foreigners.

Operations:- The number of operations has been about the same as in previous years.

STATISTICS

New patients male	1672
" " female	576
Old or return patients male	8697
" " " female	4017
Patients seen at Pettitho	200
Patients seen on tours. female	602
	15764
In patients male	103
" " female	17
	120

No. of operations 120. Extraction of teeth and opening abscesses not included in the above number.

Amount of money raised on the field $572.51 Gold.

Medical Officer
Engelmann
1906

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

EWC

167

REPORT OF WOMANS' WORK FOR TUNG CHOU, MAY 1905 to May 1st 1906.

It is hard to know just how to characterize the year that has passed. We all feel that it has been a good year, though perhaps not a year of plenty. Every branch of the work has gone on without serious interruption, hindered not so much by outside influences as by a force of workers utterly inadequate to cope with the amount of work waiting to be done. The arrival of Miss Browne in the autumn, just when we were losing Mrs. Goodrich, was hailed with joy, and it will not be long before she will be able to take up a large share of work. The schools and station classes have been well attended and in the villages which were regularly visited for a time, by Miss Chapin and Mrs. Ingram, crowds c came to obtain medicine and to see and hear the foreign ladies. We have all felt the subtle change in the attitude of the Chinese in and near Peking during thelast year, and have seen more of the old aloofness and fear on the part of the women near at hand than has been apparent during the two or three preceding years. This has not been the case in the country however, for Miss Chapin reports that she has never seen the country work so promising, and that the women listen more attentively, ask more intelligent questions and many of them are not only willing but seem really anxious to learn a prayer or a verse of scripture.

BIBLE WOMEN. Our two Bible women, Mrs. Chao and Mrs. Li, have done faithful work all the year in the city and the suburbs. They have made 1408 visits in 136 homes and have given 1398 lessons to 135 women and girls. Some of these homes have been open to them for only a very short time and only one or two visits have been made. Some, too, of those who began to read gave it up after the first few lessons. But in about fifty homess they have made frequent visits, and some 45 women and girls are under regular instruction. In these homess they not only teach those who want to learn to read, but they also devote a great deal of time to telling of Jesus to those who have never heard, and to holding little prayer meetings with the Christian women, for t their strengthening and building up in Christian character and life. They come to be intimately acquainted in many of these homes, knowing the individual weaknesses and needs of the women, as well as their circumstances their joys and sorrows, and are often able to give invaluable help in time of need.

Besides this city work, the Bible women have visited 30 villages, making 113 visits in village homes, and giving 43 lessons to 21 people, but in most of the villages, the visits are too infrequent to give opportunity for learning to read. In this village work several of the church women, who are not in employ as Bible readers, have given valuable help, going to spend a few days at a time, in villages where a theater or some other public performance has drawn to gether a crowd, thus making an opportunity, for broadcast sowing of gospel seed.

STATION CLASSES. The work of the Bible women is preparatory to station class work, as many of those who become interested in the truth or who begin to learn to read in their homes are anxious to join station classes for more constant and careful instruction. We have held four station classes here during the year, forty seven women and girls having availed themselves of the opportunity for a month of constant study. We do not usually invite women to more than one class during the year, but owing to peculiar circumstances, several have been allowed during the past year to come in for two classes. As usual these classes have been under the care of our faithful Mrs. Ch'ing, whose patience, especially with the old ladies who learn a character one minute, only to forget it the next, is a marvel to all who know her natural disposi-

tion, for she is quickness personified. Miss Andrews Mrs. Galt and Mrs. Ingram have enjoyed the privilege of taking part in conducting the station classes, and have helped Mrs. Ch'iang with the teaching. As the result of this work a number of women have united with the church.

Miss Chapin organized a station at Yung Lo Tien during the winter, she herself spending a part of the four weeks there, and for the rest of the time leaving the class in the hands of Mrs. Pi, the wife of the helper stationed there, with the help of one of the Tung Chou women, who went to Yung Lo Tien for that purpose. Five women made up the c class with as many more girls and boys, whose names were not recorded, but who came in as they could for study. At Yen Chiao Miss Chapin attempted a similar class, and Mrs. Ch'iang ~~assisted~~ went to assist, but the women were frightened by rumors which were prevalent in that region and could not be persuaded to join a class.

COUNTRY WORK. It has been Miss Chapin's plan during the past year to make two country trips a week, visiting each of the country stations once a month and other villages as often as possible. in these trips she has been accompanied a part of the time by Mrs. Chao and part of the time by Mrs. Ingram, whose presence with her medicine case has proved beyond a doubt, that people will come for help in bodily ills, when they will not come simply to hear the truth that will make them whole indeed. Everywhere the crowds were larger and more friendly because of her being there, as at Yen Chiao, where there were often from thirty to sixty women and children, when formerly only a bare handful had dared or cared to venture in. During the fall and winte. Miss Chapin made 24 trips to nine villages occupying 39 days in all. This record would have been considerably larger had the call not come for Miss Chapin to put down her work here for a time, to go to Kalgan. In addition to this, Miss Andrews has made 13 trips occupying a day each to eight nearer villages. The village work, and the work of visiting in the homes opened by the Bible women, have not been followed up as they might have been, not for lack of opportunities, but because of the pressure of work already in hand, to which time had to be given.

DAY SCHOOLS. There have been five primary dayschools in session during the past year, one in charge of Mrs. Sheffield, one in c charge of Miss Chapin, and three under Miss Andrews care. Of these three latter, the one near the old city place on Pei Hou Chieh, has had an especially prosperous year. There have been over 30 pupils enrolled during the year, and the average attendance has been 20. The teacher has done earnest, faithful work, and the scholars have made good progress in their studies. It is a remarkable fact that all but two of the pupils in this school come from wholly heathen or Mahommedan families, and our great hope is that these little children will be used by the Master, to bring the light of the gospel into their dark homes.

The record of the East suburb school is by no means as satisfactory. The fact that the teacher is a helpless invalid and suffers constantly makes teaching very hard for her, although she loves it and does the best she can. Then too her limited education interferes with the best teaching, and obliges whoever has charge of the school to give a good deal of time and strength to teaching, which in the other schools is done by the native teachers. The East suburb is, and always has been, a very hotbed of absurd rumors, and the people in that region are most credulous and easily moved against Christians and Christian teaching. all of which makes the keeping up of this school very difficult. Most of the scholars are from heathen homes and cannot be depended upon for constant attendance. There are a few, however, who come regularly, and have done good work in their studies. Seventeen have been enrolled during the year and the average attendance has been twelve

The South street school has suffered greatly this year from frequent changes in place,in teacher and in the lady in charge. At the beginning of the year the school was in the charge of Mrs. Pi,one of our best and most efficient teachers,but her removal with her husband to Yung Lo Tien made it necessary to remove the school to the home and care of Mrs. Li[3],who had never before had any experience in the teaching of little children,and as a result the children became very disorderly and ungovernable. After a time however,patience and vigorous treatment had their reward,and what had been chaos,was reduced to something like order. There have been thirty scholars enrolled during the past uear and an average attendance of 15.

The day school at Fu Hsing Chuang(Resurrection Village)of which Mrs. Sheffield has the oversight, has continued to prosper under the care of its faithful teacher Mrs. Chang. It was with mingled felings of regret and pride that the teacher sent six of her older pupils to the new boarding school,where three of them became the leading pupil in the school. Others have come to fill their places,and the number of pupils has been over twenty for most of the year.There has been a good spirit in the school and the work throughout the year has been gratifying in every way.

The other day school under Miss Chapin's care until she went to Kalgan,when Mrs. Gammon consented to take charge of it. For a number of years Chao Shu Ling the daughter in law of our oldest Bible woman has taught this school,and has always done very commendable work. With a private gift a good house for the school and teacher was pawned,so that in the future the running expenses of the school will be considerably reduced since there will no longer be the monthly rental to pay. This school also sent two classes of three each to the boarding school. A few years ago the work in the day schools was greatly handicapped by the lack of good textbooks. Now we are revelling in comparative riches in this line and with these many new,interesting and attractive books it has been posible to reduce the courses in the day schools to a fair degree of uniformity. The books are also a source of real delight to the children,who are just as fond of prettily gotten up books as are our own children.

Before the Chinese New Year holidays,these five schools met together in the church to hold a joint examination,for the inspiration of the children and the benefit and instruction of all interested friends, not a few of whom were present. Between 80 and 90 children were examined in a goodly number of branches,and the amount of knowledge which those little heads contained was astonishing. In looking at that crowd of nearly 100 children, one could not but think of the possibilities that lay hidden in them,and of what a power for good every one of those bright little folks might develop into. If only the training could be continued instead of being brought to an end as is so often the case with the children in heathen homes,after only a few years of schooling!

BOARDING SCHOOL. For a number of years we have felt that T'ung-cho should have a girl's boarding school,to which girls from the country and children who have completed the day school course could come,and there be fitted for still higher work in Peking. Acting upon this need the long wished for became an accomplished fact,when a boarding school was opened by Mrs. Goodrich in temporary quarters. The large number of girls who responded at once,proved that such a school was not only desirable but had in fact become a necessity and during last summer suitable buildings were planned under the oversight of Mr. Galt and

Mrs. Goodrich. With the removal of Dr. Goodrich and his family to Peking, the school was left without a head and the opening of the school in its new quarters had to be delayed until late in the autumn, when the Wilder family returned from the United States. The school was finally opened on the first of December with an enrollment of fifteen, a number which gradually swelled until now we ~~number 27~~. have 27 scholars. Li³ Shu Shan, a recent graduate of Bridgman School was installed as teacher, and she has done most excellent work. She is faithful to a fault if that is a possibility, for twice during the term she has insisted upon going on with her teaching when she was physically unfit to do so. She finally had to succumb, once because of frozen feet a nd once on account of an attack of the grip; at both of which times Mrs. Ch'iang the station class teacher, who happened to be free just then, stepped into the breach and helped us in our time of need. The excellent training in all the little details of every day, which the teacher received at Bridgman school has stood her in good stead, and her quiet dignity commends itself to the girls who all love and respect her. The natural result has been a well ordered school room and a general state of good will and harmony among the girls themselves, with only a very occasional and small sized quarrel, which only served as an object lesson and went to prove the beauty of living together in peace. One girl from the country is a marvel to the neighbors in her village because of the great change that has taken place in her character since she began going to school in Tung Chou.

The course at present covers six years, beginning figuratively speaking with the A,B,C,'s and preparing the scholars for entrance to the Bridgman academy. All the teaching thus far has been done by the one teacher, assisted by Mrs. Wilder, but as the enrollment enlarges, it wil be necessary to increase the force of teachers. Indeed the present f force could not possibly have done the prescribed work, had not Mrs. Chang been willing to take the five beginners into her day school in the village near by, and there give them their first year of work. Miss Browne has drilled the girls twice a week in Calisthenics, and they have been a credit to their teacher. There has been very little ill health in the school and with the exception of two cases of measles no sickness that interfered with the regular work seriously. The girls have organized their own C.E. society and hold meetings every Sunday evening, most of which they lead themselves, with some help in the selection of topics and the preparation. We close the school year with a distinct feeling of satisfaction over the amount of work done and the way in which it has been done, with real thanksgiving in our hearts because of the good spirit which has pervaded the school during these first few months of its existence, and with the conviction that this is but an earnest of still better things to come and that the Tung C Chou school has a large and important work before it. We know that it has already given a new impetus to the day schools.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS are held in two places, the general gathering for men women and children at the church, and a separate one at Fu Hsing Chuang for women and girls which is in charge of Mrs. Sheffield, who ~~has h~~ is helped in the teaching by Mrs. Kung the pastors wife, and Mrs. Li³, the teacher of the girls' boarding school. The attendance on this school on the part of the women has been about twenty, but the pupils of the boarding school have gone to this place as the nearer point and their orderly bearing, bright faces and regular attendance have made the school most attractive. In the city school besides the classes for men and boys, there are two classes for women which are taught by two of the Chinese women, and one class for little children

taught by Mrs.Wilder.There has been an average attendance of about 20 women and of late,of 25 enthusiastic children.This of course does not include the little boys from the boarding school.How to make Sabbath school so attractive and interesting thateveryone will want to come whether he can or not,is a problem that we have not succeeded in working out yet.

WOMEN'S C.E.SOCIETY. Last year the Waman's Christian association was reorganized as a Christian Endeavor Society in order to come into greater uniformity with the many Endeavor societies all over China.The pledge has long been a source of dread to the women,but they have come to see that except for the taking part in meeting,the promise is no more comprehensive or binding than their church vows.There are fifty names enrolled,with an average attendance of twenty,excepting at the consecration meetings,which usually bring out a pretty full attendance.These have been precious meetings,and have been very helpful in teaching the women to make short prayers,to the point,and to select verses of scripture that voice something which is in their hearts,also in drawing out the more timid ones,who would feel that they could not take part voluntarily. The various commitees have performed their duties faithfully and with more of enthusiasm than has some times been the case.

Several have unbound their feet during the year partly through the efforts of the"heavenly foot"committee. One old lady took the committee quite by surprise,for in talking over the ones who needed to be prayed for and labored with on the subject,they passed old Mrs. Li over as one whose age and disposition precluded any such radical change. Imagine their surprise when about a week later,this old lady appeared, with her feet unbound,dressed neatly in the approved style and apparently quite comfortable.

Tung Chou like every other station in the mission,has her own particular needs. We need more Bible women,but this is a need which will gradually be met as the younger women increase in years and thus become eligible for that position. We greatly need another single lady to help in the enlarging city and country work,and to make it possible to follow up the opportunities for Christian teaching,which are constantly presenting themselves but which have to be passed by now.

STATISTICS. Average attendance in day schools	87
Number of girls in boarding school	27
Women taken in on probation	10
Women taken into full membership	14

Written by

Gertrude S. Wilder.

Trans Chron - 1905-6

Sec. Nelson

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

REPORT of the TUNG CHOU STATION of the North China Mission for the year ending April 1st,1907. by Geo. D. Wilder.

****

During the year the educational,medical, press and woman's work have all gone on smoothly and successfully as usual. They are dealt with in other reports. It remains for this paper to gather up the miscellaneous affairs of the station,giving especial attention to the evangelistic and church work.

Since last Mission Meting the number of the station has been diminished by one family,Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury having resigned from their connection with the Mission,shortly after their return home a year ago. This leaves a vacancy in the College staff which demands speedy filling. As for our foreign community in general, Mr. and Mrs. Biggin of the London Missionary Society,having been in England on furlough,Doctor and Mrs. Goodrich having moved to Peking last year three of the eight houses have been vacated by their regular occupants. During a part of the year Mr. and Mrs. Gammon of the American Bible Society,occupied the Tewksbury house, and in January,two months after their departure for Shanghai, their successor in the Bible Society,Mr. Elliott,rented the house. Miss May Chapin has also been living in the Goodrich house for several months in order to avoid the severe Kalgan winter, and the foreign childrens' school has used two rooms of the same house. Even Mr. Biggin's house was occupied a short time by Mr. Arnold Bryson and his bride. So that in spite of the regular adult members of the station having numbered only thirteen, the size of the foreign community most of the time has not been diminished,

Last summer Tung Chou played the role of a health resort. In addition to the Ingram,Galt,Gammon and Wilder families who staid here we enjoyed the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and C.A.Stanley

Jr and Dr. and Mrs. Young of Peking. While Tung Chou has many attractions especially to us who live here, there are arguments on both sides of the advisability of remaining here through the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield have as usual been engaged in teaching in the College, the latter also superintending the boys boarding school. As for literary work, since the Bible revision Committee has finished its task, Dr. Sheffield has put his lectures on Ethics into the Press and has been occupied mainly with preparing his lectures on government for publication.

Dr. Williams and Mr. Galt have taught in the academy and College as usual. The latter has also superintended the Press in publishing 1,209,000 pages, and has visited country stations on Sundays, occasionally. Mrs. Galt has helped in station class work. The family and station were gladdened on February 7th, by the advent of Dorothy Gertrude Galt, swelling the goodly number of our child population.

Dr. Ingram in addition to his arduous labors in the dispensary, lecture hall in Peking, in nursing members of his own family through long illnesses and publishing his work on Therapeutics, put up a splendid fight against mosquitoes and malaria last summer. Lewis Fleetwood Ingram is another newcomer who joined the station on July 31st, 1906.

Mrs. F.D. Wilder has taught the foreign children until April 1st, when she gave over the school to Mrs. Galt and Mrs. Geo. Wilder and assumed the treasurership of the Mission for the period of Mr. McCann's furlough. She will continue to reside in Tung Chou. Mrs. G.D. Wilder has had supervision of most of the day schools.

Miss Andrews with all her wonted vigor has taught College and station classes and made half day trips to the day schools and

nearer villages. Miss A.G.Chapin has done the more extended touring and Miss Browne has had charge of the Girls' Boarding school in addition to her very successful Chinese study.

Mr. Wilder has had the pastoral and evangelistic share of the work,also editing and publishing Mr. Chu's Chinese History,and preparing an historical atlas to accompany it.

The report of the church comes as a shadow after the bright outlook of last year. There have never been so deep clouds over the Tung Chou church as during the past few months. The number of conversions has fallen off from fifty to twenty nine for the calendar year as compared with the previous year.

This falling off may be accounted for in part by the following reasons; 1) the street chapel was closed for repairs six weeks last Spring,just when much of the seed for this year's reaping should have been sown; 2)the preaching and evangelizing force of 18 has lost seven men,~~by~~ three of the best men being in the seminary,Kung Mushih being loaned to Linching station,our street ~~ca~~ chapel janitor having been dismissed in January on suspicion of ~~gr~~ gross practices carried on on the premises,~~and~~ pastor Kao having gone to Peking to work for Dr. Fenn of the Presbyterian Mission on a Concordance in Chinese(,(This last was owing to his son and daughter having gone astray so as to cripple his influence here in Tung Chou))and one Bible seller having retired into business for himself. 3) Another reason for the fewness of baptisms is that four men and three women have been put out of the church for scandalous sins that have had their effect in holding back inquirers. 4) The church has had its confidence in pastors and helpers shaken for a time by the last case of discipline involving the pastors daughter and ~~the head~~ teacher Te'ui. Many were unable to see the

reason for slow ness of action, although the matter was settled within a month, and interpreted it to mean partiality toward the sinner because he was the head teacher in the College.

The loss of seven men referred to above leaves us with the following force of native workers; two seminary graduates, our only licensed preachers, one being hospital assistant and one in charge of the street chapel; six lay preachers in charge of outstations; three chapel janitors who help somewhat in Christian work; two illiterate Bible sellers, making 13 in all. The three seminary students now out for summer vacation, two Bible women and 15 teachers in schools and college make up the total of 35 native workers in the station.

Owing to the fact that several of our College and academy students have at length joined the church after holding off for years, we were able to use 9 of them in city and country last summer. As they were all new to the work there was a good deal of crudeness and unwisdom manifested in their relations with the church members, the heathen and the regular helpers with whom they worked. In some cases the regular men considered them of more trouble than help but were inclined to be indulgent, recognizing that young colts must have a breaking in process, which inevitably causes more or less trouble. Some of the boys were inclined to look down on the self made helpers as lacking in education and even allowed themselves to encourage the church members to do the same; but some of them found that the education of contact with men may make a man more efficient than pure book learning. One of the boys had the grace to humbly confess his change of heart from contempt to respect. He was with our ex gambler, Liu[2], and said at our report meeting in the fall," I did not go out to preach but to get experience and to make a little money. I did not accomplish the latter but I learn

ed that the important thing is to give to others. Others may not have gotten anything from me but I learned much from Mr. Liu's explanations of the Bible. I had thought that I knew the Bible but found that I was empty as compared with him."

At Pao Ti Hsien we have tried to get an opening for some years and sent Mr. Pi Yung Kuei, a college man with two of the undergraduates to live there during the summer, mainly to get acquainted. They did not preach or sell books but used their knowledge of the Western Sciences to make friends among the students of the place. In this they were quite successful but we have been prevented thus far from following up the advantage gained, by the series of misfortunes demanding the pastor's presence in Tung Chou.

The chief advantage in using the college students, was to release the janitors, lay preachers, book sellers etc from their regular work to come up to Tung Chou for two months study. There were some fifteen laymen who took the full two months' course and were examined besides a number who attended a part of the time. The cool halls and corridors of the college buildings made a delightful place for the men to study, so that they had a pleasant as well as profitable summer outing. Pastor Kao led them five hours a week in a careful study of the first eleven chapters of Acts. He also had them four hours a week in sermon preparation. Mr. Galt's personal teacher taught each day a class in the colloquial translation (i.e. mandarin) of the classics, covering most of the four books. The writer had them six times a week in Romans and Galatians, the study of which opened a new world of th ought to some of them. They had devotional meetings or lectures every evenig, were led consecutively for a week or two at a time by some one person with a single theme. Local church members came in to these meetings to the number of 50

Personal Work, Sabbath in Victory, Bible Study, Temperance, Family gov-

60. The men were given a special quiet hour for their private devotions and had their own morning prayers so that their time was full. Many of the country Christians have testified to the good they too have received from the students since the return to their stations. This study was but the beginning of a years' course, upon which they are to be examined this summer, when they come together for another similar season of study. This year we hope to unite with the Peking station in this work. The private readings are in Chapin's Geography and Bosworth's studies in the Acts and Epistles. This study class was organized by pastor Kao and will suffer in his absence.

At the close of this two months' study an effort was made by pastor Kao to have a ~~two~~ weeks meeting for all church members but it was not a success through lack of announcement and preparation. He was greatly disheartened. Another effort was made in November when we invited all the country members up for an eight days meeting. The guests were entertained by contributions from the natives, the city members entering more heartily into contributing the entertainment of the visitors, than into the enjoyment of the spiritual food that had been prepared for all. The city people seem to feel above what is prepared for the country folks and so attend in small numbers. Nearly all the country Christians, (30) came and about as many more of the city members attended the exercises.

Each day at 8 Miss Andrews expounded the central passages of John's gospel, at 11 A.M. there was a meeting for reports and discussion of problems of local moment, such as methods of interesting our neighbors; How far can we join them in their marriage and funeral ceremonies without joining in idol worship; the wine tobacco theater questions etc. At 2 P.M. each day a lecture was given on Personal Work, Sabbath in History, Bible Study, Temperance, Family gov-

ernment, The Holy Spirit, Contributions to the Church. Some of the discussions crystallized in the formation of two bands. One of ~~th~~ these took a pledge against opium, tobacco and wine. ~~XXXX~~ The other band's members took a pledge to "Always keep the whole Sabbath from the rising in the morning to the sleeping at night time, having family prayers, attending services and working for God all day".

According to the custom of recent years the church has assumed the expenses of station class work and this year provided for three months of station class for outsiders. We had some 26 men most of whom either joined on probation or were baptized. The eight days meeting was timed at the close of one class and the beginning of another so as to get the attendance of both. Mr. Chüan and Pastors Kao and Wilder took the main part of teaching and lecturing in the station classes and the November 8 day meetings. At the meetings for personal reports, confessions, determinations and thanksgivings, every one spoke, and there were many expressions of gratitude for the passing away of opposition and the overcoming of persecution by peaceful means. Several cases of sickness cured in answer to prayer were mentioned and personal victories over temper and the tempter were reported. One inquirer has been a sorcerer, a leader of various sects including the native temperance society which does not countenance idol worship. He has set out to commit the Bible to memory and to win place in the church by similar means to those he used in various sects. He reported that when he first became interested in Christianity, he was coming to church at Hsi Chi one day in a blizzard of sand, and his donkey fell through the ice into the river. He worked hard to pull the beast out in vain, then in his anxiety fell into the ruts of years, and recited all the appropriate incantations he knew, in various directions and prayed to Buddha, but in vain. At last he remembered

that he was on his way to worship the true God and confessed his fault in forgetting him. He said that he did not know as it would do any good to pray out there on the ice in a howling gale especially as he did not know the direction in which to face but he concluded that if He were the true God He would overlook these niceties of detail in view of the exigencies of the case and ~~his own~~ the petitioner's ignorance. So he kneeled down to the south east, back to the wind, and prayed. Then he went for help fully expecting the donkey to be swept under the ice before he returned. He failed to find help but on his return the donkey had climbed out alone, proving to him that our God is the true God. Since then he has determined to serve the true God only but as he is so saturated with the practices of many sects we are still holding him off at arms length somewhat to his displeasure but not to the point of disheartening him.

Another probationer, Mr. Kuo, of Hsi Chi, is a scholar farmer living in a once wealthy river port, now left high and dry miles away from the channel. The inhabitants have taken to opium in great numbers. It was commonly considered a good means of vengeance on an enemy to get him into the opium habit and the result has been terrific. Mr. Kuo broke off after 32 years of smoking and several tens of others followed his example, but he being the only one who sought Christ's help, is the only one who has held out. Now after two years of abstinence we have admitted him to the church. His testimony to the saving power of Christ is most joyous. He is a product of the North chapel in Peking.

Some of the far reaching effects of a street chapel near the soldier camps have been shown this year. One church member Feng, has become a captain in the army in Manchuria. Good reports come of his care for probationers and inquirers that go from here to the

front. One soldier probationer under him was baptized in Manchuria after leaving here and is now at home in Tientsin, an active Christian. He came back here to see his first Christian friends and stayed for our November meeting. A similar case is a soldier from Anhui province, who went home after joining here on probation. On a brief visit he told us that now he and his whole family are in the church. We have given several letters of introduction to soldiers who were going to be stationed near other churches. The removal of 4000 of the best troops last fall is a matter of regret for the hospital and chapel work.

In spite of the fewness of workers we find that we are preaching in Tung Chou and our five market town outstations to an average of four heathen audiences each day of the year. Each audience continues for four or five hours with passing in and out. These audiences often number a hundred at a time and certainly average at least 100 hearers all told, in each of the four audiences or a total of 146,000 per year. In addition to this there is the personal work in the five inquiry rooms connected with these chapels and in the homes visited by Bible women, and in the work of book sellers; there is also the evangelistic side of the lectures, newspaper readings, and stereopticon entertainments that are conducted every month to supplement the direct evangelism from chapel pulpits.

There are eight places of regular meeting in six of which the communion is administered once every two months throughout the year. The hospital assistant, a fine preacher for whom we trembled last Fall has had a blessing which has led him to volunteer for country work on Sundays. He visits each of the four nearer stations once a month, leading the Sunday services and giving medicine. It is a great encouragement to the laymen who hold the fort and find

the Sabbath service a trying ordeal. These regular Sunday services have an average of 600 attendance.or 31.000 in a year.

The East suburb members who are inclined to be exceedingly clannish have been brought into much closer connection with the church by Pastor Kung's faithful efforts. He met with them four evenings a week at the wood-yard just outside the East gate and had Bible study every day at the street chapel for them. After he left, Pastor Kao and the street chapel preachers tried to keep up some of the meetings but for lack of time had to cut off two meetings a week and the Bible study. Since Pastor Kao left Mr.Wilder and Helper Li have continued both evening meetings and Bible study. In spite of the serious defection of Chao Jui in whom they had trusted at the inception of the work.and the leaving of the two pastors only one or two of the thirty members there have grown cold. The rest have on the whole increased their real interest in the church They remember Pastor Kung most lovingly and long to welcome him back. They aim to have an independent church there in time and even now call themselves a branch church. They see the importance of connection with the parent body.

The Christian Endeavor Society has been rather struggling for existence as its membership has fallen off from forty to twenty through the moving away of members or heart-estrangement. A change of personnel in the officers and the addition of committees on lecture series &c.,has brought new life. Three times a month they have had popular lectures and news-paper-readings,and once a month Bible study in addition to their Sunday evening Christian Endeavor prayer-meeting. The Society took charge of the contribution for famine relief and with native and foreign

contributions sent in $212.00. The attendance on lectures has risen from eighty to a hundred and more. It has not been as large as we could wish owing partly to lack of advertising and partly to the dis-repute of the church in connection with the several scandals that have not been concealed from the general community. This latter cause is now passing away we hope. The students from the various normal and minor schools have attended freely when the subject has been attractive.

The country stations, weak in preachers have been assisted at times of continuous theatre or temple-fair crowds by several laymen and a pastor going to spend a few days until the crowds were scattered. On the whole the growth in the country stations has been satisfactory in regard to the quality of the added members rather than the numbers. In the country fields there are now about half as many members as before the Boxers" swept them bare. The two new market towns where no work had been done before, Yen Chiao and Hsi Chi have now fourteen members each, having outstripped the older centers like Yung Lo Tien with six, Niu Chia Fu with seven, and Niu Pao T'un with five members. The volunteer worker, Ts'ao, who had a two year theological course in Manchuria has been added to our regular force of preachers as he has proven himself an untiring, earnest worker full of resource. He has a second-hand bicycle which is almost entirely his own handiwork now, through repeated repairs. On this he attends the numerous fairs in his vicinity. He has devised a scheme for converting the wheel into a table on which he spreads his books for sale. He has a cloth screen with texts to drape around it so as to conceal the bicycle itself as he finds it too distracting to the attention of his hearers, and another cloth banner with the ten com-

mandments which he hangs on a friendly wall near by. So far he has not won any converts outside his own family but is hopeful and is certainly scattering much seed.

During a temple fair of four days at Yung Lo Tien, magic lantern exhibits were given every evening to full houses of quiet attentive listeners. It was quite different from the packed throngs of crowding and boisterous toughs who formerly filled the standing room, compelling all to stand and often crushing benches to kindling wood, restrained only by the police, in their over-whelmning curiousity. This change in the spirit of the crowds is a gratifying rest to the temper and nerves of the lecturer.

The relations with the officials have been thoroughly cordial but not so effusive as for some years preceding. Polite calls have been exchanged as usual but the new Taotai has an old score to remember against Dr.Sheffield who through the medium of the press prevented him from ruining a young man ~~out of a~~ into a legitimate book business, by an act of gross injustice. While most suave when an interview is unavoidable, as at the time of New Year's calls, he does not follow up his polite suggestion that he come ~~fre~~ frequently to sit as a learner at Dr.Sheffield's feet, but never calls at all. The other officials are also careful not to have too much intercourse with us; and show independence. It is a healthful state of affairs.

With the loss of the pastors it has been difficult to hold the members up to the standard of contributions that are promised to support the two pastors, and the actual money collected has been less than promised. They have paid out for all purposes of Christian work $175.00(gold) and for education $257.00. This is an average of $1.66 for each church member as compared with

.95 cents last year. This does not include the $677. contributed to the hospital from heathen sources. The financial ability of the natives to support their pastor more than keeps pace with the willingness of the pastors to accept responsibility.

We rejoice to report that we have now 303 names on the church rolls of living members. This is 50 more than before the Boxer uprising. In 1900. the number was reduced by martyrdom to 142. The growth during the five years since work was resumed on this field has been 161 or 113% an average of 22.6% a year.

The statistics for the station will be found among those for the whole mission.

For the Station.

Geo. D. Wilder.

Report of the
Surgeon in Charge Station
of the
North China Mission
Year ending April 1.
1907.

REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

1st half - to Apr-1907

A year ago it was voted by the Faculty of the Theo. College, that hereafter the College year shall begin with the Chinese new year, and that the next Class, if enough suitable candidates present themselves, shall be matriculated at that time in 1908. In connection with the above action, it was thought best that the Class of those who are not College graduates -whom we will call the First Class - should finish their work here at the close of the present Chinese year. The regular Junior Class will be given the full course of three years, graduating in the Summer of 1909.

The year just closed terminates abruptly, on account of the Great Conference at Shanghai, all the Faculty expecting to attend that Conference. We shall hope that in the coming years the term will continue till about the middle of June, with a Summer vacation of three months. We also hope that the students will be in their places for study at the very beginning of the College year. And we especially urge the friends from whose stations they come, to aid them in being prompt. Quite a number were very late in coming last Autumn. The whole number in attendance is 16 in the First Class, and 10 in the Junior Class, 26 in all, or, including a personal teacher who is taking a part of the studies, 27.

Dr. Wherry has given the Junior Class an exposition of Romans, and the First Class an exposition of Matthew, giving one lesson to each Class per week. Mr. Beech has taught each Class in the Old Testament, and in Church History. Dr. Fenn has taught each Class in Theology; also the Junior Class in the English Bible, and the First Class in Gospel Harmony. One of the Juniors, Mr. Li Fu Hsiang, has taught the First Class in Geography. The Dean was absent for a month at the beginning of the year, on account of Bible Translation. Since returning he has taught the Junior Class in Homiletics and Gospel Harmony, and the First Class in Pastoral Theology. He has also had charge of morning prayers, and given an exposition of the Epistles of John, the book of Hosea, and the Epistle to the Philippians, closing with selections from the Psalms. Dr Fenn had charge of morning prayers the first month of the year, and gave an exposition of the last part of the Epistle of James, and the first part of the 1st Epistle of Peter.

During the first Semester, Dr. Martin gave a lecture each Monday morning on Comparative Religion. These lectures were carefully prepared and were interesting and illuminating. When they appear in book form they will be a distinct contribution to theological literature.

Dr. Sheffield has given one lecture on Natural Theology and Miss Andrews has given two lectures, one on the man Paul, and the other on Paul's two years at Rome. In connection with the Y.M.C.A. there have been several lectures on Friday evenings--from Mrs. Kim, pastor

EFFECT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

A year ago it was voted by the Faculty of the Theo. College, that hereafter the College year shall begin with the Chinese new year, and that the next Class, if enough suitable candidates present themselves, shall be instituted at that time. In connection with the above action, it was thought best that the Class of those who are not college graduates -whom we will call the First Class - should finish their work here at the close of the present Chinese year. The regular Junior Class will be given the full course of three years, graduating in the Summer of 1908.

The year just closed terminates abruptly, on account of the General Conference at Shanghai, all the Faculty expecting to attend that Conference. We shall hope that in the coming years the term will continue till about the middle of June, with a Summer vacation of three months. We also hope that the students will be in their places for study at the very beginning of the College year. And we especially urge the friends from whose stations they come, to aid them in being prompt. Quite a number were very late in coming last Autumn. The whole number in attendance is 16 in the First Class, and 10 in the Junior Class, 26 in all, or, including a personal teacher who is taking a part of the studies, 27.

Dr. Wherry has given the Junior Class an exposition of Romans, and the First Class an exposition of Matthew, giving one lesson to each Class per week. Mr. Hoech has taught each Class in the Old Testament, and in Church History. Dr. Fenn has taught each Class in Theology; also the Junior Class in the English Bible, and the First Class in Gospel Harmony. One of the Juniors, Mr. Li Fu Hsing, has taught the First Class in Geography. The Dean was absent for a month at the beginning of the year, on account of Bible Translation. Since returning he has taught the Junior Class in Homiletics and Gospel Harmony, and the First Class in Pastoral Theology. He has also had charge of morning prayers, and given an exposition of the Epistles of John, the book of Hosea, and the Epistle to the Philippians, closing with selections from the Psalms. Dr Fenn had charge of morning prayers the first month of the year, and gave an exposition of the last part of the Epistle [illegible] Jones, and the first part of the 1st Epistle of Peter.

Jen, and others. We were also specially favored by a visit from Mr. Shen of the Y.M.C.A. from the South.

The students have been generally faithful in their studies, and made good progress. There has been, I am sorry to record, no specialy work of grace among us. Near the beginning of the year, there was a trouble in the culinary department, the students thinking that some of the money give for their food was put into the pocket of the cook. This caused considerable irritation and strain of feeling. The matter was gradually adjusted, first by giving the purchase of food into the hands of a Committee of students, and also finally, by the coming of a new cook with whom they are much pleased. With this exception, the work of the year has been pleasant and profitable.

The second Semester began, on February 21, with the dedication of the College building, for various reasons deferred till then. There was a Violin Solo by Dr. Hall, a Duet by Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, and two special Hymns sung by the students. ~~Pastor~~ Elder Kuo read the Scripture Lesson (Mark 3:7-21) and offered prayer. The Dean gave a brief History of the College, after which Dr. Martin and Mr. Bryson gave brief addresses. The Dedicatory Prayer was offered by Dr. Sheffield. After singing the Dozology, Mr. Meech dismissed us with the Benediction. A considerable company gathered at the service, who gave us their warm congratulations.

During the past year we have had a Library Room, and the beginning of a Library. through the kindness of Miss Carter and her brother. It is a prophecy of coming years. A Tennis Ground has been provided, which the students have enjoyed. Also a Football. We greatly need more extensive grounds, for a College Chapel, another Dwelling, and a Campus We also need money for the complete equipment of the Institution, Maps, Charts, Models, &c. And we shall soon need, if the College grows in a normal way, another Dormitory. We hope that some good friend from over the sea will soon realise our need, and also the great privilege of giving moneyfor this purpose.

It will be noted that we hope to matriculate a new Class with the coming Chinese New Year. We shall be glad to hear of suitable candidates from the several Missions, and we wish to urge our friends to make special search for young men whom the Lord is calling to preach His Gospel. The Autumn term begins on Friday the 13th of September. Once more let me express the hope that the members of out present classes will be here punctually on that date, and begin the year of work together.

On behalf of the Caculty,

Chauncey Goodrich, Dean.

Peking, Ap. 3/07.

Report of Union Theological College - Indy Kaly
Rev. 1904.

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE) 1906 - 8.

Special Report to the Deputation of 1907.

This report, as usual, will include the Mission Academy, the students of which occupy the same buildings as do the College students, and are under the instruction of the same Faculty of foreign and Chinese teachers. The schools opened their autumn sessions the middle of September, and will continue until the end of May. A recess of two weeks was taken at the time of the Chinese New Year. Since the New Year the schools have contained 55 students in the College and 45 in the Academy. The foreign teachers have been Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Andrews, Dr. Williams, Mr. Galt and Dr. Wherry of the Presbyterian Mission. Dr. Wherry has given two days a week to the College. The work in the College of the six missionaries probably represents the full time of four foreigners given to teaching and preparation for teaching. There have been six native teachers, of whom four are Christian men and graduates of the College. Two Confucian teachers are employed whose time is occupied in teaching Chinese literature, and in correcting compositions in the literary style. Mr. Sheffield has taught in International Law, Political Economy, Political Science and Natural Theology. Mrs. Sheffield has had classes in Geology, Physiology, Prophesy a Preparation for Christ, and in English. Miss Andrews has taught two classes, one in the study of the Acts and one in the study of the Epistles. Dr. Williams has had two classes in Bible study. Mr. Galt has taught classes in mathematics and directed the monthly mathematical examinations. Dr. Williams, Mr. Galt, Miss Brown, Miss May Chapin and Mrs. Elliott have each taught a class in English, Mrs. Sheffield having general supervision of this department of teaching. It should be noted that there are four independent lines of study in the College and Academic curriculum, (I), Biblical and

Ethical Studies;(2),The Chinese Classics;(3), Western Sciences and History;(4),English.This means that while the schools are small the classes are of necessity numerous and make exacting demands upon the teachers.

The discipline of the schools has been somewhat more easily preserved than in former years,though not a few difficulties of a second-class magnitude reach the ears and require the adjustment of the head of the schools,while a still larger number are adjusted by the Chinese teachers.The senior class of students has tried to give help in securing general good order,with benefits of somewhat uncertain value. The danger of Chinese student government is that in stead of assisting the teachers in governing the students,at some crucial point they will,half unconsciously to themselves,undertake to govern the teachers in the interests of the wishes of the students.The use of tobacco and wine have been strictly prohibited in the schools,but not without cases of necessary discipline to command regard for the prohibition. The Chinese have Societies that forbid the use of tobacco and wine, and so are ready to regard such a regulation as proper in theory, but the general habit of the people does not support the theory. One young man of excellent promise was suspended from the privileges of the school for a year for breaking the rule against smoking.The Chinese people are secretive and disingenuous in character,covering over wrong motives and wrong actions with a good exterior.This characteristic enters into the lives of Chinese children by heredity, and is further stamped into their characters by example,so that the most serious difficulty in evolving a Christian manhood is to develop a sensative and honest conscience,that dares to hold to the truth to the point of suffering loss.

Most of the students in the two schools are professing Christians, and at least the upper-class students have an excellent knowledge of

Biblical truth,but the spiritual life of the schools - especially since the Boxer upheaval - has been at a low register,though with steady improvement from year to year.The evidence of this low spiritual status is made manifest in a lack of spontaneity in religious services,with little personal testimony as to conscious appropriation of the deep things of Christ. At the end of March three students of the College attended the Y.M.C.Association's special Convention in Shanghai,and returned with their hearts greatly kindled with all they had heard and experienced. An entire sabbath was given up to them to make their report,and after pouring themselves out to the edification of a large audience for five hours,in two sessions,they still felt that time quite failed them to tell of the rich spiritual feast at which they had partaken. Special meetings were held among the students for some days following,at which evidence was given of a deep spiritual quickening in many hearts.Tongues were loosened in prayer and in personal testimony as to experience and purpose in a manner wholly unusual in the general devotional meetings of the students. It is to be regretted that there was a lack of leadership in these meetings.After a few days certain extravagances in language and excessive zeal in striving after an experience awakened a mild type of opposition from a few students of the upper class,and the momentum of the meetings has suffered a check,but many students have awakened to a new sense of their spiritual needs,and of the fulness and freeness of the Source of supply.

The Y.M.C.Association includes most of the students of the two sc'ls. It was set in complete running order,with the various committees,at the opening of the schools in September,and has been well sustained both in its religious meetings for the cultivation of the spiritual life,and in its Christian work in the native church,the outer chapel

and in surrounding villages. The spirit of work for others has been distinctly quickened. The foreign teachers in the College have been highly gratified with the growth in spiritual life of the young President of the Y.M.C.Association, Mr. Ch'uen Shao Wen. This is his first year as a teacher in the College. When a student he wished to be accounted a Christian, but with several other Tungchou students declined to publicly unite with the church, and fully identify himself with its life and activities. This status continued down to the date of his graduation, when with others he formally united with the church. From that time he has grown steadily into the place which he now occupies as an active, earnest Christian worker, joining heartily with the other Christian teachers in leading the students in their religious life & Christian service. Foreigners from time to time as invited by leaders of the Association have given Bible readings to the students, much to their interest and profit. We have in the schools not a few mediocre students, but a large number of excellent mental and spiritual capacity. They have a clear and comprehensive understanding of Christian truth, and of the obligations of the Christian life. It only needs that their minds and hearts be subject to the process of Christian training under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to fit them for places of high responsibility in the church and in the political and social life of China.

Students provide clothing, road-money to and from College, books and other incidentals. Last year a new departure was made in requiring seven Mexicans a student for tuition. They cheerfully complied with the requirement, but there were many evidences that it needed no little self-denial and effort to secure so considerable a sum; since seven dollars to a poor Chinese farmer or day-laborer is as large a sum as seventy dollars to a man of his class in America. It is probable that by emphasizing the study of English a much larger tuition could be

secured,but it would be from another class of students,and the character of the schools would be essentially changed.Our policy of action,so far as we have defined it to ourselves,has been to give that measure of help to students as seemed to be necessitated by the circumstances involved in the education of promising children of the church,and with special hope that they would enter into Christian work at the end of their studies.

The North China Union College stands at the head of a system of related schools in three missions.This system was primarily an evolution of the American Board Mission,and later an adaptation to the needs of our sister missions.First in order at each of the central stations there is a school of primary grade with a prescribed course of five years study.Above these schools there at present but three schools of fully developed Academic grade,(1),The Tungchou Academy which is taught and governed in conjunction with the College,(2),The Peking Academy,Presbyterian Mission,(3),The P'ang Chuang Academy.In Peking, Paotingfu and Tientsin the primary schools are taking on studies of the Academic grade,and the hope is that they will soon compass the complete range of Academic studies.This course covers a period of four years.It should be remembered that the Educational Union only embraces institutions of College grade,and that Academies are related by affiliation.The three missions united in this educational organization look to this College to produce trained young men to enter the theoligical and medical Colleges,and fit themselves for their special lines of Christian service.The wode educational awakening in China strongly reacts upon the Christian church,and educational work in all of its branches has received a strong impetus during the past three years.We have for many years,partly for reason of lack of funds,but again to raise the standard of excellence among the students,pruned

closely in admitting students into the schools, but it is certain from this time forward in spite of the closest pruning the number of qualified students knocking for entrance into the College will rapidly increase. I judge that the Mission and our honored Deputation from America are perfectly at one in the conviction that in the class of Christian young men and women educated in our Mission Colleges we have our chief hope in producing ~~young men~~ efficient leaders of the native church in the healthful development of the spirit of self-support, and to direct the work of general evangelization. This means expansion of our educational work, not diminution, and while the native church grows in worldly prosperity it will do more and more for the education of its sons and daughters, it yet remains true that increased foreign help will be needed for some time to come for the best evolution of this work, and its largest and most permanent benefit.

Among the Resolutions on Christian Education that will be submitted to the forthcoming Missionary Conference will be the following.

"Whereas, the proper training of young men for the ministry,-carrying them through the years of preparatory, collegiate and theological studies,-is a long and costly one, requiring adequate educational appointments, and a competent body of instructors; and whereas, this work is seriously embarrassed by the irregularities and uncertainties of annual appropriations,-

Resolved, that we recommend to Mission Boards, and to individual friends of Mission work that these institutions of Christian learning be adequately endowed with funds for their efficient support + administration". We will close this ~~unfortunately this~~ report with directing the attention of the Deputation from the Prudential Committee now sitting in our midst to the above resolution, and ask you to bear it in mind in its rela-

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

tion to the/~~union~~ educational work of the Union Colleges of North China. When educational work has reached a fixed basis, as is the case with this College, the annual expenses are a definite quantity, or a pretty definitely expanding quantity as students increase, and cannot be subjected to serious reductions from year to year without great distress, amounting in extremity to giving up the work in hand. Since the Boxer disorganization of all Mission work in North China the College has been reorganized and has grown to its present modeas numbers. Forty Christian students in five classes have graduated from the College during this time, and are now either employed in Mission work or are studying in preparation for such work. The efficiency of the Mission in its evangelistic work has been more than doubled in the years of the past by the work of these Christian schools, and to these schools we must largely look for the leaders of the church of the future. Chinese human nature has proved itself to be excellent material out of which to fashon a strong and beautiful Christian manhood and womanhood. We have this material well in hand, and under the best possible conditions in our Christian schools to produce the highest results. We will continue to work with hope and patience for the ever enlarging things of the future, confident that our labor will not be in vain in the Lord.

Students in College*	100
Lon. Mission	18
Presb. Miss.	4
Shan Hsi Miss.	8
P'ang Chuang Station	14
Paotingfu	16
Peking	13
Kalgan	4
Tungchou	13
Tientsin	10

* including academy

tion to the union educational work of the Union Colleges of North China. Then educational work has reached a fixed basis, as is the case with this College, the annual expenses are a definite quantity, or a pretty definitely expanding quantity as students increase, and cannot be subjected to serious reductions from year to year without great distress, amounting in extremity to giving up the work in hand. Since the Boxer disorganization of all Mission work in North China the College has been reorganized and has grown to its present modest number. Forty Christian students in five classes have graduated from the College during this time, and are now either employed in Mission work or are studying in preparation for such work. The efficiency of the Mission in its evangelistic work has been more than doubled in the years of the past by the work of these Christian schools, and to these schools we must largely look for the leaders of the church of the future. Chinese human nature has proved itself to be excellent material out of which to fashion a strong and beautiful Christian manhood and womanhood. We have this material well in hand, and under the best possible conditions in our Christian schools to produce the highest results. We will continue to work with hope and patience for the ever enlarging things of the future, confident that our labor will not be in vain in the Lord.

Students in College *	100
Lon. Mission	18
Presb. Miss.	4
Chun Hai Miss.	8
Peng Chuang Station	14
Paotingfu	18
Peking	13
Kalgan	4
Tungchow	13
Tientsin	10

Deputation from the Prudential Committee now sitting in our midst, to the Lord's consideration, and ask you to bear it in mind in its rela-

* In the Lord's consideration

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

111

REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE PRESS
May 1, 1906--April 1, 1907

EQUIPMENT- The only addition to the equipment has been 660 pounds of Chinese type.

EMPLOYEES- The regular employees number three, as last year. Student labor was utilized during the summer vacation, and to a less extent during the preceeding and succeeding months. About Mex.$100 have been paid to students for work.

CHINESE PRINTING- The more important pieces of Chinese printing during the year have been the following:-

A report of the Peitaiho Conference under the auspiices of Mr. Tewksbury, 125 pp., Edition 400.

A book of Lessons on the Life of Christ for the North China Tract Society, 247 pp., Edition 2000.

A Report of the Revival in the London Mission at Tsang Chou, 56 pp., Edition 1000.

A book on Therapeutics, translated by Dr. Ingram for the China Medical Missionary Association, now in the Press, Edition 1000.

ENGLISH PRINTING- Not much has been done in this department. The most important pieces of work were:-

Standing Rules of the Mission, 13 pp., Edition 250.
Annual Report of the Shansi Mission, 46 pp., Edition 400.
Annual Report of the North China Mis. 72 " " 450

SALES OF STATIONERY- Time has not been taken to prepare an accurate statement of these sales, but approximately 25,000 envelopes, and a corresponding amount of paper, have been sold within the year.

DEMAND FOR PRINTING- During the fifteen months the Press has been established the demand for printing, chiefly from the North China Tract Society, has far exceeded the capacity of our small Press. During this time editions of various books and pamphlets aggregating about 10,000 copies have been undertaken, while editions aggregating 50,000 copies have been refused.

FINANCIAL STATUS- It was the plan to prepare a careful statement giving a view of the financial status, but a statement of account long expected from the Mission Treasurer failing to arrive, this plan had to be given up. Briefly, it may be said that $200 or $300 (gold) of the original appropriation of $2000 still remain, and that the work thus far done has been done at a small profit, excepting the first large piece of work, on which, owing to unforeseen circumstances, there was a loss.

Respectfully submitted,
Howard S. Galt, Manager.

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

REPORT OF THE
NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE PRESS
May 1, 1906--April 1, 1907

EQUIPMENT- The only addition to the equipment was been 663 pounds of Chinese type.

EMPLOYEES- The regular employees number three, as last year. Student labor was utilized during the summer vacation, and to a less extent during the preceeding and succeeding months. About Mex.$100 have been paid to students for work.

CHINESE PRINTING- The more important pieces of Chinese printing during the year have been the following:

A report of the Peking Conference under the chairmanship of Mr. Terkbury, 125 pp., Edition 400.

Book of Lessons on the Life of Christ for the North China Tract Society, 247 pp., Edition 3,000.

A Report of the Revival in the London Mission at Tsang Chow, 56 pp., Edition 1000.

A book on Thermautics, translated by Dr. Ingram for the China Medical Missionary Association, now in the press, Edition 1000.

ENGLISH PRINTING- Not much has been done in this department. The most important pieces of work were:-

Standing Rules of the Mission, 15 pp., Edition 500.

Annual Report of the Shansi Mission, 48 pp., Edition 400.

Annual Report of the North China Mis.Ty. " " 450

SALES OF STATIONERY- Time has not been taken to prepare an accurate statement of these sales, but approximately 50,000 envelopes, and a corresponding amount of paper, have been sold within the year.

DEMAND FOR PRINTING- During the fifteen months the Press has been established the demand for printing, chiefly from the North China Tract Society, has far exceeded the capacity of our small Press. During this time editions of various books and pamphlets aggregating about 10,000 copies have been undertaken, while editions aggregating 50,000 copies have been refused.

FINANCIAL STATUS- It was the plan to prepare a careful statement giving a view of the financial status, but a statement of account long expected from the Mission Treasurer failing to arrive, this plan had to be given up. Briefly, it may be said that $300 or $500 (gold) of the original appropriation of $2000 still remain, and that the work thus far done has been done at a small profit, excepting the first large piece of work, on which, owing to unforeseen circumstances, there was a loss.

Respectfully submitted,
Howard S. Galt, Manager.

Rec'd JUL 30 1907 112

Medical Report of the Tungchou Station for the year 1906.

Health Of Station:- Dr. Sheffield was seriously ill during the Spring, and while at Peitaiho had a hemorrhage from the lungs which exhausted his strength to an alarming degree. When it was found that he was suffering from Tuberculosis, his physician strongly advised his returning to the United States, but fortunately his advice was not taken, The patient preferred to remain at his post, and by exercising care and pertaking more heartily than was his wont at the table, and also using a liberal amount of cod-liver-oil, we are glad to report that he is looking better than he has for years. About the last of August, Ruth Ingram was prostrated with a double infection of Malarial and Typhoid Fever. She was quite ill and has been slow in regaining her strength. We have had our water supply analyzed and find that it is a source of much danger. We hope to have a driven-well which will furnish pure water before another year. Mable Galt also had an attack of Typhoid Fever during the Fall. Mrs. Ingram had a nervous break-down just as Ruth was recovering and she has been slow in recuperating.

On the 31st. of July, Lewis Fleetwood Ingram joined the station, and on the 7th. of February, 1907. we were further reinforced by the arrival of Dorothy Gertrude Galt.

We have learned that on a part of our compound there have been stagnant pools which for the past five hundren years beve been a perennial source of anopheles. Last summer was the first time that they have been disturbed, and we confidently expect that in a short time Malaria will be exterminated from this part of Tungchou. The ponds which contain fish are free from the larva of mosquitoes, so we have taken upon ourselves the task of keeping the pools in this vicinity, which cannot be drained, stocked with small fish.

Health of School:- There has been but little illness in the school this year. One case of Erysipelas and one of Diphtheria are all that have

caused any anxiety.

Hospital and Dispensary Work:- The surgical work has been more extensive than in previous years. The native assistant has performed many of the minor operations.

A lad who had selected the railway track for his couch was brought to the Hospital minus a foot, hand, and the greater part of his blood. His mother in speaking to me bewailed the fact that her son was so stupid as to select the most unlucky spot on the whole line for his siesta, affirming that at that spot only a few days before, a child had been almost killed and two hogs "murdered" by the cars."Why could he not have selected some other part of the track to sleep on?" The Railroad Company made a contribution of $200. Mex. in recognition of our services.

A short time ago I was called to treat a family which had been poisoned with arsenic. A neighbor had used the village grist-mill for pulverizing the crude drug, which he used in his garden to destroy insects. The stones were not cleaned and the next family who used the mill were poisoned. When I reached the place, there were seven persons lying about the court groaning and presenting a most dejected appearance, but by means of antidotes, fatalities were averted. Among the sufferers was a native doctor. He practices medicine, having made the discovery that he possessed gifts in that line, but his professional duties do not demand his entire time, so that he is obliged to piece out his income by working as a farm laborer. In country districts the sick are treated almost entirely by this class of men. As there is no let or hinderance to the practice of medicine, the unlettered coolies and the literati, who boast of having received their knowledge from medical works five thousand years old, may be called in quick succession to the same case and the medicine of the one class is apt to be quite as efficacious as that of the other. When I left, the patients were all feeling better and trying to rest.

The next morning I was called in haste to the bedside of the doctor. He was much excited and extended his hand for me to feel his pulse. I assured him that it was about normal. He replied "I am skilled in the practice of medicine."My pulse is the pulse of the dying. I know all about it, you can't fool me!"In men you feel the pulse at the wrist of the left arm and in women and girls at the wrist of the right arm. You see I know all about it." Whereupon he ordered his stockings to be brought and hastily put them on. In the vacinity from which he comes it is considered necessary to die in hose. He gave many orders about what he wished to have done before and after his death. Every now and again he would snatch a few seconds to feel his pulse, as if estimating the amount of time still at his disposal. I remained long enough to get him quieted and the next morning he was at work in the fields hoeing corn.

Union Medical College:- The first year of work was completed on the 10th, of February and another class has entered, there are now 57 students in the institution. The teaching force is inadequate to the needs, but when the new recruits are able to take up work this difficulty will largely disappear. The writer has lectured once each week and this necessitates his being away from Tungchou a full day for each lecture, thus the expenditure of time is out of proportion to the work accomplished.

Financial:- During the year the income has been greater than for any previous twelve months, amounting in all to $665.59 Gold. There is little hope that this amount can be realized the present year; the Hu Pei troops, located here for the past two years and who contributed largely to this sum have returned to their own province, and the railway will scarcely make another such liberal contribution unless our services are again demanded.

Religious Instruction:- The Christian Endeavor society has had woman daily, at the women's waiting room to talk with the patients. One of the women-in-patients joined the Church last Fall, and several have been interested to the extent of attending station classes.

In the men's waiting room the patients have had daily instruction. The soldiers constituted the great bulk of in-patients and preaching to them was not attened with many apparent results. The helpers have gone to out-stations on the Sabbath to dispense medicine and preach.

STATISTICS.

Dispensary	patients,	new,	male,	1619
"	"	"	female	258
"	"	old,	male	9419
"	"	"	female	2642
				13938.

Operations under an anaesthetic	183.
In-patients, male and	351.
" female	51
	402

Signed

J. K. Mylrane.

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

TUNGCHOU

Report of Woman's Work.

"A man's reach must exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for?"

asks Browning. But here in Tungchou the "reach" of our woman's work is so tremendously beyond our grasp"that we feel as if heaven would be a good deal nearer if what we have actually brought to pass was not so pitifully less than what lies before us to be done. It is only too much like a poor little variable quantity bravely straining year after year to approach nearer its limit,only to find it after all stretching on into infinity. And yet that ever-widening "reach" is the glory of such work as ours,and we look forward to its possibilities while we can tell you but a little of the accomplished facts in our "grasp."

In the first place,there ought to be more of us to take a firmer hold of what we have,and to help us reach out. We have lost Mrs.Gammon and the cheer she brought us as well as the help she gave in the woman's society and the little schools. Miss May Chapin came with her sister in the fall,and though her heart is in Kalgan,she has given generously of her strenghth,time and love to many of our people,and has further helped in teaching English. And now Mrs.Elliott has come to us for a while,and in spite of her many household cares,also helps in teaching English. But we need another single woman,and we need her now,to be in training for the work that lies waiting for her.

One phase of our work that reaches far out into the new fields is the touring and "friendly visiting" in which Miss Andrews,Miss Chapin,and the Bible-women have chiefly shared. Miss Andrews has in some wonderful way managed to make time from all her other work for 24 trips to 9 of the nearer villages,besides holding meetings in certain homes

and visiting many others. The two Bible-women have been invited into over thirty new homes this year, with all that means in the line of new spheres of influence, and have carried on their regular work of giving lessons in reading, of holding little meetings here and there, and always standing ready to help distress of mind or body.. They are the mother-confessors of many a poor woman whose troubles are too insistent to keep them to herself and it often is in their power to play the part of rather ponderous guardian angels in finding work for husbands or clothes for children. The two women have also accompanied Miss Chapin on some of her trips, and have made longer or shorter stays at 22 villages. Their work has been so indispensable and satisfactory that it is a serious loss to the work that there are not more who are of suitable age and training.

Miss Abbie Chapin has spent forty days visiting the country work in fifteen of the more distant villages. Forty days,---but by no means spent placidly floating around in an ark! Instead, she has been rocked in a Peking cart into a condition half-way between a rubber-ball and an icicle, smothered by dust-storms outdoors or by foul air indoors, hours of lonely riding or hours of being the focus of concentrated curiosity, graciously eating food prepared under revolting conditions or patiently explaining the axioms of Christianity to new and hungry ears. Mrs. Ingram's sympathetic kindness and her medical work have been much missed this year, but Dr. Ingram's helper, Mr. Kao, has been making regular visits to the various out-stations, where he dispenses medicine and bits of spirited preaching in a way that does much to win the people who come to him for help.

In some of the villages there are homes whose doors are open to us, and whose dogs bite us not. Most of these are the homes of men

who have heard of the Way in street chapels or at fairs, and have become inquirers or Christians, but have been strongly opposed by the feminine autocrats at home. Gradually the hostility has been broken down and the cordial reception now given is a proof that the men's prayers -and good conduct,-are being rewarded. Some of these women have already joined their husbands and sons in walking the "Heavenly Way". At five of our regular out-stations, continued visits have changed the conditions so that the workers are no longer greeted by large crowds of enthusiastic sight-seers. This makes the work for those who do come, all the more satisfactory, but fairs at these places or visits to new villages still give one crowded rooms with their opportunities for seed-sowing. In the Pao Ti Hsien district no foreign woman has been until this year, and Miss Chapin's arrival was the signal for the institution of a miniature Court of the Inquisition, with somewhat of a lack of ceremony, it is true, but no lack of determination to get at the bottom facts! We have been impressed during the year with the leavening process of the evangelistic work. A street sermon, a book sold, the testimony of a relative, the changed life of a friend, a marriage into another family or village,--these are some of the sources under God to which we can trace a new heart stirred, a new door opened, or a new village entered.

We are glad that our Woman's C.E. Society of 45 members has taken a step in advance in electing as president one of their own efficient members, in spite of the fact that she was inclined to feel that too great an honor had been thrust upon her. The eight committees have done good work. Besides the Prayer-meeting Com., the Look-out and Anti-foot-binding Coms., there is the Hospital Com., which provides volunteers to talk with the women who come daily to the Dispensary;

the Comfort Com.,that voices the sympathy of the society on occasions of joy or sorrow;the Reception Com.,who greet and talk with women at the Sunday services;the Visiting Com.,which holds two cottage prayer-meetings in different parts of the city each Sunday afternoon and visits shut-ins or such heathen homes as are open to them. The Childrens' Com. has charge of the mid-week meeting of the Junior C.E.Society, whose average attendance has been forty. Most of these have gladly taken mite-boxes and are much interested in saving cash for their missionary meetings. This year they voted to send their hoarded wealth to the flood sufferers in the south.

The woman's society voted a year ago to increase its gifts so as to fully support two Bible-women in Caylon. The last few months have presented some unusual calls for contributions,so that at the Annual meeting,even with all the pledges paid and some thank-offerings, the amount was not sufficient. The suggestion was made that the deficiency be made up by special thank-offerings,and the response was so immediate and hearty that in a few moments the sum was complete. The first came from a young woman who had just passed through a peculiarly bitter experience,and was given with no explanation,--perhaps for some inner healing she could not name. One gift came from a grateful mother whose only little son who had come back to her from being at death's door with diphtheria. Another was for the safety of a son who had made a long and dangerous journey into Thibet as the Chinese ambassador's private physician,and other offerings were for good news from children away from home or for peace and health in the home.

One new departure of the woman's society has been in the line of a couple of women's lectures,held at the church. They were the first events of the sort in Tungchou,and we were not at all sure beforehand

with what response they would meet from the bound-footed women of this conservative old city where they have not the freedom of their Manchu sisters in Peking. However, the outside ladies of high degree came, with all the attendant glories of paint and powder, carts and maids, as well as strangers of less pretensions and large numbers of our own church-members. The audiences have been good, and enthusiastic, though the behaviour of some of our outside guests was an evidence of their naturally slight acquaintance with the etiquette of lectures. Some of them seemed to feel that the lecturer's remarks were in the nature of a private conversation with herself, to which she respomded frankly and audibly. The subjects of the lectures and newspaper articles read have been, Hygiene, Foot-binding, Love of Country, Cigarette-smoking, Opium and Old Wives' Fables. The programs were varied by the use of vocal and instrumental music and a short gymnastic drill by the school-girls that aroused much interest. These are but the first attempts at "grasping" this phase of our "reach", but we hope it is the beginning of a wider acquaintance with the women of our city and the bringing of new interests into their lives. Some have already found their way to our church services.

A part of our "grasp" that we are confident will help us to come nearer our "reach" in the years to come, is our varied educational work. There is the S.S. , divided in term time between the mixed session in the church and the branch at Fu Hsing Chuang, composed of the Girls' School and such village women as cannot get to the church, under Mrs. Sheffield's care. The three classes there are under bright teachers and the attendance is fairly regular with an average of 45. The children's class at the church has been a great success under Mrs. Wilder's care, with an average attendance of 25. They sing lustily the new hymns they are taught, and have learned the Commandments, Beatitudes,

Shepherd Psalm and Love Chapter.

The five little day-schools with an attendance of 101 are a fundamental part of our work. The East Gate school had to be temporarily closed last July, owing to the ill-health of the teacher, and some of the scholars have found their way to other schools. At the West Gate, a school closed for some time has been re-opened, to meet a felt need. It has met with some discouragements, one being the grief of the parents on discovering that clothes and food were not gratuitously provided for their offspring. The other four schools are full of life and promise. In one, the teacher's firm and winsome rule has largely reduced to order a wild street-Arab element that had formerly made the school somewhat of a problem. The pupils of the school in the village declared they did not want their three-weeks' vacation at New Year's, though visions of all-day tasks at baby-tending or sewing may have intensified their devotion to their books. When Mrs. Wilder went to examine one school which has a large proportion of outside children soon after the enrollment of four little strangers, there was one little fellow among them who came forward to recite to the foreign lady only under applied pressure, mental and physical. He apparently was of a meek and chastened spirit, but when the four had finished reciting and taken their seats, he gleefully proclaimed in a loud voice, "Huh! I recited better than the whole bunch!"

The Hou Chieh school has had the misfortunes attendant on too great success, for it has been so popular that the large number of scholars, almost entirely from heathen homes, have been a drawback to the best work on the part of the teacher, bright and capable as she is. Though a good many of the children are kept at home after a few years' schooling, they have learned so much of Bible truth that we can but look for results in unexpected places some day. This year several pupils have passed from the day-schools into the

boys' and girls' boarding-schools.

Another effort to give consecutive training has been in the four station-classes held this year., with 48 women in attendance, to 20 of whom it was a new experience. Nine were from outside villages. The regular teacher, Mrs. Ch'iang, has been in charge, but Miss Andrews, Miss Chapin, Mrs. Galt and Miss Browne have given more or less time to the teaching.

The Girls' Boarding-school has this year fallen into the hands of a tenderfoot foreigner, who had to discipline unruly girls in halting Chinese in which probably lurked a strong flavor of New Testament mandarin. The new head met with a series of calamities during the first part of her career, ranging from settling Chinese accounts for articles whose names she had never heard, and called on to supply clamorous wants she had not known existed, to the illness of the two teachers and the coolie's breaking his leg! thus unexpectedly vanishing from the scene of action! In spite of the handicap of having this person in charge, the attendance has increased to 24 in the boarding department and 10 ~~XXXXXX~~ day-scholars. Mrs. Wilder has given time and care to the singing, which now is under the care of one of the two Chinese teachers, both of whom have done excellent work, taking a real interest in the girls' welfare. The scholars certainly love their school, and count the days of vacation until they can come back. There are many evidences that they have gained more than a thorough training in their lessons. The air of profound embarrassment mingled with a pleased surprise at actually finding themselves in the leader's seat, with which they first led their C.E. meetings is changing to a more dignified manner, which is also helped by the weekly exercises in reading essays and giving current events. A daily half-hour spent in sewing helps to remind the careless ones to take the stitch in time. They are growing more careful about loud voices and rude behaviour, and best

of all, there are a good many who are living deeper into the Christian life. When one teacher spoke a word of encouragement to a girl from a village home where there is stealing and other evil, because of a marked improvement in her lessons, she replied, with grateful tears shining in her eyes, "Why, you know, I've just been especially asking the Lord to help me study this lesson!" Thirteen of the girls, --some from homes where there is nothing to help them to better things, -joined the church on probation at Christmas time, and have shown added thoughtfulness in life and lessons since. During Passion Week there seemed to be unusually deep and true feeling manifested in their prayers. So we trust that the school is growing nearer to its aim of serving the Master by training His loyal followers.

Such in out-line is our "grasp" of the woman's work in Tungchou this year. We look longingly at what lies beyond, ---at the villages at our own very door we have not time to visit, -at the towns and cities further away where the men who are Christians so out-number the women, and where there are no schools for the children, --and we sigh while we are glad in the greatness of our "reach".

STATISTICS.

	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of pupils in ~~five~~ six day-schools,	58	43	101.
Number of pupils studying in Girls' School			29.
Bible-women's work, ---no. homes visited in city & suburbs			125.
No. visits made in these homes,			1333.
No. women & girls taught,			127.
No. lessons given,			1178.
No. homes regularly visited,			46.
No. women regularly taught,			43.
No. villages visited,			25.
No. homes in villages visited,			57.
No. visits made in village homes,			98.

of all, there are a good many who are living deeper into the Christian life. When one teacher spoke a word of encouragement to a girl from a village home where there is attending and other evil, because of a marked improvement in her lessons, and replied, with grateful tears shining in her eyes, "Why, you know, I've just been especially asking the Lord to help me study this lesson!" Thirteen of the girls,--some from homes where there is nothing to help them to better things,-join-ed the church on profession of Christian life, and have shown added thoughtfulness in life and lessons since. During Passion Week there seemed to be unusually deep and true feeling manifested in their prayers. So we trust that the school is growing nearer to its aim of serving the Master by training His loyal followers.

Such in line is our "grasp" of the woman's work in Japan this year. We look longingly at what lies beyond,---at the villages at our own very door we have not time to visit,-at the towns and cities further away where the men who are Christians so out-number the women, and where there are no schools for the children,--and we sit while we are glad in the greatness of our "reach".

STATISTICS.

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Number of pupils in five day-schools,	58----	43----	101.

Number of pupils studying in Girls' School----------29.

Bible-women's work,--No. homes visited in city & suburbs-125.
No. visits made in these homes,-----1333.
No. women & girls taught,----------127.
No. lessons given,----------1178.
No. homes regularly visited,---------46.
No. women regularly taught,----------43.
No. villages visited,----------25.
No. homes in villages visited,------87.
No. visits made in village homes,---98.

AUG 11 1908

REPORT OF THE TUNG CHOU STATION OF THENORTH CHINA MISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE I'ST 1908.

This report is supposed to give everything not covered by the Medical, Woman's Work, and Union College reports. Accordingly it should sum up the personnel of the station, give the statistics, and center mainly around the evangelistic work and the life of the native church. This last should be pictured in strong lights and shadows for we have been in the deep valleys and have climbed to the mountain heights of religious experience during the year. The strength of the arm of the Lord has been manifest and made perfect in our weakness for with the smallest force of evangelists we have had for years the additions to the church are 30 per cent greater than ever before in a single year and more than twice those of last year. Whereas we felt last fall that there was no health in us the church has been quickened into new life this Spring and there is a splendid spontaneity of initiative among the church people which we have neve seen before, and a dependence on God for spiritual support which we hope never again to lose. At the last Mission Meeting we were crying to the Lord ~~out~~ out of the depths but this Meeting finds us on the heights with the morning light of hope upon us.

Many reasons may be assigned for the spiritual decline in the last year and many symptoms of it adduced. The revelation of great sin in high places which resulted in the expulsion of the head teacher in the College and the pastor's daughter could not but bring on a gradually increasing spiritual torpor in a part of the church. The steps taken for discipline produced discord or heightened it at least, where it existed already. We dismissed the girl whose guilt was evident and proposed suspension for the teacher pending absolute proof of his guilt. This was a form of discipline new to the church and we soon saw the error of trying to introduce any new rules of procedure when

an actual case is being tried. All the rules should be formulated in time of peace and calm not when men's passions and prejudices are aroused. The church compelled us to abandon the idea and while the more intelligent of them soon comprehended our idea the mass of the church members looked upon it as an adroit method of smoothing over the matter for one of our favorites and as a gross piece of injustice. This of course estranged many. The efforts of some of Pastor Kao's friends to get him back as pastor developed the fact that he had implacable enemies among the leading men, some of whom have withheld their contributions to the church so long as there was any possibility of his being recalled. The unwillingness of Pastor Kung to consider a call to return to the church still remains an unfathomed mystery but there doubtless underlies it a yawning chasm of division among our best men. Our very best educated men withdrew from all share in church actions prayer meetings, Christian Endeavor, Sunday School etc. barely keeping up attendance on Sunday services. Deacons refused to perform their offices on Sunday. Many ceased to contribute and attend services. The Christian Endeavor membership fell to 12 or 15, the Sunday School was a mere handful and the church prayer meetings fell to an attendance of only 15 or 20 besides the school boys and girls.

Another cause for the decline was the fact that the missionaries and the helpers were suspected by many to be guilty of embezzlement of the indemnity funds. Some of the orphans reported to their relatives with whom they spent the summer vacations that our houses and grounds were built and beautified with their money and that they supported Miss Chapin, who administered their funds. Large indemnities had been given to bury and provide cemeteries for the martyrs, but no account of expenditures had been rendered in Chinese and as it became clear that there is not enough in hand to fully provide for trees, monuments and caretakers at every place where there are martyrs buried they began to report that we had used the money for other purposes ei-

ther private or Mission. The friends and relatives naturally grew disaffected as these suspicions developed. Some who claimed to be friends of the church suggested the best way to establish the church was for them to withdraw until it should be ruined through and through and the ground cleared for a new church. Some thought that if this "foreign church" should actually fail it might become possible to found a "Chinese church "out of its ruins. So a new "Tzu Li hui[4]" (or Society for establishing Independence) has been formed in Tung Chou.

A large summer school for lay preachers, colporteurs etc which we had for six weeks in the summer MF helped cover in the coldness of the church by providing a constant of 46 men to attend all prayer meetings. Strange to say too the Sunday services have never really fallen off greatly in numbers, soldiers and scholars filling in the seats vacated by members. But in the fall on our return from Pei Tai Ho and Kalgan coldness and suspicion and backbiting became almost unendurable by the faithful few. Some of these waited on the foreign pastor to see if he did not have some way out of the impasse. The ~~woun~~ wounds of the church seemed to be such as only time and the Holy Spirit could heal.

The Christmas exercises aroused a good deal of interest and the contribution for the poor was larger than usual, as the floods east of us had produced conditions that threatened a famine, and the church people felt a responsibility for the members of our four stations that were in the affected districts. The station class for men was unusually large, numbering 26 and helped keep up the church work. It connected with the week of prayer and a large number stayed through the week. There was a good deal of interest aroused and the prayer-meeting attendance grew to 40 or 50 besides the 60 scholars. Then for a few weeks we canvassed the matter of electing more deacons.

These who had been unwilling to do the offices of deacon resigned leaving two carpenter deacons Li and Sui willing to act. Finally six more were elected after being nominated by the leading ten men of the church. Some of these deacons were members of long standing and they were chosen deacons not for any special virtue already exhibited but in the hope that the office would arouse their latent powers. It is a happy surprise to see how spiritual growth and interest in the church increased with the appointment to office. The ten men who nominated the deacons subscribed 200 copies of the responsive readings in order to get them introduced into the church services. They also lifted the church out of a dire tangle in its finances and put them on a sound basis. At present all the contributions are in the hands of the deacons and standing committee and they attend to all expenses and guarantee no deficit. The foreign pastor has had to do it before and it certainly was a loss of an opportunity to develop interest in the church so long as he did it. The committee is taking an interest in beautifying the church and attending to the thousand and one little conveniences and repairs that always escaped the attention of the foreign pastor.

The passion week was observed by daily prayer meetings that were well attended and produced an impression. (After a weeks interim section meetings were held evenings in three or four places to prepare for Mr. Goforth's coming.) We had already had reports of the wonderful happenings in Manchuria and those who had experienced the revival of 1900 here knew that such another blessing was the only hope for better things in Tung Chou. As in 1900 hearts were prepared by the death of a faithful deacon who had sinned and repented deeply, so in the Spring many hearts were touched by the death of a carpenter at the head of Deacon Li3's shop in Peking. He had lived a most beautiful Christian life and his sudden death moved many.

For a week before Mr. Goforth came we had three or four sectional prayer meetings in preparation.The three new deacons in the Christian village took the charge of the meetings in the village school house and they succeeded in getting out every man. They compelled the backsliders to lead the meetings or called on them to lead in prayer so that before Mr. Goforth began his meetings many had led or prayed or confessed who had not opened their lips in meeting for years. One of them,a cook, in leading remarked that he had gotten more good from these meetings since the committee had asked him to take charge of a meeting than in the past fifteen years of church attendance. All were fully expectant of a large blessing when Mr. Goforth came,and many met him at the train,On Saturday morning,May,2nd.

Sunday morning he announced the text " Not by might nor by power,but by my Spirit" and his first sentence was " You are not to expect a blessing from me but from God's Spirit". One of the deacons said afterwards " When I heard that my anxiety was set at rest and I knew we were sure of a blessing." The address that followed was an account of the marvellous revival in Korea, a part of which he had seen. In the afternoon he told most graphically of the work of the Spirit in Manchuria which followed his report to them of what he had seen in Korea. These addresses held the people with rapt attention and what was described was easily understood by those who had been through our revival of 1900. The rest of the week Mr. Goforth ga ve two addresses per day at 10.15 A.M. and 4.15 P.M. of about one hour each, and a prayer meeting was held in the evening by the Chinese. The preacher's subjects were mainly on Prayer,The need of revival in the Christian life, How to get it, The Holy Spirit,etc. Opportun-

ities for prayer were given before and after each address. For the first two or three days,the prayer after the sermon would last a half or three quarters of an hour but the interest was cumulative and the a d-dresses grew in power so tha on the last day,Friday,each service was draen out for three hours with prayer and confession and the evening prayer meeting lasted two hours more. These meetings were ended only by the promise that although Mr. Goforth was leaving,there would still be oppoftunity for confession. The evening meetings held by the Chi-nese alone were some of the best, being devoted almost entirely to prayer.

The evangelist urged confession in prayer to God of all se-cret sins,confession in private to individuals who had been wronged, and confession in public only of such sins as were known to others or as demanded such confession in order tosecure peace of mind. It was due to this wise counsel doubtless,that we were spared hearing-confessions of the persons own virtues and of others sins.

During the first three or four days,there were only a few cases of breaking down intears and almost no public confessions. On Wednesday evening our good carpenter Deacon Li confessed seriously to having lost his ideal of Christian service,in his absorption in busi-ness affairs, but remarked that since becoming a Christian he had no very heinous sins to confess,The next morning he was terribly agitated-andcould hardly speak for crying.He managed to explain how he had been rebuked by the Spirit for so presumptuous a statement as that he had no great sin. He said he was guilty of worse than killing his own Mother,for by his bad temper in his home he was a stumbling block to her believing in Christ,and if she should die unconverted her blood would be upon his head. He was tremendously moved and asked the pray-ers of all for him and his mother.

We knew that the suspicion that the indemnity fund for com

eteries had been used for other purposes,even for adding to the indemnities of the helpers,beautifying our Mission compound,or enriching the foreigners themselves,was holding many back from speaking or praying. So Mr. Wilder as pastor made a statement that Mr. Tewksbury's accounts had been audited by the Mission treasurer and Mr. Galt and that he believed them to be absolutely clear. Furthermore he promised to put the accounts as received from Mr. Tewksbury into Chinese for the inspection of all. This helped clear the air and many confessed to what they had not before considered as sin,the harboring of suspicion about the indemnity matters. Among these were two or three deacons and one helper. One of the orphans whose indemnity and pension was administered by the trustees of the widows and orphans fund,came to the evening meeting on purpose to beg the pardon of the trustees for his suspicion and hatred. He said that he had tied a knot of hatred in his heart every day for eight years because he thought that we were trying to profit by the pension fund and administering it so that there would be a large residue for the church after all the widows and orphans were provided for.

The next morning before the sermon one of the deacons,Yüan, who had confessed to suspicion regarding the integrity of the missionnaries,in money matters,rose and in deep but well controled feeling declared that the reason that he suspected others was his own sin of the same kind. He tolé about a squeeze of $20 in managing the rice b business in Peking;of a tael and a few tiao of cash in the purchase of the chapel at Yung Lo Tien. He told of having stolen furniture etc from Prince Yü's palace in Peking and having brought it to Tung Chou. When Mr. Tewksbury presented him with fifty taels for help in the indemnity work he returned it with no clear explanation but really to salve his conscience for having used the College funds when he was

the College cook. He had also gotten a gun with which to kill the murderer of his mother,but the good Lord thwarted him and finally caused him to come to himself by an accidental discharge of the weapon injuring his own wife. Finally he confessed what we feared he would not dare to mention as he had denied it repeatedly. That was his partnership in the nefarious cattle business at Niu Pao T'uh. This seemed to touch bottom,many were moved by it to confess similar things.

One of the personal teachers Mr. Ch'en,humbled himself by confessing having twice stolen a lot of peaches from Dr. Ingram's trees. He bought off the coolie who saw him by promises which he failed to keep so in the presence of the whole church he begged the pardon of the coolie as well as of Dr. Ingram. This same morning an important confession was made by one who had formerly been our gate keeper. He mentioned his resentment against the missionaries for what he considered their partial and unjust action in a case of discipline last year. He had left our employ out of spite and had told everyone that he had a higher wage as gatekeeper of a government school,and that he could not attend meetings He now confessed that he received the same wage and was at liberty to come evenings. Those were lies to bolster up his pride and he asked forgiveness and prayers of all. Our senior missionary led in prayer with broken voice.

This Friday morning was a memorable time for the movement that swept through the thirty boys of the boarding school.With no suggestion from their teachers at the opening of the meeting most of them led in prayer,their fresh young voices sometimes broken in sobs, touched our hearts and later when they stood up and confessed to their teachers parents and school mates their boyish sins it was moving indeed and many an eye was wet. They had listened most attentively to Mr. Goforth's sermons and seemed to takethem in earnest. On Sunday

they went out to a village and returned greatly elated because over a hundred women and children had listened to them as though thirsty for the truth and had invited them to come again,giving them seats and tea under the shade trees. On their own initiative they have organized a society for the development of character and have subscribed 2000 cash to the poor fund and as much more for Mr. Goforth's travelling expenses.

A Buddhist priest who is a son of a church member was converted and confessed Christ in the meetings. Two or three others were moved by the confessions to a conviction that our God is the true God. During these seven or eight hours of meetings on Friday there were all kinds of sins confessed especially violations of the sixth seventh and eighth commandments. Several of the College boys confessed these sins with strong emotion but the majority of the students made no demonstration. This does not indicate that they were not moved but rather that the presence of a large audience tended to repress the expression of their felings. Mrs. Smith had been doing much personal work among them for some time before the meetings with the result t that in their own meetings the spirit of prayer was very strong. Many began to pray in meeting who had never done so before and there were many confessions to individuals among the boys. A large number took the pledge to observe the morning watch.

The meetings were continued for a week after Mr. Goforth left under Dr. Smith's leadership. During this time some of the teachers and deacons who had not been touched before succeeded in diagnosing their failures as members of the church and resolved to reform. All through the meetings the leaders showed a tender solicitude for the weaker members,consulting often as to the best way to get this or that one out to the meetings. This interest increased to the last,

when even those who had been p ut out of the church or long forgotten probationers,or sons of dead church members were sought out and brought to meetings. One of the latter class,Li Wen Lin,is an apprentice to a heathen carpenter. He has not been allowed to attend services,and special permission was secured for him to attend the evening meetings.He was not touched at all until Sunday evening when he was asked to lead in prayer.He did it and then stood up to confess with tears,that this prayer had brought him to himself. He had practically renounced Christ and worshipped idols as a sign of it so that he would be known by his fellow workmen as a heathen. Now he is in the Christian Endeavor Society and has resolved to be a better apprentice in order to glorify Christ among the heathen. He had been a great trial to his master before. There were several similar cases of men being greatly stirred when called upon to lead in prayer or to lead a meeting after their years of silence in the church.

We had invited the members from all the country stations and most of them received an uplift. The Hsi Chi church was prevented from it by an attack on the chapel occuring just before the meetings as a mark of spite against some of the members who had taken part in a peace talking affair and offended a local bully. With a gang of toughs he attacked the chapel and smashed the windows. He was arrested and finally the affair was settled outside the court satisfactorily to all concerned but it ~~broke up~~ prevented the members from that place getting any good out of the metings. The devil seemed bound to get us involved in lawsuits during those two weeks but he failed. A thief was captured in our compound at night and another man had to be arrested f or disturbing the peace but we managed to talk peace with both men. We give thanks to God that this year dark at first is closing bright with promise of better things from a cleansed and revived membership. Pray that the new activities of the deacons and members may not die out s soon and that God's Spirit may abide with us for ever.

This revival is the climax of the years steady upward climb. A large factor in the progress of the year is the work in the Sunday School by Dr. Ingram. The hour was changed from 2.00 P.M. to 12.00 A. M. immediately after the morning service. This change increased the attendance and enabled us to have the men women and children all in one school instead of in three as before. Soon after Dr. Ingram was elected superintendent, the first foreigner to take the office since Mr. Beach went away. He has built up the attendance from a few tens to over 200 on the Sundays near Christmas and a high average has been maintained ever since. Instead of two or thre classes there are ten or twelve. He has used his talent at drawing to keep up a lively interest in the opening and closing exercises.

The leading events in the year here in Tung Chou have been as follows: In June and July for six weeks the pastor assisted by Mr. Yang and Kuan Heich Yü a teacher of chemistry in the College had a class of 46 men who were able to leave their work of chapel keeping, Bible selling etc. They came from the Peking station as well as from Tung Chou and a number of colporteurs came from Pao Ting Fu and Tientsin. They studied Acts, Genesis, Geography and the Chinese Four Books. In the fall after the return from Pei Tai He came the completion of a country campaign at the district city of Hsiang Ho. In the Spring after the Shanghai Conference, we had then spent a week in the city opening the chapel that we had rented there. The rental of very suitable premises was secured through an opium patient of the hospital who had been cured of the opium habit two years before. We had daily preaching from early morn til ten or eleven at night to crowds attracted by the novelty of it and we called on 225 shops and leading citizens as well as on all the public offices and schools.

A new outstation at Hsiang Ho was opened in May by renting a fine set of buildings in the middle of the city. A week's campaign was held in the city by 6 men.

For years the city had held out against our renting a place there but now all opposition seems to have melted away and the gentry even returned our calls and invited us to their homes. In the fall we tried to visit all the villages within a radius of 4 miles or in 50 square miles. We actually visited 102 villages in that area having an approx imate population of ~~50,000~~ 43,000 people and allowing 10,000 more for the c city population we get an average of 1270 people to the square mile for that section. The villages averaged 71.4 families each as against 83 families each in 264 villages previously counted. I have estimated 6 to the family which is certainly small as the numbers given in answer to our question "how many familiesin this village "usually referred to the door on the street which often means two or three families as we understand it. In these 102 villages we had audiences estimated at 26 in a village or 2634 in all. The helpers from the adjoining out stations came with a few of the church members that can speak to carry on the campaign. They entered into it most heartily starting in on the work of systematic village hunting two days before I arrived

The official in response to my suggestion posted a proclamation at the chapel and in addition sent an original poem to be hung up at the door of the chapel for the instruction of those who attend. It reads as follows:

"I proclaim to all the people of my district,
Publicly, that every one may know,

Especially declaring that a teacher,
An American held in high esteem,
Has come to us from Tung Chou,with a helper,
A member of the native church,named King,
One known to be of good and upright conduct.
They have bargained for and bought a place on South Street,
And a chapel will be opened every day
Where all may go and listen to their preaching.
According to our treaties all such preaching
Is recognized and must not be disturbed.
This chapel in our midst,in "Fragrant City"
Is not a private enterprise in any sense.

Its purpose is to lead men to right living,
To explain and help men to understand the good
Therefore in view of this their good intention,
You must not let your mind be full of fears
Nor let suspicious guesses rise within you.
And when you go to listen to the preaching,
You must be orderly in all you do.
Nor ever sit or lie right in the entrance
And thus obstruct the public passage way.
If any low, vile fellows stir up trouble
Let them be seized and brought for punishment.
This must be posted at the chapel door. "

The helper posted here after the campaign is our resourceful Mr. Ts'ao from Manchuria. He has gotten hold of some interesting young men of scholarly and well to do families and there are six good probationers there already.

Early in December we had an eight days meeting here for the country church members and some thirty attended. Their expenses were paid by contributions from the city church amounting to about thirty dollars. Following this up to the week of prayer we had a station class of 26 men supported entirely by the contribution of the missionaries. For the past few years these station classes have been supported by a few of the wealthy church members but this year in the absence of the native pastor their enthusiasm had vanished, In the eight days meetings and station class Mr. Ch'tian² helped faithfully and Mr. has beautiful time of fun to them for evangelistic work he has preached several times during the year in the absence of the pastor.

The country work has been carried on in the other five outstations as in previous years and needs no further comment. The writer has visited them once or twice each two months, having the communion administered in each place on regular dates. With both the native pastors gone the Tung Chou church has required his presence here so much that often he has had to fall back on Mr. Galt's generous offer to go to the outstations at the appointed times.

The hospital assistant Kao Chih has spent practically all his Sundays in volunteer visits to the outstations of Yen Chiao and Niu Pao T'un. He preaches, administers medicines and leads the Sunday X

school. It is hard selfsacrificing XXXX cheerfully and freely rendered

Four of our outstations with about forty members were in the track of the great flood of last year. One of the chapels was badly in - jured with five feet of water in it. As the wheat crop was a total fail ure owing to droughth last Spring and the later crops were decimated or totally destroyed by the flood, there was great suffering that just verged on famine conditions in a strip ten or fifteen miles wide and f fifty or sixty long in our field. The generous contributions of the T Tang Chou church provided for the Christians who were injured by the flood. From four to seven dollars Mexican for each family was enough to get them through the winter and into the Spring planting. We also had a grant of 1400 taels from the excess of the Chiang pei famine fund. This enabled us to distribute relief twice in all the villages where we had Christians to all their poor. There was careful inspection and the distribution of numbered tickets beforehand to the recipients so that the actual giving out of the grain, cornmeal or money was done without any disorder or thronging of crowds that could not be supplied. XXXX Letters from the gentry and verbal expressions of gratitude and friendship show that the help was not wasted and that it meant far more than its actual life sustaining value. Small as it was it was much more effective than the government pittance granted four or five times during the winter.

Our East suburb is often called an outstation. It has Sunday School and weekly prayer meetings which the pastor generally attends. The new self support society is confined to that suburb and the church members in that part of the city. The society has gotten support from some of the gentry, Mohammedans and the Confucian chaplain in the army. They aim soon to start a school there whe re it has been needed for so long.

Our efforts at interesting the College boys in Christian work

by employing them in the country stations during the vacation in the place
15
of the chapel keepers who have come up to the summer school have not bee been an unmixed success. The four graduates of last year belonging to this station have sought other employment. If we had helpers of g good education who would command the respect of the boys the result might be different.

The outer chapel has been left almost entirely to helper Li and the janitor and it has been the most fruitful year in our history. They have kept up a continuous station class of from eight to fifteen as well as continuous preaching to audiences of over one hundred every afternoon. Eighteen baptisms and twenty seven admissions on probation are placed to their credit as well as the opening of two new villages near us. They have enlisted the help of several church members and the outer chapel bids fair to become the center of a new church which will also include the east suburb. Our present church building will soon be too small and probably the best solution of our church building problem is to encourage the swarming off of the city and East gate church members, as a small self supporting church. The outer chapel is full of unrealized possibilities in the way of evening classes and popular lectures,but these things must be neglected so long as the writer has the charge of the chu church with its widows and orphans pension fund and indemnity affairs. These latter have taken a very large per cent of his time during the year for our aim has been to close out or reduce to a minimum all the details of administration. The pastor found himself at the beginning of the year in charge of all the church expenses while the native contributions were in the hands of the native church committee which was loath to pay out anything. When the deficit reached an amount of $100 a halt was called and the finances put on a new basis. The committee assumed two thirds of the deficit and asked the College which occupies one third of the church to assume one third as it has contributed almost nothing

to church expenses since 1900. Now not only the income is in the hands of the standing committee but also all responsibility for the expenditure. It is plainly good for the church as well as a relief to the pastor.

On Mr. Tewksbury's departure the writer found himself in charge of several hundred mu of land and a large number of houses the rental of which supported some twenty eight widows and orphans. He was also the head man of the Christian village,constable,street commissioner,tax assesor and collector all in one,with a number of martyr cemeteries which he was expected to put in repair. Several of these hamebeen repairedor the work delegated to the living relatives of the martyrs. For two years so far as government is concerned the village has been allowed to go to the dogs(literally). The village elder appointed two years ago were mere f figure heads as the people insisted in looking on the missionary as the supreme authority. This Spring however we announced that we planned to take up the fence from around the village,put it strictly around our foreign residences and let the village shift for itself. This brought many to realize that we were in earnest and we also persuaded the village elders that we would give them a free hand and not repeat the missionaries' common error of giving authority with with one hand and taking it away with the other. Since then the work of village government and improvement has gone on apace,controled entirely by the Chinese. The collection of the village taxes and their disbursement is all in their hands. Through the winter weekly meetings were held for parliamentary drill and it has been a great help in church meetings as well as in village self government. These town meetings are held in the school house in good New England fashion. The boys school and its teachers are taking a central place in the affairs of the village. The school with its thirty pupils has been most successful not only in the regular class

room work but also along religious lines. The boys were a distinct addition to the church prayer meeting and their share in the revival meetings has already been mentioned.

The personnel of the station during the year has been as follows. Dr. SHEFFIELD in addition to his regular work in the college, as teacher and administrator has preached every third or fourth Sabbath in the city church. As chairman of the old testament Bible revision committee in the classical style he has corresponded with the members of the committee to divide the initiatory work. He has further completed the first draft of the Proverbs and twenty Psalms which he has forwarded to the other members of the committee. In the New Testament he has critically examined the work of Dr. Gibson of Romans and Mark in the interests of union of the two versions, making criticisms on the high wen li version to submit to his committee. His book on political science is nearly completed and it is his hope to soon arrange for its publication.

Mrs SHEFFIELD in addition to teaching in the College has had charge of the boys' boarding school, has taught the girls' boarding school Sunday school class and has taken her turn in leading the regular women's meetings. Miss ANDREWS has taught two classes in college and finished her book on the Life of Paul in Chinese. This work ought to take the place of Conybeare and Howson though it is not a translation of any book. She has also done a large amount of visiting and womans' work as reported elsewhere. She left for her furlough with the Galt family April 19th '08.

MissCHAPIN has continued her touring and station class work.

Miss BROWNE who is now a full fledged missionary, has had charge of the girls' school, the womans' work at Tsao Fang and has taught S S classes

Dr. Williams spent the summer in Shansi with his daughter and was called to her bedside by sickness in the winter. His work has been in the college.

Mr. GALT in addition to his college teaching and superintendence of the press, has made many Sunday trips to all the outstations. He has done valuable work also on the deeds of Tung Chou and Peking. Dr. Ingram and family spent the summer in Kalgan. His hospital work teaching and literary activities are described in his medical report.

The WILDER family spent a month at Pei Tai Ho last summer and Mr. Wilder and Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield attended the Shanghai conference. Mrs. F.D.Wilder has been treasurer of the mission, doing the work in Tung Chou. Mr. Wilder has been paster of the native church and superintendent of the evangelistic work. He gave two hours a week during the Fall term to teaching the seniors in college and has prepared one fourth of the North China Tract Society's sunday school quarterlies for the year. Mrs. Wilder has been the pasters wife, teaching the primary department in Sunday school, leading meetings etc.

Mr. Ebelling came about the first of February '08 to take up Mr. Galt's press and other miscellaneous duties He teaches English in the College.

Mr. Elliott and family of the American Bible Society, were with us until last Fall when they returned to the States. He made two tours to our outstations selling Bibles in the shops.

After a years' absence in England Mr. and Mrs. Biggin of the London Mission returned last fall to their place in Tung Chou in the Union College and their country field to the Southwest.

For the station.

Geo D. Wilder.

Statistics given on General Blank with other stations.

Mr. DALT in addition to his college teaching and superintendence of the press, has made many Sunday trips to all the outstations. He has done valuable work also on the basis of Tung Chow and Peking. Dr. Lefevre and family spent the summer in Kalgan. His hospital work teaching and literary activities are described in his medical report.

The WILDER family spent a month at Pei Tai Ho last summer and Mr. Wilder and Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield attended the Shanghai conference. Mrs. E.D.Wilder has been treasurer of the mission, doing the work in Tung Chow. Mr. Wilder has been pastor of the native church and superintendent of the evangelistic work. He gave two hours a week during the fall term to teaching the seniors in college and has prepared one fourth of the North China Tract Society's sunday school quarterlies for the year. Mrs. Wilder has been the pastors wife, teaching the primary department in Sunday school, leading meetings etc.

Mr. Spalding came about the first of February '08 to take up Mr. Galt's press and other miscellaneous duties He teaches English in the college.

Mr. Elliott and family of the American Bible Society, were with us until last fall when they returned to the States. He made two tours to our outstations selling Bibles in the shops.

After a years' absence in England Mr. and Mrs. Rigg of the London Mission returned last fall to their place in Tung Chow in the Union college and their country field to the Southwest.

Mr. H. Oldham
Mrs. H. M. Oldham
Secretary pro tem Women's Work

MAR 9 1908

North China Mission of the American Board,

Office of the Secretary

1907-08

Peking, China, Jany 24, 1908. 190

REPORT OF THE UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
last half of 1907.

The report for the first half of the year has already been submitted. It only remains to give a brief report for the last semester, beginning with the 13th of September.

The students remain the same as last year, with Senior (Special) and Middle Classes. Most of the studies have been continued from last term. Dr. Wherry has given an exposition of Matthew to the Special (Senior) Class, and of Romans to the Middle Class. Mr. Meech has taught the Seniors in the third section of Church History, and the Middlers in the second and part of the third sections. In Old Testament History he has taken the seniors through Numbers, with lectures on the prophecies and part of Isaiah, and has taught the Middlers in the 2d half of Exodus, Leviticus, and the first part of Numbers. Dr. Fenn has taught the two classes in Theology. He has also given the Middlers three lessons a week in English, and the Senior Class an exegesis of the Gospels in Harmony. The Dean has given an exposition of ten chapters of Hebrews to the Seniors. He has nearly finished the Harmony of the Gospels with the Middlers, and has also given them about half of the course of lectures on Pastoral Theology. He has had two exercises a week with each class in sermon plans. In addition he has conducted morning prayers with the students most of the term, reading, with a brief exposition, the books of Ephesians, Joel, Malachi, Titus, and two chapters of Habakkuk. At the beginning of the Semester, before he had fully recovered his strength, Mrs. Goodrich took charge of morning prayers, reading and expounding 1st and 2d Thessalonians. There has been a Music Class of the entire school, beginning as soon as our new Hymnals came, and meeting four times a week for instruction and practise. The students have shown much interest in their lessons in music, and quite a number of them can now read the staff notation fairly well, while all can read the sol-fa notation. A number of the students play with more or less skill on the organ, which is much in use out of school hours.

MAR 9 1908

North China Mission of the American Board.

Office of the Secretary

Peking, China, May 24, 1907.

REPORT OF THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
MAY MAIL OF 1907.

The report for Michaelmas Mail of the year has already been submitted. It only remains to give a brief report for the Lent semester, beginning with the 13th of September.

The studies remain the same as last year, with Senior (Special) and Middle Classes. Course of the students in each class has been fairly good. Dr. Wang Yung Ji has an exercise of Hebrew to the Senior (Senior) Class, and of Tobler to the Middle Class. Mr. Wood has taught the Senior Class a course on Church History, and the Middle Class in the second part of the Dispensations. In Old Testament History Dr. Hume has taught Senior Numbers, with lectures on the Covenants and part of Isaiah, and Middle Class in the 20 Daily to Exodus, Joshua, and the Times of Judges.

Dr. Hume has taught the two classes in Theology. He has also given the Middle Class three lessons a week in Mohammedanism, and the Senior Class an course on the Christian Religion.

The Senior Class has had a course in Church History, with special attention to the characters of Jesus, Paul, and John, and also given the students a course on Apologetics. Mr. Wood has taught the Senior Class a course on Pastoral Theology. He has also taught the Senior Class a course on Church Polity, and two courses in Homiletics, with practice in preaching, and has also given the students a course on the Christian Ministry.

Mr. Hsu has taught the Senior Class a course on Church Polity, and the Middle Class a course on Church History, with special attention to the Reformation, and also a course on Homiletics, with practice in preaching.

Mr. Li has taught the Senior Class a course on Pastoral Theology, and the Middle Class a course on Church Polity, and also a course on Homiletics, with practice in preaching.

Mr. Chang has taught the Senior Class a course on Church History, and the Middle Class a course on Pastoral Theology

LECTURES. Dr. Martin has continued his course of lectures on Comparative Religion weekly during the last six or seven weeks of the term. The students have listened to the lectures with sustained interest from the beginning to the close. We shall hope to see them in a volume before long. Dr. Williams has given them an account of the flight of his party through Mongolia in the Boxer year. Pastor Jen has given a lecture on how to preach and win men. We are sorry that we cannot speak of more lectures. There are a number of persons whom we shall hope to hear in our lecture hall in the near future. We have, however, had some interesting meetings with friends, albeit their calls were far too short. The Rev. Dr. Wellingham, Secretary of the Am. Baptist Board South, gave our students a short but effective message. Mr. Rust, also, of Minneapolis met with them, and spoke a few words to them.

Mr. Rugh of the Y.M.C.A. Shanghai, with Mr. Ch'en of the Methodist Mission as interpreter, and Mr. Gailey, visited us and gave us a whole morning. Mr. Rugh's address was very well interpreted by Mr. Ch'en, who followed with an earnest and excellent address of his own. Mr. Gailey also spoke a few words to the students. The meetings of the Y.M.C.A. have continued with the usual interest during the year.

We had expected to matriculate a new class at the Chinese New Year, but our Special Class were feeling so badly about leaving before their course was really finished, that it was at last voted by the faculty to give them another year. This will give them the full time of three years study. They are very happy and enthusiastic about continuing their study another year. May we hope that none of those who were minded to join the coming class will be turned away to other pursuits.

The College has received a gift of $5000.00 gold for a College Chapel, the contract for which has already been given. The materials for building the same are being rapidly brought to the place. It will be a great joy to have a suitable place for worship, and as a centre for work. $7.500 gold has also been given to purchase land, and some small pieces on the North have already been bought. Here our chapel is to be erected, and we expect it will be connected with our present premises, and that the lane to the North of us called the Per hu tung (碑兒衚衕) will hereafter be a part of the larger Compound

North China Mission of the American Board,

Office of the Secretary

Peking, China,

We greatly need plots of land to the East and West of us, and propose to work and pray for them till the Lord gives them to us.

We have received $1500.00 gold for needed equipment and for our Library. We are planning to send off a small order for English books soon. Of course we must have most of the Chinese books which are published, and also the best periodicals, which so far we have sadly lacked.

In making the present report, the Dean desires gratefully to acknowledge the good hand of our God upon us, greatly helping us in the beginning of the life of this Institution, and raising up friends for us on the other side of the planet, who, almost without the asking have made us generous gifts. X He also desires to resign the office of Dean, to which he was so kindly chosen, and at the same time to acknowledge the kindness, consideration, and help he has constantly received from all the faculty. In the beginning he had no thought beyond serving for a very limited period, and now that he is continuing in the work of Bible Revision, it will not be possible to undertake any special responsibilities. And moreover he will not be able to be present at the beginning and ending of the Seminary year. It is quite plain that another member of the faculty should be chosen as Dean.

Respectfully Submitted,

Chauncey Goodrich, Dean.

X They insisted on electing me again as Dean. I shall, however, insist again on retiring as soon as I can do so. But, at present I am still Dean.

C.G.

North China Mission of the American Board.

Office of the Secretary

Peking, China, 19

Report of North China Theological College for Year of 1904

JUN 30 1908

NORTH CHINA UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

FEBRUARY TO MAY

1908.

Before commencing the report of the last semester of three and a half months, we will first mention one or two items which were accidentally omitted from the last report.

A musical evening was given the students in December by the kindness of our musical friends, Mr. and Mrs. Murray of the C.I.M. of Chefoo, Mrs. Stelle, Miss Corbett, Miss Baugh, Mrs. Gailey, Miss Wheeler, Dr. Hall, Dr. Bragg, and Mr. Froelich. There were piano duets, violin trios, violin cello and violin duets, violin solo with piano accompaniments, and four part songs, all skillfully rendered, and most enthusiastically received, while the students sang two or three times, taking a lively interest in doing their part.

A lecture was given to the students by Dr. Arthur Smith, before starting on what he calls his tours to various parts of Asia. The lecture showed the students the importance of Christian training in the evolution of the highest character.

CLASS OF 1908. This year we graduate our first class. It is a special class, consisting of 12 men - most of them helpers - who had not received a full previous training. They have generally been faithful in their studies, and exemplary in their conduct, and they have grown in a very marked way in their knowledge of Christian truth, and in their power of presenting it to others. We hope they will be abler preachers, and more successful soul-winners, for having been three years in this School of the Prophets. Four of the number left at the end of last term, their churches being in great haste to call them into their work, and only twelve remained to graduate.

ORDER AND CHRISTIAN LIFE. At the very beginning of the past term we made it our first business to start right. Smoking was not absolutely forbidden, as, indeed, it has never been, but the few who smoked were earnestly exhorted to leave off the habit altogether, and also to be faithful to the hours of study, giving themselves the quiet of their own rooms during these hours. The students responded kindly to the appeal. Smoking has nearly, if not entirely, ceased, and there has been a greater earnestness in the spiritual life during the term. The meetings have increased in interest, and the students have been considerably in earnest in drawing in men, and in working for them.

WORK OF THE TERM. Mr. Meech has taught, as usual, two classes a day five days of each week, having the Senior class in Church History, from Gregory the 1st to Luther, and including the Reformation, and in the Old Testament he has given an exposition of the first half of Isaiah. The Middle class have studied with him the Christological Controversies in the 2d period of Church History, and in the Old Testament have been through the book of Numbers, and begun Deuteronomy.

The Seniors under Dr. Fenn have completed Dr. Sheffield's Theology, with additional lectures. They have also completed the Harmony of the Gospels, which has included a careful exposition of the same. The Middle class have gone half through the second volume of Dr. Sheffield's Theology, with much additional material. In English

they have read, during the year, the first twelve chapters of John, and have learned some English Grammar. Dr. Wherry has had an hour with each class once a week, continuing his exegesis of Matthew for a few weeks with the Seniors, since which time he has given them an exposition of the book of Romans, the first four chapters. He has also completed his exposition of Romans with the Middle class.

The work of the Dean has been more miscellaneous. For about five weeks at the beginning of the term he gave the Seniors an exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews, the last three chapters, and has had two exercises a week with them through the term, with some private lessons in Elocution. He has given the Middle class an exposition of the 1st. ten chapters of Hebrews, and lectures on Pastoral Theology, and had Sermon Plans with them twice each week. He has had a singing class with the whole school four half hours each week. In morning prayers we have read, with brief but careful expositions, the last chapter of Habbakuk, and the books of Daniel and Jonah.

On account of Bible Revision, the Dean is quite unable to take the full work of his chair. Mrs. Goodrich has therefore consented to assist in teaching. For the last two months she has taught the Senior class three times a week in the Acts and Epistles in Harmony. Near the Beginning of the term Dr. Fenn left us on a Board Commission to the South, since which time Mrs. Goodrich has taught this evening class in English three times each week. She has also set apart her own study as a room for the special entertainment of students, and has given much attention out of study time in helping to give them pleasant and profitable hours. In addition, she has attended the evening meetings, and done what she could to help them spiritually.

LECTURES. We have had during the term quite a number of valuable lectures. Dr. Martin has given us his last two lectures on Comparative Religion. This course of lectures, given here, will soon appear in a volume, which will be looked for with interest. Dr. Sheffield has given one lecture on Government Protection of Missionaries and Converts in China. Dr. Ament has given given two lectures on Fishing for Men. Dr. Lowrie has given one lecture on the Spiritual Life of the Pastor, preceded by a most helpful sermon on a closely akin to the lecture subject. Pastor Meng of Paotingfu gave a lecture on Buddhism, and a second lecture on Mohammedanism, and added the blessing of two helpful sermons. Mr. Goforth gave us an account of the Revival Work in Manchuria, and Mrs. Smith told us of the Revival in Kalgan. These accounts greatly stirred us all. The Dean has also give a lecture on the Law of Revivals. Miss Ward gave us an interesting talk, interspersed with important maxims and suggestions.

We have had quite a number of visitors who have spoken to the students, among whom are Mr. Harry Hicks, Associate Secretary of the American Board, Mr. Greene of London, and Mr. Levering of Baltimore. In our Y.M.C.A. we have had a good many lectures on important subjects, and a number of Bible Readings. These have been inspiring and helpful.

ABSENCES. Soon after the term opened Dr. Fenn received a call from home, which he could not neglect, to go South on important Mission

business, and was most unwillinly absent for more than six weeks, or well nigh half the term. During this time the Dean was the only resident member of the Faculty. This fact brings into relief the need of more houses and more resident missionaries. Dr. Fenn's studies, with the exception of his theological classes, were taught by others during his absence, Mr. Cunningham kindly taking the Gospel Harmony, and Mr. Johnson the day classes English. Mr. Meech was absent at the London Mission Annual Meeting for a fortnight. These absences, together with a week of revival services, held in review time, may account for some want of preparedness for the Spring examinations.

EVANGELISTIC WORK. The students cannot find time for much preaching and work for men, except on Saturday afternoons and the Sabbath. They have preached some in the Street chapel, and have done a little street preaching and work in their own missions on the Sabbath, most of them, however, attending pretty regularly our service on Sunday morning. This service has been alternately conducted by Dr. Fenn and the Dean.

EASTER TOUR. At Easter time we gave the students an outing of three days to Nankou, an event of unique interest to most of them After the ride of an hour by train, - How different from the old method of travel!- and disposing of ourselves in a roomy and economical inn, the students, accompanied by Mrs. Goodrich and the Dean, set out on foot to explore the Great Wall. What an experience for some of our party, who had never seen a hill, save at a telescopic distance, or scarcely a stone, excepting only monuments and foundation stones. With the greatest enthusiasm they crossed the Mountain range, their eyes ever and anon being lifted up to the wonderful vision of the mountains.

On Sunday morning we had a never to be forgotten Easter service, to which nearly all contributed, on the crest of a hill near the walled city of Nankou. Nankou to the imagination of some - or have the Chinese no imagination?!- was Jerusalem, and we were seated on the mount of Olives, the little brook Kedron flowing between, while the Master Himself, as of old, seemed present with our little company. One of our present graduates -himself a Chinese graduate - said he had been greatly impressed by comparing Chin Shih Huang, the builder of the Great Wall with Jesus Christ. Chin Shih Huang wanted all history to begin with himself, and what has been the result? There is nothing left but some bricks and a bad name. Jesus Christ never put up anything with brick and mortar, but the fragrance of His name is filling the world, and the power of His name is changing the world.

After this memorable service we strolled back to the town, halting again and again to enjoy the beautiful, beautiful transparent water, filled with clear bright pebbles. In the afternoon our party of twenty two divided itself up into quite a number of groups, and for three hours, in the city and suburbs, we told the old and always new story of the Gospel.

NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE. We still need more breathing room for our College. As soon as possible we must have land to the East and to the West of us, for a good Campus and for buildings. One of our needs is being met at the present time, and it is a delight to see our beautiful College Chapel rapidly going up. This building suggests, if not a College pastor, certainly an ordained missionary

preferably a young man - to work this large segment of the City, holding some two hundred thousand people, and to lead the students in evangelistic work. He should be a man of marked promise, who will grow into the life of the students of the College, and be able, under stress of need, to assist in teaching.

THE COLLEGE YEAR. After considerable discussion, it has been unanimously voted: (1) That the special class conclude its studies at the end of the present term. (2) That we request the Board of Managers to allow us to return to the former plan of making the College year begin with the Autumn, instead of at the Chinese New Year, in view of the greater convenience for carrying on the Seminary work. (3) That we matriculate a new regular class in the Autumn, provided that a sufficient number of men be enrolled.

Our previous vote, of nearly a year and a half ago, was taken in order to bring us into harmony with the other Union Colleges. The most important reasons for changing back to the Autumn are, first, that it requires one less journey to and fro for our students, - an important item for men coming from a distance; - and second, that the time following the Spring term is the more natural time to begin work in their fields. The length of the Summer vacation gives special force to the above reason. All Commencements in the West, so far as we are aware, are in May and June. It has been hinted to us that even the Chinese are considering the question of adopting the same time for their school year as in the Occident. It will be noted that we are planning to matriculate a new class the coming Autumn of College graduates, or of men coming as near to that grade as possible, the term to commence September 11 (the 16th day of the Chinese 8th month). We wish to ~~interest ourselves~~ urge our friends to interest themselves in securing suitable candidates, and to correspond with Dr. Fenn - who will be in Peking or vicinity - on the subject.

In behalf of the Faculty,

Respectfully submitted,

Chauncey Goodrich. (Dean)

Overseas College
Feb. to May 1908

(4)

Obviously a young man - to work some large segment of the City, - lose some two hundred thousand people, and to lead the students in specially to work. He should be a man of marked promise, who will grow the life of the students of the College, and be able, under stress need, to assist in teaching.

COMMENCEMENT. After considerable discussion, it has been unanimously voted: (1) that the special class conclude its studies at the end of the present term. (2) That we request the Board of Managers to allow us to return to the former plan of starting the College year beginning with the Autumn, instead of at the Chinese New Year. In view of the greater convenience for carrying on the seminary work. (3) That we institute a new regular class in the Autumn, provided that a sufficient number of men be enrolled.

Our previous vote of nearly a year and a half ago, was taken in order to bring us into harmony with the other Union Colleges. The most important reasons for changing back to the Autumn are, first, that it requires one less journey to and fro for our students, an important item for men coming from a distance; and second, that the time following the spring term is therefore natural time to begin work in most fields. The length of the Summer vacation gives special force to the above reason. All Commencements in the west, so far as we are aware, are in May and June. It has been pointed to us that even the Colleges are considering the question of adopting the same time for their school year as in the Colleges. It will be noted that we are planning to matriculate a new class the coming Autumn of College graduates, or of men coming as near to that grade as possible, the term to commence September 11th (16th day of the Chinese 8th month). We wish to ~~[illegible]~~ urge our friends to interest themselves in securing suitable candidates, and to correspond with Dr. Fenn - who will be in Peking or vicinity - on the subject.

In behalf of the Faculty,

Respectfully submitted,

Chauncey Goodrich. (Dean)

Important

AUG 11 1908

REPORT OF THE
NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE PRESS
April 1,1907-May 1, 1908

EQUIPMENT- A Stereotyping Outfit was added last summer, but owing to a mistake by the American Type Founders Co., the furnace though paid for was omitted from shipment, but will probably be forthcoming soon. So the outfit has not been used thus far. It is now set up, however, and by using a Chinese stove we can do stereotyping. Cost, about $140.00 Gold. Recently new quarters were occupied. The sheds built by Mr. Tewksbury in rear of College dormitory for store rooms and carpenters' shelter, were remodeled, the roof being raised; and besides a dwelling was built for the printers; all at a cost of $207.50 Gold. There is a room for binding, a large type room, a press room, and a stock room. The press room accomodates the press, the stereotyping outfit, and paper cutter; and is large enough to contain another press.

EMPLOYEES- The regular employees number four, one more than year. Student labor was utilized during the summer vacation, and somewhat during the months preceding and succeeding. Nearly $100.00 Mex. was paid to students for work. About a year ago the present foreman came to the Press, and has done very nicely; and with him came some of the other present help. This man was also formerly at the old press in Peking.

CHINESE PRINTING- The more important pieces of Chinese printing during the year have been the following:-

A book on Therapeutics, translated by Dr. Ingram for the China Medical Missionary Association. Vol. I. which was in press at the time of last report, was finished during the year; And Vol.II. is now in press, being about two thirds printed. Edition 1000. Vol.I., 328 pages; Vol.II. will be larger.

A book of Responsive Readings, for Publication Committee. 235 pages. Edition 20000

Five sheet tracts for North China Tract Society, of 20000 each.

A book on Truth, "Hsin Te T'ung Lun," for North China Tract Society. 24 pages. Edition 10000.

A report of P'ang Chuang Hospital, by Dr. Tucker. 10 pages. Edition 2100.

ENGLISH PRINTING- The amount of work in this department was about the same as last year. The more important pieces were the following:-

Annual Report of the Shansi Mission, 35 pages. Edition 600.
Annual Report of North China Mission, 81 pages. Edition 450.
Register of North China Union Colleges, 44 pages. Edition 1000.

STATIONERY- Owing to the uncertainty of the future of the press, no new stock of stationery was put in last fall; consequently there has been a falling off in sales of stationery

AUG 11 1938

REPORT OF THE
NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE PRESS
April 1,1938 - May 1, 1938

EQUIPMENT- A Stereotyping outfit was added last summer, but owing to a mistake by the American Type Founders Co., the furnace though paid for was omitted from shipment, but will probably be forthcoming soon. So the outfit has not been used this ter. It is now set up, however, and by using a Chinese stove we can do stereotyping. Cost, about $180.00 Gold.

Recently new quarters were occupied. The space built by Mr. Kemsley in rear of College dormitory for store rooms and carpenters' shelter, were remodeled, the roof being raised; and besides a dwelling was built for the printers; all at a cost of $207.00 Gold. There is a room for binding, a large type room, a press room, and a stock room. The press room accomodates the three, the stereotyping outfit, and paper cutter; and is large enough to contain another press.

EMPLOYEES- The regular employee number four, one more than last year. Student labor was utilized during the summer vacation, and somewhat during the months preceding and succeeding. Nearly $100.00 Mex. was paid to students for work. About a year ago the present foreman came to the Press, and has done very nicely; and with him came some of the other present help. This man was also formerly at the old press in Peking.

CHINESE PRINTING- The more important pieces of Chinese printing during the year have been the following:-

A book on Thereapeutics, translated by Dr. Ingram for the China Medical Missionary Association. Vol. I. which was in press at the time of last report, was finished during the year. Vol.II. is now in press, being about two thirds printed. Edition 1000. Vol.I., 386 pages; Vol.II. will be larger.

A book of Responsive Readings, for Publication Committee. 286 pages. Edition 2000.

Five sheet tracts for North China Tract Society, of 8000 each.

A book on Truth, "Shen Te Tung Lun," for North China Tract Society. 64 pages. Edition 1000.

A report of Peking Chuang Hospital, by Dr. Tucker. 10 pages. Edition 8100.

ENGLISH PRINTING- The amount of work in this department was about the same as last year. The more important pieces were the following:-

Annual Report of the Shansi Mission, 30 pages. Edition 800.
Annual Report of North China Mission, 81 pages. Edition 600.
Register of North China Union College, 44 pages. Edition 1000.

STATIONERY- Owing to the uncertainty of the future of the press, no new stock of stationery was put in last fall; consequently there has been a falling off in sales of stationery

although the demand is increasing. A new stock has been ordered from England, and is expected very soon.

DEMAND FOR PRINTING- Just at present the Press is not very busy, there being a lack of Chinese work. This is probably due, in part at least, to former inability to supply demand. In the new quarters, the facility of the Press for executing work more promptly, has been greatly increased. Another press, and a good font of No. 5 Chinese type would greatly add to the capacity of the institution.

FINANCIAL STATUS-

Equipment Account.

Original Appropriation	$2000.00 G.	
Appropriation by Special Vote #9	1200.00	
	$3200.00 G.	
Expenditures before Aug.20,'07, as per pencil statement left by Mr. Galt,		$1671.50 G.
Expenditures, Aug.20,'07-Feb.19,'08		12.10
Press Building		207.52
		$1891.12 G.
Balance left of Appropriations	$1308.88 G.	

Of this amount $1115.82 are in the Mission Treasurer's hands, and the Press still owes $193.06, borrowed when the plant was started for running expenses.

Press Account.

Assets,

Cash Balance	$ 3.78 M.
Bills due, April 30,'08	102.78
Cost of Stock in hand, Apr.30,'08	409.54
Work in press(amt.finished Apr,30)	548.00
	$1064.10 M.

Liabilities.

Due Equipment Account $193.06 G. @.46272		$ 417.22 M.
Balance Assets(Earnings of Press from beginning)	$ 646.88 M.	

In addition $52.47 M. worth of work and paper was supplied to the College free of cost. During the past winter, the heat from the hot-water system in the dormitory was nearly sufficient in the octogonial press-room. For this the press made no returns other than the above mentioned work and paper. These probably nearly balance each other.

The Press has bad debts of only $3.00 M., not included above, and only $1.00 of this is absolutely bad and uncollectable.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. H. Carl Ebeling, Manager.

although the demand is increasing. A new stock has been ordered from England, and is expected very soon.

DEMAND FOR PRINTING- Just at present the Press is not very busy, there being a lack of Chinese work. This is probably due, in part at least, to former inability to supply demand. In the new quarters, the facility of the Press for executing work more promptly, has been greatly increased. Another press, and a good font of No. 5 Chinese type would greatly add to the capacity of the institution.

FINANCIAL STATUS-

Equipment Account.

Original Appropriation	$3000.00 G.
Appropriation by Special Vote w3	1500.00
	$4500.00 G.
Expenditures before Aug.29,'07, as per pecil statement left by Mr. Gait,	$1871.00 G.
Expenditures, Aug.29,'07-Feb.19,'08	13.10
Press Building	207.88
	$1891.18 G.
Balance left of Appropriations	$1508.28 G.

Of this amount $113.88 are in the Mission Treasurer's hands, and the Press still owes $195.03, borrowed when the plant was started for running expenses.

Press Account.

Assets.

Cash Balance	$ 3.70 M.
Bills due, April 30, '08	108.70
Cost of Stock in hand, Apr.30, '08	409.84
Work in press(amt. finished Apr.30)	542.00
	$1064.10 M.

Liabilities.

Due Equipment Account	$195.03 G.
Balance Assets(Earnings of Press from beginning)	$ 869.07 M.

In addition $3.47 M. worth of work and paper was supplied to the College free of cost. During the past winter, the heat from the hot-water system in the dormitory was nearly sufficient in the octagonal press room. For this the press made no returns other than the above mentioned work and paper. These probably nearly balance each other.

The Press has bad debts of only $3.00 M., not included above, and only $1.00 of this is absolutely bad and uncollectable.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. H. Carl Ebeling, Manager.

Annual report College Press. Report 1907-8.

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE TUNGCHOU STATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1908.

Health of Station:- Two members of the station have been on the sick list, Mrs. Sheffield and Miss Browne. Mrs. Sheffield was prostrated with a cold which kept her in bed the greater part of a month. Miss Browne had a succession of maladies which incapacitated her for more than two months. Both patients have recovered their usual strength and vigor.

The sanitation of the compound has been still further improved during the year. We expected to have a driven well by this time, but owing to the nonarrival of part of the equipment it has been delayed.

Health of Schools:- The health of the students has been above the average. One student from the College returned home on account of Tuberculosis of the lungs. Those who enter into the athletic sports are strong and vigorous. There are some who adhere to the old idea that it is below the dignity of one who reads to attend to physical development, and this is the class of men which furnishes most cases of sickness. One student received a serious injury of the eye while at play, and one of the Meng Kuan boys had the misfortune to break his leg. There was a pupil in the Girls Meng Kuan who died of Tubercular Meningitis. The above are all the serious diseases and accidents that have occurred among 150 pupils. It is a great improvement over what we formerly experienced when the schools were in less sanitary locations. If the students in the Academies were accustomed to regular exercise, before they come to Tungchou, the results of such training would still further improve the health reports. Mr. Biggin has kindly taken over the care of the students in the College and has established a Red Cross Society in order that any who may be indisposed may receive attention without delay.

Only 50 of the College students have been examined physically. Dr. Riggs of the American Legation came down on two occasions and did this work. No lung or heart lesions were found.

Hospital and Dispensary Work:- The Hospital and Dispensary have been open during the whole year and the attendance has been good. Gen. Ma's soldiers who were guarding the frontier in Manchuria, have returned to Tungchou and this again causes our work to take on a military aspect. Helper Kao has done many of the surgical cases himself and he has been out of 28 maternity cases, on Sundays he visits out-stations, preaching and dispensing.

It is probable that ninety out of every one hundred patients have applied to witches or other supernatural powers for relief before coming to the Dispensary. At present there are several patients in the Hospital who have told ther experiences in this line. A little boy came with his mother who was caring for a daughter. The boy is wearing the garb of a priest. This he has done since he was a year old. His mother says that his body, at that time, became abnormally cool, and she fearing that it might be the beginning of some deadly disease, took him to a temple and vowed that she would dedicate him to the priesthood. Among children there are two kinds of priests, they both wear the distinctive dress; one is a true priest who is to remain such for life, the other is to remain a priest until he has recovered from disease and is old enough to "jump over the wall" and after this the vow is absolved. The first kind or true priests live in the temple, but the temporary priests are taken home after arrangements are settled. In this case the mother promised to give a donkey to the temple after ten years, or when the boy is eleven years of age; he then must go to the temple where he will knock his head to the priest, burn incense before the gods, jump over a bench and escape out

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE TUNGCHOU STATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1908.

lth of station:- Two members of the station have been on the sick t, Mrs. Sheffield and Miss Browne. Mrs. Sheffield was prostrated with a h which kept her in bed the greater part of a month. Miss Browne had a casion of malaria which incapacitated her for more than two months. h patients have recovered their usual strength and vigor.

The sanitation of the compound has been still further im- ved during the year. We expected to have a driven well by this time, but ng to the nonarrival of part of the equipment it has been delayed.

lth of schools:- The health of the students has been above the average. student from the College returned home on account of Tuberculosis of lungs. Those who enter into the athletic sports are strong and vigor- . There are some who adhere to the old idea that it is below the dig- y of one who reads to attend to physical development, and this is the s of men who furnishes most cases of sickness. One student received a lous injury of the eye while at play, and one of the Meng Kuan boys had t misfortune to break his leg. There was a pupil in the Girls Meng who died of Tubercular Meningitis. The above are all the serious dis- s and accidents that have occurred among 180 pupils. It is a great im- ement over what we formerly experienced when the schools were in sanitary locations. If the students in the Academies were accustomed egular exercise, before they come to Tungchou, the results of such ning would still further improve the health reports. Mr. Biggin kindly taken over the care of the students in the College and has blished a Red Cross Society in order that any who may be indisposed may ive attention without delay.

Only 50 of the College students have been examined physically. Biggs of the American Legation came down on two occasions and did this . No lung or heart lesions were found.

ital and Dispensary Work:- The Hospital and Dispensary have been open ng the whole year and the attendance has been good. Gen. Ma's soldiers were guarding the frontier in Manchuria, have returned to Tungchou and again causes our work to take on a military aspect. Helper Kao has many of the surgical cases himself and he has been out of 26 mater- cases, on Sundays he visits out-stations, preaching and dispensing.

It is probable that ninety out of every one hundred patients applied to witches or other supernatural powers for relief before ng to the Dispensary. At present there are several patients in the ital who have told their experiences in this line. A little boy came his mother who was caring for a daughter. The boy is wearing the garb priest. This he has done since he was a year old. His mother says his body, at that time, became abnormally cool, and she fearing that ight be the beginning of some deadly disease, took him to a temple and d that she would dedicate him to the priesthood. Among children there two kinds of priests, they both wear the distinctive dress; one is a priest who is to remain such for life, the other is to remain a st until he has recovered from disease and is old enough to "jump over wall" and after this the vow is absolved. The first kind or true sts live in the temple, but the temporary priests are taken home af- arrangements are settled. In this case the mother promised to give a y to the temple after ten years, or when the boy is eleven years of : he then must go to the temple where he will knock his head to the st, burn incense before the gods, jump over a bench and escape out

Medical Report for Hangchow 1907-8

of the temple court, while the priest makes false efforts at catching him; this is done in order to deceive the gods, they are supposed to regard the efforts of the priest as gemuine, and thus his standing in their estimation is in no wise impaired. His jumping over the bench is called "j "jumping the wall" and the common term for these boys is, "The priests who jump the wall." The promise to give a donkey is seldom actuall fulfilled, generally a paper substitute is burnt; it is supposed to enter the service of the gods of medicine in the spirit world; the priest is induced to take a less expencive present and thus the affair is settled. There are thousands of children in this vacinity who are dressed as priests with the expectation that the gods of pestilence will be deceived by the garb and spare them from disease and death. The deception, superstition and economy of this line of treatment appeals to the people, but it sears the conscience and fosters falsehood alike in the parent and the child.

This boy's sister is suffering from Tuberculosis of the bones of the hand, and witchcraft was also resorted to for its relief. The smoke of mulberry twigs was stated to be efficacious. These were gathered in large qu quantities and ignited while the hand was held in the smoke, but no benefit followed. Another old woman recommended a kind of tea into which she had mixed the ashes of incense burned before her favorite god of medicine. This also was of no avail. After this she came to the Hospital and has been operated upon with good results.

Union Medical College:- This is the third year of the Union Medical College. In the three classes there are about sixty students. The The work done by the students will bear comparrison with institutions of like nature in Western lands. During the year the writer has lectured to the second and third class students, one a week, on Therapeutics. The Customs Department has contributed $5000. and a like sum is expected from another department of the Government. It is stated that the above sums are to be annually paid to College.

Financial:- The amout of money taken in at the Hospital has been $777.70 Gold

Religious Instruction:- A committee of the C.E. has daily visited the woman's waiting room and talked with the patients. The matron has held services with the in-patients.

A committee has also preached to the men while waiting for treatment and the physician and helpers have taken turns talking with the in-patients after dispensing hours.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1907

First visits,	male	1376
" "	female	281
Return "	male	9091
" "	female	3544
		14292
In-patients,	male	82
"	female	28
		110
Operations		123
Obstetris cases		28

J. R. Mcgraw

Medical Report for Tungchow 1907-8

for Boston

y temple, while the priest makes false efforts at catching him; is done in order to deceive the gods, they are supposed to re- the efforts of the priest as genuine, and thus his standing in their nation is in no wise impaired. His jumping over the bench is called "j ping the wall" and the common term for these boys is, "The priests jump the wall." The promise to give a donkey is seldom actually ful- ed, generally a paper substitute is burnt; it is supposed to enter service of the gods of medicine in the spirit world; the priest induced ke a less expensive present and thus the affair is settled. There are ands of omitten in this vicinity who are dressed as priests with expectation that the gods of pestilence will be deceived by the garb and e them from disease and death. The deception, superstition and economy his time of treatment appeals to the people, but it sears the conscience fosters falsehood alike in the parent and the child.

This boy's sister is suffering from Tuberculosis of the bones of hand, and witchcraft was also resorted to for its relief. The smoke of erry twigs was stated to be efficacious. These were gathered in large qu tities and lighted while the hand was held in the smoke, but no benefit ved. Another old woman recommended a kind of tea into which she had the ashes of incense burned before her favorite god of medicine. also was of no avail. After this she came to the Hospital and has been ted upon with good results.

Union Medical College:- This is the third year of the Union Medi- ollege. In the three classes there are about sixty students. ork done by the students will bear comparison with institutions of ature in western lands. During the year the writer has lectured e second and third class students, one a week, on Therapeutics. The me Department has contributed $5000, and a like sum is expected from er department of the Government. It is stated that the above sums o be annual paid to College.

otal:- The amount of money taken in at the Hospital has been $777.70 Gold

ious Instruction:- A committee of the C.M. has daily visited the 's waiting room and talked with the patients. The matron has held ces with the in-patients.

A committee has also preached to the men while waiting for treat- and the physician and helpers have taken turns talking with the in- nts after dispensing hours.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1907

First visits, male		1376
" "	female	281
Return "	male	9091
" "	female	3413
		14262
In-patients, male		82
"	female	28
		110
Operations		127
Obstetric cases		28

AUG 11 1908

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK, TUNGCHOU STATION.

(Mission year from May Ist, 1907 to April 31st, 1908.)

PERSONEL. The general Station Report names the members of the Station present during the year, and shows how greatly weakened the force has been. The departure of Miss Andrews with but moderate hope of her return leaves us much bereft. She has done nearly forty years of work apostolic in its nature. She labored with undaunted spirit through all the hard conditions of the earlier years, and with patience in the midst of the difficulty problems of the later ones, always diligent, always faithful, always abounding in the work of the Lord. No wonder that the long line of men, women and children, church-members and College students, stood from the gateway to the Station on her departure and said their farewells with loving emotion and sincere regrets. Mrs. Galt has also gone from us to the native land for her well-earned vacation, but the year will quickly pass when we hope to welcome her back, to work the better for this period of rest. Miss Brown and Mrs. Sheffield lost some weeks of work in the midst of the year from sickness, and Mrs. Wilder was absent for a considerable period in caring for her mother. It speaks well for our Chinese workers that no fewer meetings were held, no schools were closed, and very little work was omitted by reason of the reduced force of workers. Mrs. Ingram's work in the Dispensary has continued throughout the year. Miss Chapin has borne the main burden of country work and station classes. Mrs. Wilder is the true pastor's wife in her touch with the women in their homes, and her part in the womens' association. Miss Brown completed three and a half years' course of study in two and a quarter years, while carrying on the girls' school, taking full share in sunday school work and in meetings for women, besides visiting regularly two centers of work to be reported later. Mrs. Ebeling joined us in February, and in spite of partial invalidism has kept up the traditions of hospitality in the Galt house, and has taken her place as a welcome member of our circle. Mrs. Wilder senior has served not the station only but the whole mission as she has carried on with prompt-

ness and efficiency the exacting work of Mission Treasurer.Mrs.Sheffield's work has been chiefly in the College,but she has assisted in sunday-sc'ls and women's meetings.

There are one hundred and fifty three women enrolled as present members of the Tungchou church.Siventy nine of these have been received within the past six years.More than nine tenths live in the city and suburbs,or in villages near at hand.To one who has watched the growth of the church through nearly forty years the faces of these women as seen from sabbath to sabbath as they are gathered for worship reveal a chapter in modern church history.Upon the faces of some of the older ones are lines written by trials and persecution who many years ago entered the despised Jesus church and have proved faithful to his name throughout the round of years.Among the number of those still young and yet who have been active for twenty years in the life of the Christian community are women who learned of Christ and chose him for their Master when students in the school now developed into the Woman's Union College.The range of studies then open to them was much narrower than that now pursued,but their minds and hearts were then quickened with a new life,and they have developed into the efficient leaders of the present. Younger women more fully educated increase in numbers as we trace the later growth of the church,and in the midst of the women as they are grouped together are the bright faces of the girls of our boarding-school,most of whom have chosen the better part and show the light of the Masier's impress upon their faces.But side by side with these are recent converts who by their faithful attendance upon the services of the church,their earnestness and desire to bring others to Christ,keep us mindful that the school of the Spirit includes all classes and conditions,all ages and grades of mental and spiritual attainment.

BIBLE WOMEN. We could wish that we might report an increase in the number of Bible women.At times during the year there has been a prospect of securing one or another of our more promising women either as a worker in an out-station,or as a pupil in the training-school in Peking,but in each

case something has interrupted. The health of one, the family relations of another, and in one case the adoption of a poor, half-starved baby by a chapel-keeper's wife, who has no children of her own, and is well fitted for Christian work, are some of the causes which account for the delay in securing the additional Bible women which we so much need.

Mrs. Chao and Mrs. Li have continued their usual work during the year faithfully and with added efficiency. We note with gratitude ~~and~~ the confidence and increased sense of responsibility on the part of the latter, who is naturally timid and has had fewer years of experience, while on the other hand the older woman becomes less self-assertive, more gentle and sympathetic towards the erring, while retaining her decided ideas as to questions of right and wrong. We have often been touched by her efforts to win back those who have wandered, and to lead others to forgive in the spirit of Christ. A careful account of this work has been kept, made up from the weekly reports given on Saturday morning, at which time they talk over their pupils and work with Miss Andrews, and together pray for them. Several women have attended station-classes or united with the church as a result of their efforts. Much has been done by them in the way of distributing relief to the poor during this hard year, especially in distributing the Christmas gifts of the church. They have also accompanied the ladies on their country tours. 1736 visits were made in 245 ~~houses~~ homes in the city of Tungchou and 38 villages. 1365 lessons were given to 167 women and ~~children~~ girls, and 344 prayer-meetings have been held in houses.

STATION CLASSES. Six classes have been held, four in Tungchou and two at out-stations. Those in the city continued a month each; in the country twenty days. The first, held in Sept. and Oct., were the training classes for our Bible women. There were fifteen regular attendants while others came in for part of the time. The principle studies were Stalker's Life of Christ, Paul's Letters to Col., Philemon and 2nd Tim., and a series of lessons on Jesus as a worker for souls. Classes were also conducted in arithmetic, Physiology and Science primer. The other city classes numbered seventeen each, while the two

country classes numbered twelve and seven, making a total in all the classes of eighty women and girls. The city classes included some pupils from the out-stations, most of whom came for the first time. These classes were in most respects very satisfactory, and it was a great pleasure to teach some who were eager to learn and who tried to get the most from the month's opportunities; yet we were not free from the petty quarrels that seem inevitable when a number of Chinese women, many of them strangers to each other, are placed together in close quarters for so long a time. Yet who can tell the lessons learned through these very experiences? It is most interesting to meet women in their own homes who have been members of these station-classes, and hear them tell what they learned outside of books, - lessons in self-control, in cleanliness, in child-training, in the help they have received by prayer from the One who can enter into their poor, narrow, ofttimes bitter lives, and stands ready to comfort and assist even them. Then one realizes that the effort has not been in vain for this poor, stupid old woman, who seemed to get so little from her books, or for that giggling, heedless girl, or the cowed, abused young daughter-in-law, to have spent the happy month in the environment of the Christian community at the central station.

For the first time we have called on our Christian women for ~~colporteur~~ volunteer assistance in the station classes, and several have given time to hear the reading-lessons of the women which were taught them by the station-class teacher, thus relieving the foreign ladies of much of the time-consuming routine of station-class work, while bringing our young Christian women into touch with others whom they are well qualified to influence and help. The two country classes held at Yen Chiu and Hsi Chi were the first since the Boxer year, and more than fulfilled our hopes. At the first place where a year ago we failed to persuade more than one woman to study there gathered a class of twelve who did most earnest, faithful work, and, best of all, showed how the Gospel is taking hold of their hearts and lives. Several bore most striking testimony to the power of God that had led them from being persecutors of their

Christian husbands,to become earnest seekers after truth.

One woman at Hsi Chi read through the primer and half of the his year. in twelve days,and this was her first study.It was she who said spring on, never seen the picture of Christ on the cross,and begged so that we and, over the picture roll and showed it before coming to that lesson.She gaze on it long and reverently and then began sobbing bitterly,much to the bewilderment of the other women who had not been so moved.Time and space will not permit inserting more of the interesting details concerning the bright, eager women and the dull ones,the cute,lovable babies and the naughty troublesoms ones,the Christian men who contributed the vegetables for the class,and gave the women a feast of white flour at its close,- and the ugly, crabbed men who did all they could to make it hard for their women to attend.This part of the work has been especially fruitful and several women united with the church while attending classes.

TOURING. Miss Andrews gave up the greater part of her village work in order to complete her work on the Apostle Paul,but she found time for eighteen villages near at hand.Miss Brown has kept up regular tri-weekly meetings at Ts'ao Fang throughout the year except during the spring;from fifteen to fifty boys and girls have gathered to listen to Bible stories illustrated by big colored pictures,have learned to sing hymns.All children learning a Bible verse have received a sunday-school card.Some women and older girls are always present and seem to grow more and more friendly. During the fall and winter Miss Brown for five months also held a tri-weekly meeting at Hsi Haizu.About ten have been in regular attendance and a larger number have come and gone.They are especially fond of singing hymns,have memorized a considerable number and through them have acquired a good deal of Christian truth.Miss Chapin has given three months and ten days to country work,making one or more visits to thirty four towns and villages,including six out-stations and places round about them,as well as

Christian husbands,to become earnest seekers after truth.

One woman at Hsi Chi read through the primer and half of the chatechism in twelve days,and this was her first study.It was she who said she had never seen the picture of Christ on the cross,and begged so that we turned over the picture roll and showed it before coming to that lesson.She gazed on it long and reverently and then began sobbing bitterly,much to the bewilderment of the other women who had not been so moved.Time and space will not permit inserting more of the interesting details concerning the bright, eager women and the dull ones,the cute,lovable babies and the naughty troublesoms ones,the Christian men who contributed the vegetables for the class,and gave the women a feast of white flour at its close,- and the ugly, crabbed men who did all they could to make it hard for their women to attend.This part of the work has been especially fruitful and several women united with the church while attending classes.

TOURING. Miss Andrews gave up the greater part of her village work in order to complete her work on the Apostle Paul,but she found time for eighteen villages near at hand.Miss Brown has kept up regular tri-weekly meetings at Ts'ao Fang throughout the year except during the spring;from fifteen to fifty boys and girls have gathered to listen to Bible stories illustrated by big colored pictures,have learned to sing hymns.All children learning a Bible verse have received a sunday-school card.Some women and older girls are always present and seem to grow more and more friendly. During the fall and winter Miss Brown for five months also held a tri-weekly meeting at Hsi Haizu.About ten have been in regular attendance and a larger number have come and gone.They are especially fond of singing hymns,have memorized a considerable number and through them have acquired a good deal of Christian truth.Miss Chapin has given three months and ten days to country work,making one or more visits to thirty four towns and villages,including six out-stations and places round about them,as well as

villages near Tungchou. Twelve of these places are new openings this year. More and more does this work reveal the leavening process already going on, as one meets here and there those who have been healed in the hospital and, meanwhile, has been impressed with the truth, or have heard the word in some city or village chapel, or from some relative or friend. We rejoice as we meet these tokens of our ever widening influence in the midst of this dense heathenism. In the nearer places large and curious crowds still gather, while in others the curiosity has been satisfied, and the smaller numbers give the coveted opportunity for teaching the few a simple prayer, a word of Scripture or some added truth. More than in any previous year have we met women who really seemed to reach out after the truth, or who grasped something of it at the first hearing, or were anxious to learn to pray, while there is no doubt of the decay of the power of idol worship.

A new departure was made this year in attending a great temple fair, where on three consecutive days we walked around in the temple court mingling with the crowds, thus advertising ourselves, speaking to the women and inviting them to call on us where we were stopping; sometimes sitting on the temple steps and teaching the women as long as the men would stand off a little and not be rude. We were thus able to speak to many women from villages all over the country-side, who had never seen a foreigner before nor heard a word of the Gospel. Such is the seed-sowing; the harvest God will give in his time.

DAY SCHOOLS. The last two years the East Gate school was taught by a daughter of a martyr to Boxer hatred, who lost his life because he would not forsake his crippled, helpless wife. If this daughter inherited from the mother a legacy of paralytic helplessness and suffering, she must have also received a portion of the father's spirit, for she continued to teach patiently long after unable to take a step alone, glad to forget herself in teaching the children who loved her and continued coming as long as she had strength to teach. During last summer she failed so seriously that the school was

closed,and in the winter a blessed release from suffering was given her. The West Gate school was also closed because of the inefficiency of the teacher.Both these school will be opened again as soon as suitable teachers can be secured.For the above reasons we have only four day-schools to report this year.The school taught by Mrs.Chao,located north of the church in the city,has had a prosperous year.Twenty five students have been enrolled. Eight girls and one boy have passed on into the higher primary grade.The majority of the children are from heathen homes,and we note with pleasure the effect upon these homes in several instances where the mothers have begun to come to church because of their interest in what their children are learning. Mrs.Chao deserves much credit for her faithful,thorough work, the more so as she has four children of her own,one of them a babe in arms, while she has no help in the care of them,as her mother-in-law is absent throughout the day engaged in Bible work.

The school taught by Mrs.Pi,also in the city,not far from the chapel, has done very well considering the fact that its efficient teacher has spent the most of the year in Peking with her husband who is in the Theological College where she has assisted in the work of the Presbyterian Mission. Her sister-in-law kept the school running until her return,but we are glad to welcome her home. Nineteen pupils have been enrolled,and two girls and one boy have been promoted to the higher primary schools.

The school at Pei Hou Chieh taught by Mrs.Ch'en has had an average attendance of ten children some of whom had been in the East Gate school now closed.The limitations of the present teacher,both as regards teaching ability and power to keep order prevent the school from being very satisfactory.Five of the pupils have entered the higher primaries this year,tho' two sons were soon withdrawn lest they follow the foreigner.Though their homes are distant from the church several of the pupils come on sundays. Some of the boys helped in singing at the Hsi Haitzu's meetings.

The school in the village taught by Mrs.Chang has had a good year. The average attendance during the year has been seventeen. Of these a larger proportion than usual have been little children,so that the beginners have outnumbered the other classes. The teacher does good work for such pupils whom she enjoys teaching more than those more adavnced,especially in mathematics. Life grows serious to her when her pupils draw near long division. But she takes them through the course expected of her,and this year at Chinese New Year three were promoted into the boarding-schools,one into the boys' and two into the girls' school,where they are doing good work & are a credit to their former teacher.

JUNIOR ENDEAVOR SOCIETY. The members of this society are the children of these day-schools. This has been a good year so far as attandance goes,the average being from thirty to forty children during term time.In summer they are much more irregular in spite of many reminders. Just at present some of the older ones who took most part have graduated into the older societies,and the new students are small and shy and so far seem impervious to all arts and persuasions to induce them to take a part.Their interest in missionary meetings is as real as ever. In December they were given a social in the church vestries.The rooms were cleared of seats,leaving only a fringe of them around the sides,and the sixty odd expectant children were divided according to age into two parties,with older people to lead in the fun.The old,old games we have known all our lives were fresh enough to them,and the hostesses had no anxiety as to whether their guests were enjoying themselves The day was bitter cold without,but it was a perspiring,happy crowd that promptly plumped themselves down on the seats when the time for tea and cakes arrived,and they absorbed the refreshments with as frank enjoyment as they had played the games. Such a good time for so many little people at such slight expense made us wonder why we do'nt do it oftener.

BOARDING SCHOOL. The girls' meng kuan has this year taken to itself a new

Chinese name, the "Fu Yü Hsueh T'ang", the first character being chosen in honor of the founder of the school, Mrs. Goodrich. An other event of the year which the girls considered of first importance was the graduation of our first class of five girls who all entered Bridgman Academy, though later one was obliged to withdraw on account of illness. The graduating exercises were just before the Chinese New Year, and Mrs. Goodrich's presence and address gave added dignity to the occasion. The course of study is now being adjusted to the College term periods, so that the next graduation will be in the spring of 1909.

There has been an enrollment of forty nine pupils during the year, with an average attendance of 43, about a quarter of whom were day students. The Chinese teachers have been Mr. Ch'en who has explained the Classics and Mrs. Li and Mrs. Yuan, both graduates from Peking who have given excellent service. They showed special efficiency during Miss Brown's illness, when for two months the entire burden of the school came upon them. The health of the girls has been good until near the close of school when there were a few cases of slight illness. The charges to pupils have been the same as last year, one tiao a month from boarders and two hundred and fifty cash from day pupils. In the autumn both charges are to be doubled, hoping that the parents will agree in realizing the value of their daughter's education, and the expense of carrying on a school when the rate of prices ~~are~~ is so high as at present. Indeed the school was closed earlier than usual on account of the unusual expense of food.

There have been during the year the inevitable cases of discipline, but there have been also some very encouraging signs. At Christmas time eleven girls united with the church and several others were received on probation. During Passion Week and later in Mr. Goforth's meetings there seemed to be a very earnest spirit among the girls, and at the latter time, of their own accord, they gathered in the school-room and confessed their faults, ask-

ing forgiveness of those whom they had ill-treated or offended. Their desire to live better lives manifested itself in their effort to make their daily conduct more Christ-like, and the effect of this purpose has been manifested in their greater readiness to take part in their own meetings. We can but hope that the influence of this year at school will be felt throughout life.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY. This society can check of one more year of real life, and of enthusiastic, hard work on the part of many of those serving on the regular committees. The contributions of the Missionary Society for the past year overflowed the high-water mark of previous years, though the attendance through the year has been but fairly good. Some of the women have been kept at home on account of sickness, and there are always members of the same family who have to spell each other, and can get out only every other week. During the year the regular order of prayer-meetings, mother's meetings and missionary meetings was changed but once, when Mrs. Goodrich kindly came down from Peking and gave the women a very interesting lecture on Japan, to which special invitations were sent to many ladies of the city. The day was unpropitious for we were treated to one of the worst dust-storms of the year, but the women of the church responded well, as they are always glad of an opportunity to listen to Mrs. Goodrich. But of the class whom we were especially trying in this way to reach only a small number braved the elements and responded to the invitation. This is the third attempt thus made and so far lectures to high-class ladies have not been a great success in proud, poverty-stricken, conservative Tungchou. But we have not lost courage, and plan in the autumn to try this method of approach once more, hoping thus to be able to drive an entering wedge into some of these tight-shut homes.

The members of the various committees have been very faithful in the work assigned to them. Since early spring the hospital committee has had large opportunities because of the increase in the number of those coming daily to the hospital for treatment, and although they are not able this year to point to any one who has come into the church through their efforts, we know

that much seed-sowing has been done which some day will come to fruition.

The Visiting Committee has held meetings regularly in at least twenty homes, in some of which are "shut-ins" who get no other religious privileges, and these often speak of the comfort which these meetings bring to them.

As a result of the efforts of the Anti-foot-binding Committee five have unbound their feet this year. For the second time one of our Chinese sisters was chosen president, and she ~~has~~ started in with her new duties full of enthusiasm. Unfortunately, she was soon laid aside from active work by a serious surgical operation, from the effects of which she has not fully recovered, and the society for several months has had to do the best it could without an official head.

The change in time of holding sunday-school from after-noon to the hour immediately following morning service necessitated giving up the noon woman's meeting, so long a regular service. The women were still desirous of a sunday meeting of their own, and the experiment was made of holding cottage meetings in the after-noon, as invited from house to house. These meetings have proven delightfully informal and have been well sustained, though fewer new comers can attend them than formerly in the church. Time fails us to tell of some of the social events of the year. In September Mr. and Mrs. Beach visited the scenes of their work twenty and more years ago. A reception was given them attended by over a hundred church members. In April a large tea-meeting was given the women to meet and say good-by to Miss Andrews and Mrs. Galt. Visits in increasing numbers are being made by those who are not only interested in our work, but are also our co-laborers at the home end. Of such were Mr. and Mrs. George Rust of Minneapolis, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Williams, wife of a nephew of Dr. S. Wells Williams of revered memory. These ladies were taken to visit some of our Christian homes and were most appreciative of the external results of Christianity there seen.

We cannot close our report without an earnest plea to the mission and the

JUL 26 1909

Women's Boards for at least two single ladies to be added to our station at an early date. In this time of bewildering opportunities it is true as never before that, "One can chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight". The care and development of our Girl's growing boarding-school, the supervision of day-schools, the utilizing of opportunities created by Bible-women, the sympathetic co-operation with and guidance of the organized activities of the church, the conduct of women's station-classes, the expanding country work, the opportunities for reaching into new lines of influence through lectures, the press, and different forms of social service, rapidly appealing to the women of this land, all these far exceed the possibilities of our present force to meet. They demand new workers with new strength for the new times already at our doors.

In behalf of the Stations.

Eleanore W. Sheffield.

Woman's Dept.
Transcriptions.
R.O.B.E.H.

Women's Boards for at least two single ladies to be added to our station at an early date. In this time of bewildering opportunities it is true as never before that, "We can chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight".

The care and development of our Girl's growing boarding-school, the supervision of day-schools, the utilizing of opportunities created by Bible-women, the sympathetic co-operation with and guidance of the organized activities of the church, the conduct of women's station-classes, the expanding country work, the opportunities for reaching into new lines of influence through lectures, the press, and different forms of social service, rapidly appealing to the women of this land, all these far exceed the possibilities of our present force to meet. They demand new workers with new strength for the new times already at our doors.

In behalf of the stations.

Eleanore W. Sheffield.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

TUNG CHOU STATION REPORT for year ending May 31st, 1909.

Statistics for year ending Dec. 31st 1908.

The total of twelve missionaries at the station is made up as follows: Ordained Missionaries three;

Rev. Mark Williams, engaged in teaching in the College and Academy. He plans not to be with us another year, transferring his residence and work to Shansi.

Rev. D.Z. Sheffield D.D. and Mrs. Sheffield have been occupied mainly in College work. Dr. Sheffield has given a large portion of his time however to the translation of the Bible, having been chairman of the wenli committee on the Old Testament. He has prepared his lectures on the Science of Government for the Press. Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield sailed for the States the last week in April.

Rev. G.D. Wilder is pastor of the native church and superintendent of the evangelistic work. Mrs. Wilder has helped in woman's work and taught the foreign children, in company with Mrs. Ingram.

Unordained, one

Mr. Ebeling has charge of the College Press and has taught English.

Physicians, one

Dr. J.H. Ingram's work is described in the Medical report. Mrs. Ingram has assisted in the dispensary work ~~and~~

Single women, two, Miss A.G. Chapin and Miss A.S. Browne.

Mrs. F.D. Wilder has been Treasurer of the Mission, residing in Tung Chou.

Others not included in statistics are as follows:

Rev. and Mrs. Galt returned with their three children to the United States for furlough in the Spring of '08.

Rev. and Mrs. Lucius Porter arrived at the station Oct. 14 '08. They come as the long needed reinforcement to the College teaching staff.

~~Mr.~~ Rev. and Mrs. Corbett and child, arrived at the same time to represent the Presbyterian Mission on the faculty.

Rev. and Mrs. T. Biggin being already here for the London Mission we feel that the quota of our station is nearly full at last.

~~Mr.~~ Rev. and Mrs. Staub spent the year here in language study.

Dr. A.H. Smith has resided during much of the Mission year. He has always stood ready to lecture, preach, teach in the College or give counsel as the need arose and the station owes him hearty thanks.

Miss May Chapin passed away on Thursday, May 6th, 1909, in the home of Dr. Ingram. In her death the sweet influence of a noble life was not ended but rather emphasized and made more definite in hearts of both Chinese and foreign friends.

This makes a total of twenty two adult foreigners at the station during the year.

22 graduates this year.

The statistics for Native laborers are as follows:

ORD AINED PREACHERS, none, as Paster Kung is still in retirement for his health at his brothers large farm & Paster Kao is with the quaker mission in Nanking.

Unordained preachers, six. They work in the outstations and street chapel in Tung Chou.

Teachers, 16. Of these six men are in the College and Academy, two men in the boys boarding school, twoe women in the Girls' Boarding School, five women and one man in day schools.

Bible Women, 3. One more having been added since '08.

Other Native laborers. 7. Of these five are preaching janitors in the street chapels, one is a blind colporteur, and one is the hospital assistant who is also a seminary graduate who spends Sundays preaching and dispensing at three of the outstations.

Total native laborers, 31.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

Places of regular meeting, 8. These include the six country stations, where helpers reside, the central church in the city and the East suburb group of Christians.

Organized churches, one. The central church only is so reckoned, the outstations with one exception are organized, but being without ability to support a preacher and not having formally elected deacons they are not counted, these offices are filled by the paid helpers. The central church is self supporting, in that it superintends its material affairs, pays running expenses, and would pay a paster if one could be found willing to assume the responsibility of the position here in Tung Chou.

Communicants, 368. Of this number only 24 are college students from other stations. The boys generally hold their membership in their home churches.

Added by confession, 44. 13 women and 31 men. Of these five girls and 13 boys are students from this station, 8 men and two women were added in outstations, eleven men were from the street chapel work and six from women's work in the city. Since Jan. 1st 1909 thirty have been baptized making a total membership of 398. Added by letter from other stations , five. Died 9 excommunicated 3. Net gain 38 or 11 per cent.

Adherents 850. but might well be put at 1000 allowing only 3 per baptized member.

Average attendance at the 8 places of worship, 500.

Sabbath Schools 8. All use the international lessons.

Membership in sabbath schools 340.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Students for the ministry three, in the Union Seminary in Peking.

College. 1. North China Union College has 69 students of which Tung Chou supplies 11; Tientsin, 10; Peking 7; Kalgan 3 Pao ting fu, 15; Pang Chuang, 3; Shansi 6,; London Mission 9; Presbyterian, 5; The American Board total 55, other missions 14. Only 5 graduated in J an,

Boarding and High schools, 3. Of these the Academy has 51 boys. Tung Chou supplies, 15; Tientsin, 7; Peking 3,; Pao Ting Fu 7,; Pangchuang, 7; London Mission 12 total, 51.

22 graduated this year.

Boarding schools (con't) The boys Boarding school 31, Girls ditto 55
Day schools 5. Boys 34, girls 36'. ~~Total under instruction~~
Total under instruction 276, of whom 244 belong to the North China Mission, 6 to ~~Chinese~~ Shansi Mission of American Board, 21 to the London Mission, 5 to Presbyterian Mission; strictly to T'ung Chou station 182.

NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS
For Christian Work, gold $136.67. The amount is small because of the church having no pastor to support.
For Education, gold $396.10 This includes the tuition fees of all the students in the college from North China Mission stations at $3.04 each. The total from the Tung Chou station alone is $207.38 $79.10 being from the Academy and college, $76.40 from the girls' school and 51.88 from the Boys' school.

MEDICAL WORK, reported elsewhere.

New patients,	male 1555	female 254	1809
Return visits,	" 9949	" 4680	14629
Patients treated at outstations by assistant			500
Patients seen at Pei Tai Ho in summer by Dr. Ingram			450
			17388

Operations 50 Inpatients 140
Cash received Gold $ 385.39
Printing Press has separate report. Pages printed on Mission Press 2,341,439. vols 43745.

Turning from statistics to the outstanding features of the years work, we may safely say that in every department a new era has dawned or the earlier dawning is confirmed.

In the College the value of the infusion of new blood into the faculty has already affected the student body in a quickened esprit de corps, from which we hope much in the way of closer sympathy of students with all forms of work. It has affected us as a station in that the students Y.M.C.A has shown unusual interest in the evangelization of the field near at hand. It has sent four or five delegates over to the church C.E. society meetings on Sunday evenings to take part and to report to the Y.M.C.A. In cooperation with the outer chapel keeper the Chinese teachers have lately undertaken weekly evening lectures at the outer chapel when attempt has been made to get in business men and scholars with a house crowding success.

The new era is shown in the diminution of popular prejudice against our work. In the boys' boarding school the loss by graduation last fall was made good mainly from an unexpected source, namely the sons of gentry and small officials in our country fields, who are far from becoming Christians themselves. There is an evident growth of confidence in the church and its schools.

At Hsi Chi where we reported the smashing of glass windows by local rowdies just before the last Mission meeting there is a continuance of good feeling resultant from the peaceable settling of that affair. We have just finished building a two story helpers house there(two storied for the sake of economy and keeping out of the way of floods.) The gentry are determined to hang a congratulatory tablet in the chapel which they did not do when it was first built. Another evidence of popular good will is the friendly attitude of the army

tude of the army owing to the dispensary work and the kindly attentions of Gen. Chiang, the successor of Gen. Ma[3] who died last year. The leading military officers, have gone out of their way to assure us of their anxiety to keep on good terms and prevent any trouble with the soldiers. Not long ago invitations were issued to the civil and military officials, scholars and merchants of the city to two lectures by Dr. Smith. Audiences of six or seven hundred turned out, nearly a third of whom were military officials, from General Chiang himself and all the four major generals down to the captains and lieutenants of whom there are three or four hundred. Twenty of the camp officers contributed $200 to the self support society of the church. One half of this was turned over to the hospital as a great part of their interest was due to the medical attention given the men.

Our relations with civil officials have been likewise cordial and there have been no lawsuits to trouble us or them. One of the leading gentry of the east suburb, contributes to the self support society and was active in getting our school started at the cost of much opposition and ill feeling stirred up against himself.

The new era is marked in the country work by the graduation of three men from the seminary. Where we had been barely holding the forrt with chapel janitors for preachers we now have strong men doing aggressive work. Both Li[3] Wen[2] Jung[2] and Liu[2] Fu[4] T'ien[2] have had station classes at their posts and have rallied the church members to active help in the work. The several womens' station classes that have been held in the country in three or four places have given a decided and terribly needed impulse to the growth of the country stations. The medical assistant, Mr. Kao, has continued for a second year his Sunday visits to the three nearest stations where he preaches and gives medicine. It is hard but fruitful work and begins to fulfill after these many years the hopes that we had had for help from the medical work in establishing country churches. Mr. Kao says that he would like to put all his time into making the rounds of our market town stations. He thinks the work would be self supporting financially. The six outstations now have 72 members only eight of whom are survivors of the boxer war and the number is up to the total in 1900. Yen Chiao leads with 18. Hsiang Ho, started two years ago, has broken the ice by the admission of its first four members.

Another help to the country work is the addition of four Bible colporteurs, paid by the American Bible Society where we had only one before. Their aim is to visit all the market towns in our three counties regularly with a view to getting a foothold in them all.

Some of the country helpers have shown resourcefulness in new kinds of work. Wang[2] Kuo[2] An[1] at Yung Lo Tien had his baby vaccinated and from it he vaccinated over 200 other babies from miles around, in some six or eight series. It has helped him a good deal to break down the prejudice that is terribly strong at the place where eighteen Christians were killed and their murderers left to boast themselves of their deeds. After these many years the graves of the martyrs at this place have been appropriately cared for by the planting of some 700 trees of 8 species, and the building of the caretakers house. The place bids fair to rival the old Ming dynasty cemetery there as a place of resort for the people of the town. A station class at this place made up of the clerks of one large shop resulted in four baptisms out of the eleven.

The revival in the church last year has not had all the effect

we wished in quickening the evangelistic spirit of our members and yet there has been a deepened sense of responsibility that has made the church work far easier than before. The church committee with its large accessions of 8 deacons has attended to the business affairs oof the church faithfully. It assumes responsibility for the church building and current expenses. The church ought to support a country station now while it has no native pastor to support and there has been agitation of this point but it has not yet resulted in definite action.

The church Sunday School is separate from the college sunday school. It has greatly increased im membership from about sixty to 140 by changing the hour to 12 M immediately after church and electing Dr. Ingram as superintendent. His talent in drawing and whole hearted interest in the work has done much for the school. The great lack is an utter failure on the part of the teachers to conceive of any responsibility for inducing regular attendance and keeping the same persons in the same class week after week.

The Christian Endeavor was resurrected in the winter on the occasion of the announcement that its funeral would be held at a certain time. Many who were lax in attendance cared enough to protest against putting an end to the society and the membership was increased from 20 to 50 at once. Contributions and committee work increased in like degree.

The group of 29 church members at the east suburb has organized a self support society which has over two hundred dollars in hand largely contributed by non-christians; it remains to be seen what will be attempted with it. They have monthly meetings by themselves but still show too much inclination to get all they can from foreign sources. They pay the expenses of a day school excepting the teacher's salary and are trying to shift a large part of what they have assumed to our shoulders by persuading the mission to buy the school house and present it to them.

Two station classes of 26 and 14 men were held in the city last winter in addition to the three in the country already referred to.

Another mark of a new era is the rise of the helpers salaries. The total addition to our budget comes to over $600 Mex with no source visible from which to obtain it. It is hoped to make it up by economizing on incidental expenses or putting them all on the shoulders of the natives. For the present year $250 Mex. received from the Am. Bible Society for taking their work for five months , is available. If special votes come in as before the present year may not see a large deficit. Another year must see an increased income or the cutting down of expenses by combining outstations or dismissing helpers. We do not want any increase of income from the Board however but from the native church. The rise in salary is not only just but actually necessary as the College teachers have had their salaries nearly doubled in order to retain them at all. Our teachers and preachers who have had similar preparation, made no stir, but were too uncomfortable over the inequality to continue to work effectively. A meeting was called to discuss the matter and after the financial situation was presented they refrained from asking the same amounts as the College teachers and suggested a scale considerably lower, which was adopted. The increase is from Mex. 10 to $17 for experienced educated preachers per month, $7.50 to $12 for uneducated preachers. Graduates from either seminary or college along get $16 per month The Mex. is now worth gold $.43.

Another advance has been in the rapid closing out of the indemnity funds held in trust by the Widows and Orphans pension committee. No blood money was asked in 1900 but about 500 taels was asked for each widow and 250 for each orphan. There we e 34 on the original list left by Mr. Tewksbury. The money was invested mainly in houses and lands adjoining this compound on the south, which were rented to Christians and adherents and the proceeds used for the pensioning of widows and orphans. The trustees(two native teachers, Dr. Sheffield, Mr. Wilder), decided that the claims should be paid off as rapidly as possible as many were demanding their money to manage themselves and the income was insufficient to support all without using the principal. It was decided to compute the present value of the ~~el~~ claims on the basis settled when Mr. Tewksbury was still here. The girls were considered marriageable at twenty and a sum was awarded each girl which on interest at six per cent would yield thirty taels a year and leave 100 taels as wedding outfit money at twenty. ($60 gld) The boys were to be given enough to put them through college in the same way with 100 taels in hand at graduation. Widows were allowed 300 taels, which with good management was enough to support them. There are now only thirteen dependent upon the committee. The twenty one others have all married, acquired a trade, died, or their money put into the hands of guardians. Of the property estimated at 8000 taels two years ago, nearly all has found buyers and half has been paid for already. The complete extinction of the claims of the living and the adornment of the graves of the martyrs which was also a legitimate claim on the fund, will take every cent of the property remaining.

The sales of houses and lands require an exasperating amount of red tape but once done it is finished and the advantage of individual ownership over the rental plan is seen in the pride each owner takes in the repair of his property and the tidiness of the streets. All this done from free will is preferable to having it done under compulsion of the committee, and the spirit of independence is vastly superior to that of the former feeling that they were tenants of the church.

Respectfully submitted, for the station,

Geo. D. Wilder.

Another advance has been in the rapid closing out of the indemnity funds held in trust by the widows and Orphans pension committee. No blood money was asked in 1900 but about 500 taels was asked for each widow and 250 for each orphan. There we e 34 on the original list left by Mr. Tewksbury. The money was invested mainly in Korean lands adjoining this compound on the south, which were rented to christians and adherents and the proceeds used for the pensioning of widows and orphans. The trustees(two native teachers, Dr. Griffith, Mr. Wilder). decided that the claims should be paid off as rapidly as possible. As many were demanding their money to manage themselves and the income was insufficient to support all without using the principal. It was decided to compute the present value of the ~~of~~ claims on the basis settled when Mr. Tewksbury was still here. The girls were considered marriageable at twenty and a sum was awarded each girl which on interest at six per cent would yield thirty taels a year and leave 100 taels as wedding outfit money at twenty. (60 yld) The boys were to be given enough to put them through college in the same way with 100 taels in hand at graduation. Widows were allowed 300 taels, which with good management was enough to support them. There are now only thirteen dependent upon the committee. The twenty one others have all married, acquired a trade, died, or their money put into the hands of guardians. Of the property estimated at 8000 taels two years ago, nearly all has found buyers and half has been paid for already. The complete extinction of the claims of the living and the adjustment of the graves of the martyrs which was also a legitimate claim on the fund, will take every cent of the property remaining.

The sales of houses and lands require an exasperating amount of red tape but once done it is finished and the advantage of individual ownership over the rental plan is seen in the pride each owner takes in the repair of his property and the tidiness of the streets. All this done from free will is preferable to having it done under supervision of the committee, and the spirit of independence is vastly superior to that of the former feeling that they were tenants of the church.

Respectfully submitted, for the station,

Jno. L. Wilder,

APR 20 1909

30

NORTH CHINA UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Sep. 13, 1908 to Jany 16 1909.

The present number of students in the College is very small, as we failed to matriculate a class in the Autumn. The Faculty therefore felt compelled to reconsider the vote to commence the year in the Autumn, and voted to return to the first month of the Chinese year for the beginning of the College year. We fully hope to matriculate a new class the fourth of the coming month, being the 14th day of the first month of the Chinese year.

There has been some change in teachers the past Semester. The Rev. W.H.Rees has taken the place of Mr. Meech during his furlough. Dr. Arthur H.Smith also taught the class for a month in the absence of the Dean.

One student has been absent for nearly half the term, for family reasons, and one student has been ill for half a month. With these exceptions, the attendance on the exercises has been regular, and the health has been excellent.

Dr. Wherry has taught the class once a week, and has given an exposition of the Epistle to the Ephesians.

Dr. Fenn has had the students twice each week in Soteriology. He has also taught the class three times each week in English, reading from the 13th chapter of John to the 2d of Acts inclusive, with lessons in Grammar, and some conversation.

Mrd Rees had the students in Church History, the ground covered being A.D. 350 to 1100. He has also taught Old Tastament History and Literature three hours per week, from Joshua to Chronicles, with Esther and Ecclesiastes.

Dr. Smith taught the students from the first four chapters in Acts, and had the class in Sermon Plans, giving some instruction in the construction of sermons. He also conducted morning prayers, with exposition of Timothy anh Titus.

Mrs. Goodrich has taught the class twice a week in the Acts and Epistles in Harmony. She has continued her work in watching over the students and helping them, as last year.

The Dean has finished the exposition of Hebrews - last three chapters -, and has had the class in Sermon Plans twice each week. He has taught them in Music, has given them a few lessons in Elocution, and conducted morning prayers since his return, expounding the books of Zechariah and Amos.

NORTH CHINA UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Sep. 13, 1908 to Jany 18 1909.

The present number of students in the College is very small, as we failed to matriculate a class in the Autumn. The Faculty therefore felt compelled to reconsider the vote to commence the year in the Autumn, and voted to return to the first month of the Chinese year for the beginning of the College year. We fully hope to matriculate a new class the fourth of the coming month, being the 14th day of the first month of the Chinese year.

There has been some change in teachers the past Semester. The Rev. W.H.Rees has taken the place of Mr. Moon during his furlough. Dr. Arthur H.Smith also taught the class for a month in the absence of the Dean.

One student has been absent for nearly half the term, for family reasons, and one student has been ill for half a month. With these exceptions, the attendance on the exercises has been regular, and the health has been excellent.

Dr. Whitty has taught the class once a week, and has given an exposition of the Epistle to the Ephesians.

Dr. Fenn has had the students twice each week in Soteriology. He has also taught the class three times each week in English, reading from the 15th chapter of John to the 2d of Acts inclusive, with lessons in Grammar, and some conversation.

Mrd Rees had the students in Church History, the ground covered being A.D. 800 to 1100. He has also taught Old Testament History and Literature three hours per week, from Joshua to Chronicles, with Esther and Ecclesiastes.

Dr. Smith taught the students from the first four chapters in Acts, and had the class in Sermon Plans, giving some instruction in the construction of sermons. He also conducted morning prayers, with exposition of Timothy anh Titus.

Mrs. Goodrich has taught the class twice a week in the Acts and Epistles in Harmony. She has continued her work in watching over the

We have not had many Lectures the past term, partly because the class has been so small. Dr. Smith has given a lecture on studying the Bible. Dr. Martin has given a lecture on a comparison between Confucius Moses and Jesus. The Rev D.T.Robertsonof Moukden, Manchuria, who lately visited us, gave a talk to the students on the Results of the great Revival in Manchuria.

One of the most intersting events of the year has been the Dedication of our new and beautiful Church, of which Dr. Fenn was both the architect and builder. From the time of the dedication, three weeks since, to the present, there have been evening meetings daily, conducted partly by the students. Many have been interested to come, and hear the Gospel preached and sung. These services, with others, especially at the North Church of the American Board Mission,- of which we have had charge since the serious illness of the pastor, have proved a blessing to the students While they cannot give a great deal of solid time to evangelistic services, yet it is a joy to them to think of the new Church as the College Church, and specially belonging to them.

You will remember that I offered my resignation as Dean a year ago. It was not accepted at that time, as I still think it should have been. I now offer my resignation as Dean a second time, and must insist upon its acceptance. My colleague, whom I shall be very happy to see elected, will give, I hope for many years, his strength and enthusiasm to the College.

I have only to add that, in the present juncture, when a medical training offers very attractive inducements, and when the Government pays high salaries to teachers, nothing but a deep revival work, issuing in a sacrificial consecration, can turn the hearts of young men to the ministry, and fill up the classes of our Theological College.

In behalf of the Faculty,

Chauncey Goodrich, Dean.

We have not had many lectures the past term, partly because the class has been so small. Dr. Smith has given a lecture on studying the Bible. Dr. Martin has given a lecture on a comparison between Confucius Moses and Jesus. The Rev D.T.Robertsonol Mowkden, Manchuria, who lately visited us, gave a talk to the students on the Results of the great Revival in Manchuria.

One of the most interesting events of the year has been the Dedication of our new and beautiful Church, of which Dr. Fenn was both the architect and builder. From the time of the dedication, three weeks since, to the present, there have been evening meetings daily, conducted partly by the students. Many have been interested to come, and hear the Gospel preached and sung. These services, with others, especially at the North Church of the American Board Mission,- of which we have had charge since the serious illness of the pastor, have proved a blessing to the students while they cannot give a great deal of solid time to evangelistic services. Yet it is a joy to them to think of the new Church as the College Church, and especially belonging to them.

You will remember that I offered my resignation as Dean a year ago. It was not accepted at that time, as I still think it should have been. I now offer my resignation as Dean a second time, and must insist upon its acceptance. My colleague, whom I shall be very happy to see elected, will give, I hope for many years, his strength and enthusiasm to the College.

I have only to add that, in the present juncture, when a medical training offers very attractive inducements, and when the Government pays high salaries to teachers, nothing but a deep revival work, issuing in a sacrificial consecration, can turn the hearts of young men to the ministry, and fill up the classes of our Theological College.

In behalf of the Faculty,

Dean.

Clearsey Goodrich,

Presented at Theological College Sept. 20th Sept. 1909

REPORT OF THE
NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE PRESS
May 1, 1908--April 30, 1909.

EQUIPMENT -The equipment has been nearly doubled during the year. Two large fonts of Chinese type were added in the Autumn, and the cylinder press, English type, and other materials ordered during the summer, arrived just before the New Year. One more room was built for printer's dwelling during the Fall. The total cost of added equipement was $1585, Gold; we had in hand an appropriation of $1309; the difference of $275, Gold has been take from the proceeds of last year, The press asked for in ordering was listed at $450, an alternative of another press listing $600 was mentioned in the order, but the one sent is listed at $750. This accounts for greater part of difference above mentioned.

EMPLOYEES -The regular employees number six, two more than last year. During the winter there were seven, and for about six weeks nine. Student labor was utilized throughout the year, over $155, Mex. being paid for such work. This feature is not a success however. A large part of the work has had to be taken away from the students as it could be done much cheaper and with less trouble by outside help. Unless the students come to a realization of the real worth of their work, the little that is still left to them will be taken away from them, and done by regular employees, or we shall not be able to compete with other presses.

OUTPUT -During the year closing Dec. 31, '08, the output of the Press in pages was 2,341,430; of which 188,072 were in English; in the preceeding year the output in pages was 1,092,530, of which 105,700 were in English; the total more than doubling in 1908. During the first five months of this year it already exceeds 2,000,000 pages, or nearly the total for all last year.

CHINESE PRINTING - The more important pieces of Chinese printing during the year have been the following;-

A book on Therapeutics by Dr. Ingram, reported in press last year, was finished during the year. Edition 1000; 500 pages.
"Materia Medica" for Dr. Wenham. Edition 200; 48 pages.
"Union Hymn Book", for N.C.T.S. Edition 5500; 167 pages.
Chu I, Ching Pao, for N.C.T.S. Edition 2000; 25 pages.
Mo Chi Jih Sheng Chi, for N.C.T.S. Edition 3000; 79 pages.
Chen Tao Chien Wen, for N.C.T.S. Edition 20,000; 25 pages.
Daily Light for N.C.T.S.M Edition 2000; 375 pages.
Chi Hui Hsu Chih for N.C.T.S. Edition 2000 26 pages.
Chin Shih Chen Chuan for N.C.T.S. Edition 10,000; 12 pages
Shu Tsu Chih Fa for N.C.T.S. Edition 20,000; 9 pages.
Tien Kuo Chih Yu for N.C.T.S. Edition 5,000; 51 page
Chinese Mission Meeting Minutes for Pub. Com. Ed. 150; 17
Book of Forms for Church for Pub. Com. Edition 150; 12 pages
In press: Dr. Sheffield's Political Science, Edition 1000 with matrix
Goodrich-Blodgett Hymnal, pocket edition Edition 2000 with matrix

English Printing- The amount of work in this department has doubled during the year. The more important pieces were the following:-

Mission Meeting Minutes. Edition 125, 12 pages.
Annual Report of the Shansi Mission, Edition 700, 33 pages.
Annual Report of the North China Mission, Edition 500, 82 pg.
Course of study for L.M.S. Edition 400, 14 pages.
"Friendship of JesusChrist" Dr. Fenn, Edition 1000, 38 pages.
Constitution of Rocky Point Assocoation' Edition 200, 10 pages
~~CALENDAR OF PRINTING AND BINDING. Pages.~~
Calendar of Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College Edition 500, 41
"In Memoriam" of Dr. Ament Edition 500, 51 pages.
"Little Glory" Mrs.E.W.Ellis. Edition 1000, 22 pages.

STATIONERY- A stock of stationery received from the London has been nearly disposed of during the year, as well as some left over from last year. A new stock has come to hand.

DEMAND FOR PRINTING- is increasing, although competition with a Chefoo native press is very sharp.

NEEDS- The amount, $275 Gold, used from proceeds of last year for equipment ought to be available for putting in a large stock of paper, for lack of which we are greatly hampered.
An oil engine of about 2 1-2 horse power is much needed, also some simple bookbinder's tools, which would cost about $50 Gold.
~~$500~~ $500 Gold would supply all these needs.

FINANCIAL STATUS- Equipment Account.

Bal. IN hand May 1, 1908	$1308.88 G.
To Printers' Dwelling	$31.00 G.
" 2 fonts Chinese type and charges	$502.95
" Cylinder Press, English type and materials	1014.48
" English and Chinese type cases and racks	36.31
	$1584.44 G.
Overdraft	$ 275.56 G.

Press Account.

Assets.

Cash Balance	$ 60.42 M.
Bills Receivable	1257.65
Stock in hand	497.37
Work in hand	281.85
	$2097.29 M.

Liabilities.

Bills payable	$1284.86 M.
Advance deposit on Political Science	224.00
	$1509.36 M.
Bal. Assets (Earnings '08-'09)	$ 587.93 M.

Adding to the above the earnings before May, '08, $646.38 M. equals $1234.31 total earnings. From this sum subtract $275.56 G. or $650.80 M. leaves $584.25M. to be invested in stock'.

Respectfully submitted,
Wm. H. Carl Ebeling, Manager.

Report of North Shing Chinese College Press - 1908-1909

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

W. B. M.

TUNGCHOU MEDICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1908.

STATISTICS

American Physicians	Men	1
" "	Women	0
Hospitals		1
In-Patients		140
Surgical Operations	Major	50
" "	Minor	0
Dispensaries		1
Patients		1809
Treatments		17388
Money taken in		$385.39

No records are kept of these

The Medical work of the station has been carried on throughout the year. Many of the patients came from the military camps which are located in this city. The average daily attendance at the Dispensary was about 60.

Health of Station:- During the year only two members of the station have been on the sick list. In November while Miss Chapin was in Kalgan, caring for her sister, she was afflicted with a painful malady and she was obliged to return to Tungchou for medical aid. Mrs. Sheffield was prostrated with a cold for several weeks during the winter. Mrs. Staub of the Shansi Mission, who was spending the winter in Tungchou, was critically ill but has made a good recovery. Congratulations are in order owing to the arrival of Albert Willian, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Ebeling have a little son who gladdens their home. Miss May Chapin, who arriven in China about four years ago as an independent missionary, and who has done excellent work both in Tungchou and Kalgan, came down from the latter place in April, expecting to return to America, as she was not

nger able to do active work, her illness having made such progress. Pres-
has been suffering from Tuberculosis for almost ten years but has hosp-
ring all this time, instead of being a burden to others, she has been
angel of mercy, by relieving the distressed and downtrodden wherever
ey were met. On allival in Tungchou her condition suddenly became
ch worse and she passed away on the 6th of May after three weeks of
tense suffering. She was laid to rest in the Tungchou cemetery very
ar the place where her active, energetic life began just 37 years before.
er parents opened the Tungchou station in 1867.)

Medical Work:- The attendance at the Dispensary has been about
e same as in previous years. A large proportion of the patients come
om the military camps which are located at this place. We are sorry to
cord the death of General Ma. This old soldier fought the advance of
e Allies on their march to the relief of Peking. He affirmed that he
s requested to attack the Legations and destroy the foreigners, but
e replied that he did not want to fight against defensless women and
ildren, that he wanted to fight against men; and consequently he was told to procede to
entsin. Our enemy, during the last seven years, left no stone unturn-
to do us kindnesses and to show his appreciation for us. A rude sense
justice and of the fitness of things was prominent in his character. It
ems as if we miss this old soldier more as the months pass by.

Medical Teaching:- During the year the writer has lectured at
e Union Medical College once a week on Therapeutics and since the com-
ncement of the Fall term he has also lectured once weekly on Practice.

Health of Schools:- Mr. Biggin of the L.M.S. has kindly taken
er the care of the students in the College and Academy and has held a
ily clinic for them. This has been a great improvement in every
y over the old plan of having the students go to the Dispensary. A
d Cross society has been organized and the benefits of it have been
t gratifying.

Recently we have, by the aid of Dr. Charles Lewis, of the American Presbyterian Mission, of Paotingfu, opened an optical department in the hospital. Formerly this class of work had to be gotten from home. A Chinaman is becoming quite proficient at grinding lenses and will soon be able to produce any glass that is called for. At present we are working under some disadvantages, but these are gradually disappearing. A kerosene engine furnishes the power. This people have been occupied with literature and weaving, needlework and embroidery perhaps longer than any other nation now extant and these forty or fifty centuries of eye-strain have left their impress, consequently a greater proportion of them require glasses than is found among peoples of western lands.

At the present time there is a soldier in the hospital whose leg we amputated because of Gangrene. He was formerly a highway-man, and there is a reward of 200 taels offered in a neighboring province for his capture; as his gang killed four persons on one of their raids. He has friends in the camp who are trying to raise funds to procure for him an artificial limb. This poor wretch needs the Gospel more than he needs a wooden leg. He is illiterate and it is difficult for him to apprehend spiritual things. Perhaps in time, however this thief will also ask to be with the Saviour in Paradice.

A few days ago I called on a sick woman who was suffering from Dropsy. She was poor and when asked what medicine she was taking replied with a shudder, grinding her teeth together:- " Ah! I am poor, the medicine which I take is terrible; I eat great, warty toads for the cure of my disease. Oh, they are horrible things to swallow and frequently I am unable to keep them down."

Helper Kao, on Sundays, has made trips to the out-stations, preaching and dispensing medicine. His visits have done much for these stations.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

STATISTICS: Girls' Boarding-school, no. pupils, -------57.
" " enrolled scholars, bp. s, -------42.
" " " " total, -------63.
No. pupils enrolled, ----------52.
Visits made by Bible-women, ---------- 4.
Visits made in Tungchou and Villages, no., 1329.
Time spent in country tours, 37.
Villages visited, ---------- 136.
Regular visits to regular centers of teaching, 16.

Division of work: Mrs. Sheffield helps in girls' S.S., and leading meetings.
Mrs. Ingram assists in the daily women's clinics at the Hospital.
Mrs. Wilder has charge of the Primary S.S., one day-school, and the cottage meetings.
Miss Chapin, having been [illegible] in attendance upon her sister [illegible] was only able to take charge of the day-schools and the Bible-women's work during a few weeks at Chinese New Year's time and five weeks in May and June.
Miss Browne had charge of the Girls' Boarding School station-classes, country touring, and for most of the year of 3 day-schools and the Bible-women's work.

Features of the year's work:-
The Girls' School has had its largest enrollment so far, of 57 pupils, of whom 11 were from Tientsin, and at its second graduation, in June graduated 13 girls, of whom more than half will go to the Bridgman Academy for further study. It has doubled the tuition fee, which is now for boarding pupils $1.50 (Mex.), a month.

Of the Day-schools, one has been dropped, one new one started. Larger numbers of heathen children attend.

Only two Station-classes were held in the city; the three in the country were well attended and most encouraging.

Two new Bible-women have been added, Mrs. Sung and Mrs. Chang. The latter resides at the East Gate and is finding an entrance into many new homes.

The Sunday cottage meetings in Fu Tsing Chuang have been a valuable feature of the Sunday services. The regular Sunday meetings held in the school-house at the East Gate have been the means of helping not only the women from Christian families but in drawing in a number of outside women.

The number of women who attend the Dispensary is about the same as in previous years. There were 254 new or first visits by women and 4,680 return visits. In addition to the above numbers there were about 500 women seen at out stations [illegible] on tours.

The women have been faithful in sending members of the C.E. to preach in the waiting room.

Medical Work
Tung Chow Schools
Report of
Tung Chow - 1908-1909

JUL 26 1909

ANNUAL REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK, TUNGCHOU, JUNE, 1908-1909.

STATISTICS:

Girls' Boarding-school, no. pupils, ------57.
Dayschools, no., ---------- 4.
" " enrolled scholars, boys, ------32.
" " " " Girls, -----36.
" " " " total, ------68.
Station-classes held, ---------- 3.
No. pupils enrolled, ----------52.
Bible-women, ----------4.
Visits made by Bible-women, ----------1836.
Homes visited, ----------250.
Visits made in Tungchou, and in villages, no., 37.
Number of pupils, ----------136.
Time spent in country tours, (by foreigners) ----------2 mos.
Villages visited, ----------28.
Regular visits to regular centers of meeting, 16.

Division of work: Mrs. Sheffield helps in girls' S.S., and leading meetings.

Mrs. Ingram assists in the daily woman's clinics at the Hospital.

Mrs. Wilder has charge of the Primary S.S., one day-school, and the cottage prayer-meetings.

Miss Chapin, having been in Kalgan or in attendance upon her sister most of the year, was only able to take charge of two day-schools and the Bible-women's work during a few weeks at Chinese New Year's time and five weeks in May and June.

Miss Browne had charge of the Girls' Boarding School station-classes, country touring, and for most of the year of 3 day-schools and the Bible-woman's work.

Features of the year's work:-

The Girls' School has had its largest enrollment so far, of 57 pupils, of whom 11 were from Tientsin, and at its second graduation, in June graduated 15 girls, of whom more than half will go to the Bridgman Academy for further study. It has doubled the tuition fee, which is now for boarding pupils $1.00 (Mex.), a month.

Of the Day-schools, one has been dropped, one new one started. Larger numbers of heathen children attend.

Only two Station-classes were held in the city; the three in the country were well attended and most encouraging.

Two new Bible-women have been added, Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Chang. The latter resides at the East Gate and is finding an entrance into many new homes.

The Sunday cottage meetings in Fu Hsing Chuang have been a valuable feature of the Sunday services. The regular Sunday meetings held in the school-house at the East Gate have been the means of helping not only the women from Christian families but in drawing in a number of outside women.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

ANNUAL REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK, TUNGCHOU, JUNE, 1908-1909.

STATISTICS: Girls' Boarding-school, no. pupils, ------37.
The num/Day-schools, no. ----------about the
" " enrolled scholars, boys, ------32.
in previous years" where there was no " girls, ------96. by women
" " " " total, ------68.
No return visitation-classes held, ---------there were
No. pupils enrolled, ----------52.
300 women accepted-Christ-and-----------4.
Visits made by Bible-women, ----------1836.
The women visited, ----------250 c.E.
Visits made in Tungchou, and villages, no., 37.
Time spent in country tours, ----------136.
Villages visited, ----------2 mos.
Regular visits to regular centers of meeting, 16.

Division of work: Sheffield helps in girls' S.S., and leading meetings.
Mrs. Inman assists in the daily woman's clinics at the Hospital.
Mrs. Wilder has charge of the Primary S.S., one day-school, and the cottage prayer-meetings.
Miss Chapin, having been in Peiping or in attendance upon her sister most of the year, was only able to take charge of two day-schools and the Bible-women's work during a few weeks at Chinese New Year's time and five weeks in May and June.
Miss Browne had charge of the Girls' Boarding School station-classes, country touring, and for most of the year of 3 day-schools and the Bible-woman's work.

Features of the year's work:-
The Girls' School has had its largest enrollment so far, of 37 pupils, of whom 11 were from Tientsin, and at its second graduation, in June graduated 15 girls, of whom more than half will go to the Bridgman Academy for further study.
It has doubled the tuition fee, which is now for boarding pupils $1.00 (Mex.), a month.

Of the Day-schools, one has been dropped, one new started. Larger numbers of heathen children attend.

Only two Station-classes were held in the city; the three in the country were well attended and most encouraging.

Two new Bible-women have been added, Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Chang. The latter resides at the East Gate and is finding an entrance into many new homes.

The Sunday cottage meetings in Yu Hsing Chuang have been a valuable feature of the Sunday services. The regular Sunday meetings held in the school-house at the East Gate have been the means of helping not only the women from Christian families but in drawing in a number of outside women.

As usual, large crowds of women have listened to the foreigner and Bible-woman on their country trips. Many new doors have been opened.

GENERAL REPORT.

With Miss Andrews at home, and Miss Chapin, on account of her own or her sister's illness, unable to help for most of the year, the Tungchou station woman's work has had a difficult theorem to solve this year. Given: a large, partly-new country field: a thriving boarding-school; four bulging day-schools; station-classes to be held in city and country: Bible-women to be directed; not to mention various minor privileges as S.S. classes, meetings of all sorts, calling in homes, keeping accounts, etc., ad libitum: to discover, how much could one over-burdened "t'ai-t'ai" (married lady), and one inexperienced "chiao shih" (single lady), accomplish in overseeing it all?

The answer, as we have worked it out, is far from satisfactory, for neither jam nor people are improved by being spread too thin. The effort has been to prevent, if possible, too great a break in the continuity of different lines of work, pending the arrival of more helpers, rather than the development of any one line to greatest efficiency. The help of our intelligent, trained Christian women has been of great assistance in the solution of our problem and its numerous corallaries.

One of the biggest of these was that presented by our COUNTRY WORK, which is undeveloped, owing partly to the results of the Boxer wiping-out, and partly to the fact that several of our out-stations are new within the last few years. Discretion and the Woman's Board advised leaving the touring alone, but in the face of urgent and repeated invitations from the country native helpers, and the undeniable fact that there was no one else to do it, that did not seem the right answer. The only way of solving this problem seemed to be to go to utterly strange places and people, to accustom oneself to new habits and homes, to undertake a new and unaccustomed form of work, just as if it were the most natural thing in the world! And the open-hearted cordiality of the people, their responsiveness, the good-fellowship established, the face-to-face acquaintance with the work and workers, and the joy of trying to help hundreds of women, more than made up for blinding sand-storms, cold and dirt and weariness. It has been a most illuminating experience in many ways, and one was, the learning to "see ourselves as" the Chinese see us! In a good many places, Miss Chapin having been the only foreign woman they had ever seen, they suffered a distinct mental shock on discovering that the new-comer had a depraved tendency to eat, sleep, and walk in a slightly different fashion from the revered Miss Chapin, an worst of all, had yellow hair! It did seem a little unkind in fate, that Miss Chapin, in addition to being herself, and talking Chinese like a native, should also be gifted with black hair! And yet one old lady, having been with diffuculty convinced that Miss Browne was not Miss Chapin, remarked indifferently, "Well, foreigners all look alike anyhow!" But Miss Chapin is certainly to be envied for the love and trust that follow her wherever she goes.

Each out-station has been visited by the foreigner, accompanied and usually introduced by one of our Bible-women, and the latter have several times been sent by themselves. Few village theatres have been held this year, but at Yung li Tien in the fall, and at YenChiu this spring, there were throngs of women who crowded to listen.

One of the most fascinating sides of the work is the delicate task of winning a welcome in homes whose doors, but not

As usual, large crowds of women have listened to the foreign-er and Bible-woman on their country trips. Many new doors have been opened.

GENERAL REPORT.

With Miss Andrews at home, and Miss Chapin, on account of her own or her sister's illness, unable to help for most of the year, the Tungchow station woman's work has had a difficult theorem to solve this year. Given: a large, partly-new country field: a thriv-ing boarding-school; four bulging day-schools; station-classes to be held in city and country: Bible-women to be directed; not to mention various minor privileges as S.S. classes, meetings of all sorts, bail-ing in homes, keeping accounts, etc., ad libitum: to discover, how much could one over-burdened "t'ai-t'ai" (married lady), and one inexperi-enced "chiao shih" (single lady), accomplish in overseeing it all?

The answer, as we have worked it out, is far from satisfactory, for neither jam nor people are improved by being spread too thin. The effort has been to prevent, if possible, too great a break in the continuity of different lines of work, pending the arrival of more helpers, rather than the development of any one line to greatest efficiency. The help of our intelligent, trained Christian women has been of great assistance in the solution of our problem and its numerous corollaries.

One of the biggest of these was that presented by our COUNTRY WORK, which is undeveloped, owing partly to the results of the Boxer whipping-out, and partly to the fact that several of our out-stations are now within the last few years. Discretion and the Wom-an's Board advised leaving the touring alone, but in the face of ur-gent and repeated invitations from the country native helpers, and the undeniable fact that there was no one else to do it, that did not seem the right answer. The only way of solving this problem seemed to be to go to utterly strange places and people, to accustom one-self to new habits and homes, to undertake a new and unaccustomed form of work, just as if it were the most natural thing in the world! And the open-hearted cordiality of the people, their responsiveness, the good-fellowship established, the face-to-face acquaintance with the work and workers, and the joy of trying to help hundreds of wo-men, more than made up for blinding sand-storms, cold and dirt and weariness. It has been a most illuminating experience in many ways, and one was learning to "see ourselves as" the Chinese see us! In a good many places, Miss Chapin having been the only foreign wo-man they had ever seen, they suffered a distinct mental shock on dis-covering that the new-comer had a depraved tendency to eat, sleep, and walk in a slightly different fashion from the revered Miss Chapin, an worst of all, had yellow hair! It did seem a little unkind in fate, that Miss Chapin, in addition to being herself, and talking Chinese like a native, should also be gifted with black hair! And yet one old lady, having been with difficulty convinced that Miss Browne was not Miss Chapin, remarked indifferently, "Well, foreigners all look a-ke anyhow!" But Miss Chapin is certainly to be envied for the love and trust that follow her wherever she goes.

Each out-station has been visited by the foreigner, accompanied and usually introduced by one of our Bible-women, and the latter have several times been sent by themselves. New village theatres have been held this year, but at Yung Li Tien in the fall, and at Yenchiu this spring, there were throngs of women who crowded to listen.

One of the most fascinating sides of the work is the delicate task of winning a welcome in homes whose doors, but not

hearts have been opened to us. Perhaps some man who has heard a little, wrings a hard-won consent from his wife or mother to receive us and the message we bring, or perhaps he will send his scoffing wife to some home where he knows we are to go, and we and the truths we teach are subjected to the keenest scrutiny and questioning, before we are invited to visit their home. Often some woman who has had her prejudices doctored away by treatment at the hospital will fearfully invite us to her home. Sometimes the doors are opened by curiosity, sometimes by politeness, sometimes by recommendations from others, but best of all is when some smiling-faced old lady darts out form some doorway, and grasping our hands says eagerly, "Do come right in! I want to hear more about good doctrine! Ican't hear enough!"

Perhaps there are more than we think like the sweet-faced young wife in one of the farthest parts of our field, who whispered shyly to the foreigner as she sat beside her on the kang, "Ever since I heard about the one true God, I've never kotowed to the old idols or burned incense, and I've tried not to quarrel or revile, ----and do you suppose God notices?"

But to fairly meet the problems of our country work for women, we need many Bible-women, many country station-classes, and many country girls studying in our school.

STATION-CLASSES.

The best remedy for that semi-despairing feeling that follows the realization of our wide country field, dotted with countless villages and the inefficiency of a few chance words spoken once or twice a year to ears made dull by years of ignorance and idolatry, seems to be an enthusiastic station-class. Only two were held in the city, in which much help was given by some of our Chinese educated women, and the three country classes, at Hsi Chi, Niu Pao Tun, and Yen Chiu, were a joy. Most of the teaching was done, and done well, by the Bible-women, the foreigner only going out to start the class and to examine it at the close of two weeks.

At Hsi Chi several heathen women attended and studied with an eager persistence, and the intelligent, orderly knowledge gained in those few days of study of the Bible, geography and characters was surprising. One middle-aged woman could be heard in the night repeating her lessons to herself so as to be sure and not forget, and she was so eager to do her best at the examination that she could not sleep the night before. Several new homes have made us welcome in consequence of this class.

The class at Niu Pao T'un was held immediately after a big Niang-niang festival, when throngs of women, after burning incense and knocking their heads before the paper goddess, and feasting their eyes on gory representations of the Buddhist hells hung on the walls, would find their way into the crowded little room where the Bible-woman and foreigner were taking turns in trying to help them to see the tawdriness of their poor little paper gods beside the one true God.-----Since then, the helper's heart has been cheered by one effect of the station-class, in making the women enthusiastic over church attendance, and in learning hymns and Bible passages.

The third class was mostly of Christian women. From two new places have come urgent invitations to hold classes next fall, and this promises to be a prominent feature of next year's work. One need that makes itself keenly felt at Hsi Chi is of a quiet room where the foreigner and Bible-woman can at least at night have a little rest and privacy. At present, one of the church-member's own large living-room is the only available place, and at the

hearts have been opened to us. Perhaps some man who has heard a little, writes a hard-won consent from his wife or mother to receive us and the message we bring, or perhaps he will send his scoffing wife to some home where he knows we are to go, and we and the truths we teach are subjected to the keenest scrutiny and questioning, before we are invited to visit their home. Often some woman who has had her prejudices deadened away by treatment at the hospital will fearfully invite us to her home. Sometimes the doors are opened by curiosity, sometimes by politeness, sometimes by recommendations from others, but best of all is when some smiling-faced old lady darts out from some doorway, and grasping our hands says eagerly, "Do come right in! I want to hear more about good doctrine! I can't hear enough!"

Perhaps there are more than we think like the sweet-faced young wife in one of the farthest parts of our field, who whispered shyly to the foreigner as she sat beside her on the kang, "Ever since I heard about the one true God, I've never kotowed to the old idols or burned incense, and I've tried not to quarrel or revile, ----and do you suppose God notices?"

But to fairly meet the problems of our country work for women, we need many Bible-women, many country station-classes, and many country girls studying in our school.

STATION-CLASSES.

The best remedy for that semi-desperating feeling that follows the realization of our wide country field, dotted with countless villages and the inefficiency of a few chance words spoken once or twice a year to care made dull by years of ignorance and idolatry, seems to be an enthusiastic station-class. Only two were held in the city, in which much help was given by some of our Chinese educated women, and the three country classes, at Hsi Chi, Nin Pao Tun, and Yen Chia, were a joy. Most of the teaching was done, and done well, by the Bible-women, the foreigner only going out to start the class and to examine it at the close of two weeks.

At Hsi Chi several heathen women attended and studied with an eager persistence, and the intelligent, orderly knowledge gained in those few days of study of the Bible, geography and character was surprising. One middle-aged woman could be heard in the night repeating her lessons to herself so as to be sure and not forget, and she was so eager to do her best at the examination that she could not sleep the night before. Several new homes have made us welcome in consequence of this class.

The class at Nin Pao T'un was held immediately after a big Kiang-miao festival, when throngs of women, after burning incense and knocking their heads before the paper goddess, and feasting their eyes on very representations of the Buddhist hells hung on the walls, would find their way into the crowded little room where the Bible-woman and foreigner were taking turns in trying to help them to see the tawdriness of their poor little paper gods beside the one true God.----Since then, the helper's heart has been cheered by one effect of the station-class, in making the women enthusiastic over church attendance, and in learning hymns and Bible passages.

The third class was mostly of Christian women. From two new places have come urgent invitations to hold classes next fall, and this promises to be a prominent feature of next year's work. One need that makes itself keenly felt at Hsi Chi is of a quiet room where the foreigner and Bible-woman can at least at night have a little rest and privacy. At present, one of the church-member's own large living-room is the only available place, and at the

last class, the foreigner, teachers, pupils and their children, all slept, ate, and studied with a very decided sense of "altogether"-ness. Loneliness is certainly not one of the drawbacks of touring! We hope the Board will see the need and supply the means of putting up a little two-room house.

BIBLE-WOMEN.

Our force has been doubled by the additoin of Mrs. Chang, who in spite of limited training and knowledge, is living and working at the East Gate, and besides teaching the Christian women, is finding her way into many new homes as well; and of Mrs. Wang, who, with her Bridgman School training, has been invaluable in the country station-classes. Her winning ways have made her welcome everywhere, in city or country and make us long for the time when more of our own school graduates shall be old enough to help in this important branch of work.

GIRLS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Girls' Boarding-school was glad to welcome the eleven Tientsin girls who came to us for a year's study, awaiting the building of their own school, but our school-room has been crowded indeed, and we have reached our highest enrollment, so far, of 57 pupils. The tuition and boarding fees were doubled in the fall and we hope to gradually raise them to a price more nearly commensurate with the outlay.

Owing to the varied duties devolving this year on the foreigner in charge, more responsibility than usual has been placed on the Chinese teachers, who have borne it well. Several of the girls united with the church at Christmas time, and they have been much interested in their Christian Endeavor Society work. One of their activities has been to make quilt-coverings for poor people from patchwork sent from home.

At the graduation held June 7th., 15 girls read their little essays and sang their farewell song to their teachers and school-mates. One original feature of the occasion was the presence of the girls from a small private school in the city, whose pupils sent word to the platform that they had prepared a song in honor of the occasion, and would welcome an opportunity to sing it! Which opportunity was of course accorded. Quite a number of the ladies living in the city were present, and we hope that the object lesson in favor of girls' education was not lost.

One of the most interesting phases of school work is the watching the development of a wild little country girl, to whose lips untruths and coarse words come easily, as she begins to realize what she has come for, and learns valuable lessons in controlling her temper as well as arithmetic. We are eager that our Fu Yu Nu Hsueh T'ang shall minister most truly to all the wide region we call ours by drawing in the best material from cities and villages, training them in the true Christ-way, and sending them back to let a little more of "sweetness and light" into the ignorance around them? Each year brings in more girls from our country field, and for this we are thankful. One small girl from Li Yuar, who had studied only a little over a year here, was taken seriously ill in the autumn, and much to her distress had to go home. Though her teachers and school-mates visited her, she could not be consoled for having to leave school. Her ambition was to give her life to teaching, "just like a chiao shih", and she could not bear to give it up. In her imperious childish way, she constituted herself the mentor of thre family, and if her mother or aunt said evil words or repeated some village superstition, she was very outspoken in her reproof. When the little life

last class, the foreigner, teachers, pupils and their children, all slept, ate, and studied with a very decided sense of "altogether"-ness. Loneliness is certainly not one of the drawbacks of touring! We hope the Board will see the need and supply the means of putting up a little two-room house.

THIRT-NOMIN.

Our force has been doubled by the addition of Mrs. Chang, who in spite of limited training and knowledge, is living and working at the East Gate, and besides teaching the Christian women, is finding her way in-to many new homes as well; and of Mrs. Wang, who, with her Bridegroom Schoolt training, has been invaluable in the country station-classes. Her winning ways have made her welcome everywhere, in city or country and make us long for the time when more of our own school graduates shall be old enough to help in this important branch of work.

GIRLS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Girls' Boarding-school was glad to welcome the eleven Tientsin girls who came to us for a year's study, awaiting the building of their own school, but our school-room has been crowded indeed, and we have reached our highest enrollment, so far, of 37 pupils. The tuition and boarding fees were doubled in the fall and we hope to gradually raise them to a price more nearly commensurate with the outlay.

Owing to the varied duties devolving this year on the foreigner in charge, more responsibility than usual has been placed on the Chinese teachers, who have borne it well. Several of the girls united with the church at Christmas time, and they have been much interested in their Christian Endeavor Society work. One of their activities has been to make quilt-coverings for poor people from patchwork sent from home.

At the graduation held June 7th., 13 girls read their little essays and sang their farewell song to their teachers and school-mates. One original feature of the occasion was the presence of the girls from a small private school in the city, whose pupils sent word to the platform that they had prepared a song in honor of the occasion, and would welcome an opportunity to sing it which opportunity was of course accorded. Quite a number of the ladies living in the city were present, and we hope that the object lesson in favor of girls' education was not lost.

One of the most interesting phases of school work is the watching the development of a wild little country girl, to whose life untruths and coarse words come easily, as she begins to realize what she has come for, and learns valuable lessons in controlling her temper as well as arithmetic. We are sure that our Fu Yu Hsueh T'ang shall minister most truly to all the wide region we call ours by drawing in the best material from cities and villages, training them in the true Christ-way, and sending them back to let a little more of "sweetness and light" into the ignorance around them? Each year brings in more girls from our country field, and for this we are thankful. One small girl from Li Yuan, who had studied only a little over a year here, was taken seriously ill in the autumn, and much to her distress had to go home. Though her teachers and school-mates visited her, she could not be consoled for having to leave school. Her ambition was to give her life to teaching, "just like a white man", and she could not bear to give it up. In her impetuous childish way, she constituted herself the monitor of this family, and if her mother or aunt said evil words or repeated some village super-stition, she was very outspoken in her reproof. When the little life

finally wore to its close, she suddenly demanded that her grandfather who was standing beside her, should give her her school-books. "And be sure and give me the ones I know the best", she said; "Just think, when I get to heaven, and God asks me to say my lessons, to Him, I don't want to forget!" So with her precious little well-thumbed books under her arm, she slipped away from us to the lessons further on.

DAY-SCHOOLS.

The lamented decease of the formerly flourishing Hou Chieh school might be diagnosed as due to strangulation and mal-nutrition, but we were somewhat consoled by the starting of a new school in the East Suburb. The independent and enthusiastic church-members there had long made strenuous efforts to secure a good location, and meanwhile had almost driven the foreigners to their wits' end with the reiterated request for a teacher, which valuable commodity it seemed impossible to secure. Finally, a case of incompatibility of temperament which occurred in one of our families, came to our rescue, and a Bridgman School girl and her husband and mother offerred to go. After many tribulations and vicissitudes the school-house and teacher and pupils made connections, the initial meeting being a tea-meeting, and not only has a satisfactory day-school been started, but the school-room makes the long-needed meeting-place for the weekly women's meeting on Sunday. In spite of the general satisfaction all around that the school has become a reality, it has not all been plain sailing, for the children are wild, and the cases of discipline many. They had to be painfully taught that when one class was called to recite, for the whole school to rise up and demand an instant recitation was hardly practicable, and to knock each other down not considered the best form. But under the firm rule of the teacher, order and discipline are slowly emerging.

The Pi, Chao, and Chang schools have suffered from too great success, and their numbers increased so rapidly that the smallest Mêng Kuan (boarding-school) girls had to be withdrawn, and taught at the school by Miss Ch'ien. The increasing number of children from heathen homes is one of the most encouraging signs. At the Chang school, three boys came from a village where foreigners had never been, and attended regularly for about two months, but they dropped out when the spring planting commenced, promising to return in the autumn. One cunning little five-year-old girl has come from her faraway heathen village to live with her future mother-in-law, one of our Christian women, and trots to school regularly with her little betrothed. The first day, the strange books and school routine proved too much for the tiny maiden's temper, and she threw herself on the floor in a fit of temper, whereat her betrothed, aged seven, sagely remarked, "If you don't get straight up and study, by and by I won't marry you!" Which matrimonial rebuke had much more effect than the teacher's injunctions, and from that day to this, she has been one of the best little students.

Woman's C.E.Society, officered by Chinese, has had to get along with very little help from the foreigners, who have had too many other duties this year, and as a result the attendance has fallen off and the work of the committees has not been as regular as usual. In this, as in so many other lines of work, they have greatly missed Miss Andrews, whose gentle urgings and many visits in their homes helped to keep their duties before their eyes. They finally succeeded in raising the salaries of the two Bible-women they support in Ceylon, but only through Mrs. Wilder's heroic effort.

finally were to its close, she suddenly demanded that her grandfather who was standing beside her, should give her her school-books. "And be sure and give me the ones I know the best", she said; "Just think, when I get to heaven, God asks me to say my lessons, to him, I don't want to forget!" So with her precious little well-thumbed books under her arm, she flipped away from us to the lessons further on.

Y-BOOKS.

lamented decease of the formerly flourishing Nou Chieh school might be discussed as due to starvation and mal-nutrition, but we were some-what consoled by the starting of a new school in the East Suburb. The independent and enthusiastic church-members there had long made seren-uous efforts to secure a good location, and meanwhile had almost driven the foreigners to their wits' end with the reiterated request for a teacher, which valuable commodity it seemed impossible to secure. Pin-ally, a case of incompatibility of temperament which occurred in one of the families, came to our rescue, and a brilliant school girl and her hus-band and mother offered to go. After many tribulations and wakening-s, a school-house and teacher and pupils KKK made connections, the ini-tial meeting being a tea-meeting, and not only has a satisfactory day-school been started, but the school-room makes the long-needed meeting-place for the weekly women's meeting on Sunday. In spite of the gen-eral satisfaction all round that the school has become a reality, it has all been plain sailing, for the children are wild, and the cases of disciplining many. They had to be painfully taught that when one class is called to recite, for the whole school to rise up and demand an in-stant recitation was hardly practicable, and to knock each other down not considered the best form. But under the firm rule of the teacher, order and discipline are slowly emerging.

The Pi, Chao, and Chang schools have suffered from too great success, and their numbers increased so rapidly that the smallest Meng (boarding-school) girls had to be withdrawn, and taught at the school by Mrs Ch'ien. The increasing number of children from heathen homes is one of the most encouraging signs. At the Chang school, three boys came from a village where foreigners had never been, and attended regularly for about two months, but they dropped out when the spring planting com-menced, promising to return in the autumn. One cunning little five-year-old girl has come from her faraway heathen village to live with her fu-ture mother-in-law, one of our Christian women, and trots to school reg-ularly with her little betrothed. The first day, the strange books and school routine proved too much for the tiny maiden's temper, and she threw herself on the floor in a fit of temper, whereat her betrothed, aged se-ven, sagely remarked, "If you don't get straight up and study, by and by I won't marry you!" Which matrimonial rebuke had much more effect than the teacher's injunctions, and from that day to this, she has been one of the best little students.

man's C.E. Society, officered by Chinese, has had to get along with very little help from the foreigners, who have had too many other duties this year, and as a result the attendance has fallen off and the work of the committees has not been as regular as usual. In this, as in so many other ways of work, they have greatly missed Miss Andrews, whose gentle urgings and many visits in their homes helped to keep their duties before their eyes. They finally succeeded in raising the salaries of the two Bible-women they support in Ceylon, but only through Mrs. Wilder's heroic effort,

The CHILDREN'S SOCIETY is about the same as usual, with a regular attendance of over forty children.
The PRIMARY S.S. was well attended during the fall, but with cold weather came a falling off in the attendance, but more have been coming this spring. This year, two of the Boarding-school girls have helped with the teaching on alternate Sundays and the way in which they have taken hold of the work has been very gratifying. A prize was offerred for regular attendance, and at New Year's, a small boy whose record was perfect, proudly stood up and received a Bible, which he now brings to church regularly. Often serving-women from some of the neighboring families, bring the babies they are taking care of, and sit through the lesson time, listening to the story that is being told to the children, and with some of them, it has been the first step towards coming to church.

The EAST GATE MEETINGS have been a great source of encouragement. Miss Andrews has for years faithfully held a small meeting at the home of one of the Christian women, but now with the school-house as a nucleus, the meetings have been much larger. Each Sunday the school-children, Christian women, and almost invariably outsiders, come, to the number of 30 or 40 and the Christian women are becoming more and more ready to take part in the meetings.

In brief outline, such are the ways in which we have tried to solve the problem of our woman's work this year. With the prospect of having both Miss Andrews and Miss Chapin here in the fall, we shall hope to have a better report next year.

Respectfully submitted,

Alice Seymour Browne.

The CHILDREN'S SOCIETY is about the same as usual, with a regular attendance of over forty children.

The PRIMARY S.S. was well attended during the fall, but with cold weather came a falling off in the attendance, but more have been coming this spring. This year, two of the Boarding-school girls have helped with the teaching on alternate Sundays, and the way in which they have taken hold of the work has been very gratifying. A prize was offered for regular attendance, and at New Year's, a small boy whose record was perfect, proudly stood up and received a Bible, which he now brings to church regularly. Often serving-women from some of the neighboring families, bring the babies they are taking care of, and sit through the lesson time, listening to the story that is being told to the children, and with some of them, it has been the first step towards coming to church.

The EAST GATE MEETINGS have been a great source of encouragement. Miss Andrews has for years faithfully held a small meeting at the home of one of the Christian women, but now with the school-house as a nucleus, the meetings have been much larger. Each Sunday the school-children, Christian women, and almost any outsiders, come, to the number of 30 or 40, and the Christian women are becoming more and more ready to take part in the meetings.

In brief outline, such are the ways in which we have tried to meet the problem of our woman's work this year. With the prospect of having both Miss Andrews and Miss Chapin here in the fall, we shall hope to give a better report next year.

Respectfully submitted,

Ellen Simmons Barnes.

Report of Woman's Work
Lang Chau Chinà - 1908-1909.